AN ANALYSIS OF CHINA'S IDENTITY, INTEREST, ACTION IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA IN 2015-2021 BASED ON CONSTRUCTIVIST PERSPECTIVE

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

UNIVERSITAS
ISLAM
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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA

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Proposed to the Department of International Relations
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STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I hereby declare that this undergraduate thesis is the result of my own independent scientific work, and that all material from the work of others (in books, articles, essays, dissertations, and on the internet) has been stated, and quotations and paraphrases are clearly indicated.

No other materials are used other than those contained. I have read and understood the university's rules and procedures regarding plagiarism.

Making false statements is considered a violation of academic integrity.

22 February 2023



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Graph 1. Natural gas reserves in trillion cubic feet

Graph 2. crude oil and liquid reserves in billion barrels

ABSTRACT

The South China Sea has been a source of contention since 1947. Beijing's claim is based on a nine-dash line that passes across a number of nations, including Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and Vietnam. PRC bases its argument on a fundamental assertion supported by a nine-dash line that encompasses about 90% of this international body of water. Beijing also wants to increase its power, for example by building additional islands or establishing military installations. In particular for those who were actively involved in this tension, the phenomena undoubtedly became a common concern. This raises the question of why it needs this water so badly. In order to examine China's behavior, the author would like to investigate constructivism theory by Alexander Wendt elements that affect China's capacity to assertively claim this territory.

Keywords: *China, South China Sea, Influencing factors, national interests, constructivism theory*

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The dispute of the South China Sea has existed since 1947. Beijing exploits the fundamental source of its claim based on a nine-dash-line including several countries such as Taiwan, Philippine, Malaysia, Brunei, and Vietnam (Media 2020). The South Chinese Sea encompasses approximately 2 million square kilometers where 90% of its territory has been claimed by the PRC itself as its territorial sovereignty, while in the middle of this area, two significant large islands named Spratly and Paracel lead to the dispute. Moreover, Macclesfield bank and Scarborough is also the most important thing when it comes to the territorial dispute.

This vast territory has created tension amidst the countries involved over Beijing's decisions, as a result of which they also gain rights and interests in their own sovereignty. The conflicting countries are Taiwan, Vietnam, Singapura, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia and Brunei. The potential natural resources of the south Chinese sea are increasingly being explored. In addition, recently it shows the world view that the geo-political aspect in the South territorial waters has triggered something essential so that China keeps pushing its influence into this area (Junef 2018)

The issue is China's military aggression increases every time which leads to a serious threat to other countries' security in their territory, China attempts to improve its scale to be a super powerful country in Asia while the natural wealth

and ownership in the South Chinese Sea cannot be claimed by a country as it still belongs to another country to regulate it.

There are three leading factors of why China wants to hold the territory. First, SCS is part of China's history as it claims that in the past 2000 years, the people had used its routes. Furthermore, Chinese people argue that they are the pioneer of this area in which a statement voices "We are the founder of the island and gave the name of the island, the coral reefs, and governed the circle"(Ying and Shicun 2016)

Second, the South Sea potentially has diamond resources as the geo-political contents are vulnerable to trigger conflicts in certain countries to gain sovereignty and rights in the region. Million natural resources have been a significant concern since most of the world's oil and gas is in this disputed territory. Moreover, marine wealth of fisheries also highlights concerns about improving the economy. China attempts to seize it as it has been explained that it has something huge to be explored. This is advantageous for economic development to maintain its oil imports by owning other oil fields in the South China Sea and increase the country's reserves.

Third, the South China Sea has many extraordinary resources. It has also become a vital point for international commercial bridges. Apart from the natural wealth itself, it turns out that most global trade shipments also pass through this commercial route. Remarkably China has been the most influential economic country which really depends on this thing to increase its export and import activities. Moreover, the United State of America and several big countries like

Japan and other Asian countries require this waterbody to carry out their trade (Khaliq 2021). Many shipments depend on the South China Sea route, thus the law of this waterbody has initially regulated free rights and navigation be followed. 2015 is the year when China's first grand military strategy was initiated. This is also the year when the strategy was shown for the first time to the world and Asian countries. It has changed some parts of this sea such as the addition of new islands which will become pioneers to dominate and it has is proven to date that China's dominance has continued to increase such as expelling Indonesian fishermen, parking its fishing boats in Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Indonesian, and proclaiming it (Lumbanrau 2020).

The previous studies on the conflict in the South China Sea have been conducted by (Junef 2018) and (Tandungan 2020) However, those previous studies only highlight points referring to the conflict background in the South Sea and discuss about the role of ASEAN in the dispute and the steps of disputing countries to resolve the conflict with each other through International law. in the previous studies, there is no discussion about points which become fundamental essences for Beijing ambitiously defending its claims. They just highlight the contents of settlement steps and the role of Association Southeast Asian Nations in this dispute. It definitely does take into account the basic motivations and factors that can be concluded as the main content. Therefore, it is necessary to examine thecase through a constructivism approach to the construction of Beijing's national interests.

They do not consider theoretical aspects of constructivism. Generally, constructivism is an international relations' theory in order to see more diverse international social constructions from China's establishment. At this time, the discussion will use a constructivism approach. This research aims to discuss more comprehensive essences on an endless territorial dispute, such as conflict in the South China Sea. It can be seen that Beijing has a dominant position and has initially controlled some activities that are actually the sovereignty of other countries. This means that the drive for aggression initiated by the PRC is definitely the country's interest, referring to motivations and factors that trigger this second largest-economic country to try claiming the ownership of most of the South China Sea. The two essences of Chinese incentives bring in constructivism, which is imperatively known for fundamental potencies that lead China as claimant that strongly enforces its claim. It is interesting to examine what factors affecting China administration steps to take assertiveness to reinforce Chinese domestic interest. As time goes by China constantly shows its aggressiveness to uphold its rights over unilateral claims even though the country often ignores criticism from several countries including the United States of America for its recognition of undermining international law on UNCLOSE regulations, but Beijing's government insists on full control of the sea area. In addition, Beijing states that the historical foundation is a strong foundation for them in increasing their influence in the disputed area.

1.2 Research Question

According to the explanation that has been attached by writer, this research will show the problem which is able to be formulated is about what factor makes China highly ambitious to hold South Chinese Sea territory 2015-2021?

1.3 Research Objectives

This research is conducted to comprehensively anaylze the objectives of Chinese interest in South China Sea certainly it is rooted by factors to obtain rights over its position in the disputed area. It is also proven the ambition of this country in order to construct several new islands and act aggressively in nine-dash-lines that become the claim foundation.

1.4 Research Scope

Regarding this research, the researcher has determined the discussion limitation so that the scope of this research is too broad. The researcher only takes into account the factor of China's interests 2015- 2021. These years are selected because China began more prominently and gradually its aggressions more assertive rather than previous ones which were still rarely active to bush its political influence and provocation in the South China Sea. This is in accordance with data released by the U.S. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) states that crude oil and Gas reserves in the South China Sea is estimated at roughly 11.2 billion barrels while Natural gas reserves are roughly 190 trillion cubic barrels. Therefore, the potential wealth of natural resources becomes one of the reasons why China is so insistent on holding territory. Moreover, total stockpiles do not include the Gulf of Thailand. The reserve estimation is based on

the ownership status of the field (U.S Energy Information Administrationn 2013), South China Sea is a vital area for the PRC as its objective to strengthen domestic stability guarantees. Despite the US propaganda, the South territorial waters are necessary to stabilize the outsider dispute zone (Wang 2016). It means that the emergence of significant beneficial interests of SCS has led China to defend its position more seriously. The researcher has decided to reveal the potential existing in SCS in which these factors have triggered China to dominate it. According to the data explained, SCS has many resources and the historical rights also become one of the essential foundations in order to enforce its influence.

1.5 Literature Review

Literature review consists of some selected references that come from international and national journals. There are valuable aspects for the researcher to help understand more deeply the SCS conflict and the interest of China's claim.

Firstly, the research is conducted by Taylor Fravel (2011) and Priangani and Hattu (2020)t) titled "China's strategy in the south china sea". Imperatively, to gain achievements where the PRC has carried out some organized strategies in order to strengthen its claim in the dispute, China has frequently stated that they are very open to negotiations on the conflict in South China with other claimants. Even though it seems as a soft strategy to resolve a problem, in fact, it has the intention to increase its political influence towards hostility. It is mentioned that there are two substances that should be understood. The first substance is the diplomatic component as a part of postponing strategy. This style of diplomacy has been utilized by China in various ways. Since the beginning, the Chinese

administration has really opened up a great opportunity for negotiations according to its will in which the peaceful way will be a priority. However, it will be done bilaterally, not multilaterally because China can understand that the other claimants do not want to talk about the issue. That is why it is called a delaying strategy (M Tylor Fravel 2020, 299). Another significance of the administrative component highlighted in this journal is that China has also obtained another noteworthy strategy for the remaining postponement. This is useful to improve the implementation in the jurisdiction. Fishing is an essential part where in the past few decades the water activities are supervised in the confined space. The point of this journal is the key which refers more to the strategy leading to consequential delays by China to expand this theme so the existence of this research aims to develop motivations and underlying factors for China's claims in the South China Sea through the overall constructivism approach.

Second, the research is conducted by Muhar Junef (2018) titled "Maritime territory dispute in South China Sea". Therefore, the researcher identifies the background of the dispute in the South China Sea. At the beginning, this journal explains that SCS is one of the hottest territorial dispute issues since the 21th century. In this conflict, actors involved are not only from Asian countries but also from powerful countries such as the US that also has implications on behalf of International sea waters. Early on the claim stated by the PRC that Chinese fishermen had sailed to two leading islands called Spratly and Paracel 200 years ago. Therefore, they emphasize that history has a fundamental substance of its sovereignty. Besides, the PRC also claimed that among those two islands, Chinese people had lived in ancient times, and therefore, the name of South China Sea is

derived from Chinese ancestors. It was because the two parties with Beijing Nationalist and Communist ideology consistently claimed that SCS are theirs. The discovery of natural resources made this area even more potential. However, China's recent increase in aggression raises concerns for the disputing countries as it becomes a serious threat to Beijing's influence in the waterbody. The essence of this journal explains the background of this dispute, but in order to know comprehensively, the author does not apply specific content such as an explanation of China's influence. Therefore, this research proposes to explore Chinese aggression behind the incentive factor.

Third, the journal discussed by Faudzan Farhana (2014) titled "Comprehending the perspective of PRC over settlement dispute in the south china sea" explains that Beijing emphasizes that SCS has a correlation with its sovereignty because it is believed that historical interests are the key to solve the conflict. According to Beijing historical bases cannot be separated, thus UNCLOSE does not contain some provisions to set up the historical definition.

Moreover, the regime involved is not included as provision for sovereignty over territorial conflicts. Since historical values are crucial, it has to be considered in the regulation so countries must pay attention to historical rights in ratifying the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea. In the Chinese administration's perspective, history must be studied and taken into consideration over justice, such as planting, discovery, usage of name sustainably, and the implementation of country control over sovereignty and sovereign rights (Farhana 2014, 172). However, in this research the scope is too broad in discussing the Chinese

perspective on the dispute. Therefore, as in the further research, the author tries to limit the research scope and highlights the constructivism approach over China's side.

1.6 Research Framework

In this research, the author will use constructivism theory which put forward by Alexander Wendt. As it is a grand theory into International Relations in which its perspective can fulfil the previous gap evaluation of other classic theories such as realism and liberalism that tend focusing on materialistic substances. Otherwise, constructivist perspective has generated new essences in scope aspect of international phenomena like behavioural trait, historical, and experience background. As for this theory's view, conflict and cooperative relationship exist not unintentionally however it is deliberately created by the actors themselves. In view of constructivist figure Alexander Wendt, this theory perceives a relation among countries is based on certain identity then it produces a correlative assumption that good or bad connection of a state with others refers towards how they notice each other as partner or rival. Constructivism interprets two noteworthy substances agency and structure which are established together as they influence each other. Agency has a term as someone's capability to carry out further structure defined as an international system referring to ideational and material essences.

An identity and interest become important underlying contents. In the constructivis argument, one country is able to have more identities that are socially set up by means of interactions to other actors. , identity of a state is an

attribute or characteristic that could possess the role in order to define what interests they require. In other words, the emergence of this certain essence will specify behaviour from country itself then it is boosted by interest. That is inseparable from the existence the linkage between identity and interest since Wendt says that an actor cannot identify what they entail before comprehend themselves firstly. As a consequence, those both elements have an indispensable role. With the belief and urge will determine an action that reflects the form of state identity. The identity concepts can be understood into two meanings. Firstly, it is known as a social attribute which differentiates them to others, because of social category identity can be shaped of constructed through interacting process among countries one another. In mean, it has to full up the qualification of other parties' existence and intersubjective to render a firm or meaning who "I" and "you". Those are necessary to strengthen the identification of a party. This category is simply dynamic depending on the interpreting process in interaction ones, Secondly, identity is a personal category which is characteristic or value attached in actor itself, this substance has been created since earlier without considering intersubjectivity. This type of identity is commonly seen as self-awareness by actor without other ones existence. This can occur because they (actor) perceive themselves as something distinctive.

Identity refers to the understanding of who they really are and then direct signals from these interests then rising the action. Both are an important part of this theory because actions and interests are formed by identity. Anarchy can be understood not always as a subversive action since it depends on the meaning given by actors themselves. It is exactly 1.1. The main reason for this conflict is

that China has ambitiously taken over the SCS area to become its own. There is a fairly strong correlation between constructivism theory and this case. This hypothesis gives us an understanding to explore further about China's actions in dominating an area that is known to have enormous resources such as oil, gas, and other resources. As a consequence, the history and social construction leads to the interest and identity for the objective of national interest. Constructivism definitely takes the basic theory that tends to refer to the social interaction which gives theoretical values. Meanwhile, it gets across the interest and identity of the state, as the primary paramount factor of dominance of SCS control. Alexander Wendt divides it into four variables, all three of which will be implemented in this study, development that is interpreted as a common thing where each country definitely wants to improve. Survival is a self-protection from external interference, which is more prone to hostility, perspective toward other actors,and self-esteem, thus it means that historical values by China contain calm substantial essence. The fourth Autonomy refers to ability of country in order to control its resources allocation and government's choice. All countries need autonomy because it is advantageous to fulfil internal demand or domestic ones. Here, this fourth variable is not used to analyse this case since the point of variable development has the similarity where the oil energy demand of China is the substance. It insisted to hold SCS as its sovereignty that storages billion natural resources certainly being persuasive factor to strengthen its claim. (Wendt 2012, 233–36)

The identity explanation flow that has been indicated will be correlated to the determination of claims based on China's interests in the South China Sea.

Wendt's theory of constructivism's idea of identity is exploited by the author to explain the motivations behind China's insistence on upholding its unilateral claims, which are a result of the country's several interests, including the need to assert its sovereignty and strengthen the country's national defence system.

This interest was created as a result of China's aggressive activities and territorial claims in the South China Sea, which eventually served as a benchmark for establishing China's legal authority in building its own sovereign territory. As affirmed in Constructivism, actors who made a policy oftentimes carry out the interpretation process on themselves and another state. Moreover, Beijing hereby perceives itself as a country that is growing rapidly in the field of economy and defence. As a consequence, it defines itself as a unity that should possess the influence to global development.

To conceive China’s action through its claim and influence produces the correlation with Wendt statement, “the way international politics is conducted is made, not given, because identity is established and encouraged by self-awareness. Furthermore it argues “Anarchy is what states makes of it” which means in this theory that international politics are a social construction which generated from interaction process. In the connection of this research is the China’s decision of setting up its claim does not exist naturally nevertheless it comes intentionally as well as driven by PRC’s identity.

According to Sugyono 2005, qualitative research has a crucial role in conducting research since it relates to the analysis of natural objective conditions. Therefore, this method is helpful for deepening understanding the phenomena associated with something experienced by the subject, for instance, characteristic,

action, motivation, and comprehensive perception.

1.7 Provisional Argument

In this research, a provisional argument is factors influencing China's interest in the South China Sea. China's control has caused several obstacles such as new island establishment, unilateral claim, and China's unilateral decision. China's presence is outside the United Nations Convention on the law of the sea and its ruling power of nearly 90% of the South territorial waters has emerged as distractions for the countries involved in the disputed territory. This study implements Alexander Wendt's theory of Constructivism in which the concept of personal identity is fundamental to classify Chinese motivational factors to get this territory. Because the identity of the country itself can determine a country's interest, it is then followed up with special actions.

1.8 Research Method

1.8.1 Type of the Research

The research method that is used for dispute in South China Sea is qualitative method because According to (Moleong 2005, 6), Qualitative research has a crucial role in conducting research since it relates to analyze the natural objective condition, in means, this method is helpful to deepen understanding the phenomena by which it connects to something that experience by subject, for instance, characteristic, action, motivation, and perception comprehensively. Consequently, this method is fundamentally valuable to give explanation towards case of dispute south china sea.

1.8.2 Subject and Object of the Research

With regards to the subject, China is the main subject that attempt to gain mostly of South China Sea's territory whlist the objects refer to the factors interests of Beijing itself. This definitely connects with the bases of interest which makes the conflict going. The argument of china claims its south china sea just because it has been long becoming part of China country previously the existence of UNCLOS while it is opposite to the values and regulation set up into the United Nations the law of the sea express China has spoiled values of international treaty.

1.8.3 Method of Data Collection

Study literatures or study documentations are exploited here where it is a set up bases understanding of this case as well as variables that can supports points of study research. In collecting data, it is able to be through mass media, international and national journals, books, and governmental official reports. All of them would become the fundamental bases of this research. Besides, observing taken data then reading carefully to be easier in understanding. To ease understanding so the reading process of author would like to pick up some proper points. After that the data collection would become some parts that possess the connection to be analyzed and get it in the research.

1.8.4 Process of the Research

Process of this study becomes the most essential part because it relates to the final outcome. The process is carried out by analyzing data that have been acquired so as it could be simplified to be straightforward form to comprehend. Then the yield of analysis will be implemented to respond on research problems by author.

1.9 Thesis Outline

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

In chapter I, it is introduction which consist research background beginning of explanation history's Chinese claim to South China Sea based on nine-dash lines covers several other countries' sovereignties. Moreover, research questions focus on essence of this research, furthermore, research object refers to contains that corresponding towards previous part (research questions), besides, significance is one of crucial component of this thesis since it shows the problem formulation relevance to international relations, after that, research scope shows the limitations of this research, then literature review emerges a couple of short substances of references of the topic in this research. Whereas research framework leads to constructivism theory as the tool in order to analyze topic of this thesis. In addition, research method contains onto type of research, subject and object focus, static collection method, and the last process static collection.

CHAPTER II : HISTORY OF UNILATERAL CLAIM AND CHINA AGGRESSIVENESS IN SOUTH CHINA SEA DURING YEARS

In chapter II, it consists of three subchapters. first subchapter explains the history of south china Sea for Beijing while subchapter II consists of the discussion about underlying reasons over china's unilateral claim. Furthermore, subchapter III it contains PRC's aggressive actions in claimed area during years.

CHAPTER III : PROMINENT FACTORS LEAD CHINA TO CONTROL SOUTH CHINA SEA AND IMPACT TO INDONESIA'S SOVEREIGNTY

In Chapter III, it contains analysis and discovery in the research. Into both components, the author hopes to be able to give analysis of a significant scientific problem to international relations study. Consequently, it is able to generate concreate yield as form of contribution in IRs. In territorial dispute case, China is as dominant actor that stands there and exploits its influence in the area. If it is seen from theory used by author, is constructivism theory, so the problem refers to aspect which leads PRC desires to establish its power over national interest. Writer definitely analyzes some factors that more likely being persuasive substances over existing potency, then it is conformed to fundamental used theory in this research. In subchapter I, author will account for the energy factor, data as well as analyzed with constructivist perspective, moreover, subchapter II it consists necessary physical survival factor and followed used theory, after subchapter III, self-esteem of historical rights is explained by some essential sub-sub chapter to deepen fundamental Chinese interest, In addition, next subchapter it contains a comprehensive approach by constructivist to Beijing's formation over South China Sea.

CHAPTER IV: CLOSING

In chapter IV, it contains two of closing parts conclusion and recommendation. In subchapter will be got across for the summary of contain about confirmation in the short of term to problem as well as research analysis. While recommendation part refers to a suggestion for prospective research that followed up on the deficiency towards research has been conducted by writer.

CHAPTER V: BIBLIOGRAPHY

In Chapter V, all of references will be set up and exploited alphabetically and it uses technique of reference writing consistently and standardly.

CHAPTER II

THE ESCALATION OF CHINA'S ACTION IN SOUTH CHINA SEA INTO DOMINATION

This chapter will explain the dynamic of China's escalation in controlling SCS for years during history. The first sub-chapter will explain the history of China in the region. The second sub-chapter will explain the escalation of China's aggressiveness since 2015.

2.1 History of Chinese claim in South China Sea

In 1974, China recognized South China Water as its own amidst the head of Koumintang party led by Chiang Kai Shek. Years later, the PRC has often shown its seriousness in holding this territory (Kompas 2016). The existence of the map putting forward its claim on a construction as the form of recognition of South waters that is based on an eleven-dash *line* towards the South China waters zone is considered as part of it. *Eleven-dash line* was released by nationalist party's leadership that has a power in the government (Foreign Policy n.d.) Which regarding to some territories that is under control by that party were things as Macclesfield Bank, Paratas island, Spartly and Paracel Islands

In early 1953, China was already led by the nationalist party having full control over SCS and then continued to develop this region although the covered area became smaller than the nine-dash line as the territorial line to South China Sea that was taken into account by China Communist Party reducing Tonkin gulf. Today, the established claim has become the basis of China's view of SCS leading to its history.

Because several countries are involved in this territorial conflict over China's claim, the reason could be because it is assumed to overlap for several other countries' territories that disagree with China's action. As a consequence, four areas of Southeast Asia getting tension from this conflict are Malaysia, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, and the Philippines (Hasugian 2014) Those tied states possess the territory that get exact area to what China has claimed so as it is potential for territorial conflict of China aggression.

2.2 The underlying excuse of China's claim over SCS

China's basic claim, as a history, is according to the claim process that in 1947 the Nationalist Republic of China was fully controlled long before the communist party entered. The claim refers to the formation focusing on nine strips of the level of claim implemented by China over the territory of South China Sea (Center for Strategic and International Studies n.d.) in 1927, there was a civil war between the communist community and the nationalist community amidst the war most of the republic went to Taiwan for refuge. As a consequence, the communist started to sideline China and still implement and put on SCS claims.

After the civil war ended in 1949, China declined the eleven-dash line around Tonkin Gulf to be nine-dash-line. Since both agreements between China and Vietnam had culminated in this dispute. The basic formulation of the nine-dash line refers to the claim principle used by China to date for the South China Sea (Center for Strategic and International Studies n.d.)

The interesting event occurred during the arrival of Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Yi who delivered a speech in Australia (Agency 2017), He

explained the South China Sea claim is fully controlled by China. So when Japan was asked to return the territory, it had been taken from China as a mentioned area, Nasha, it is well known as Spratly. He also emphasized that America's assistant has exerted its power and covered all of the area based on its applicable law so that several countries around China use illegal ways to cover since it is not able to be recognized by china.

With all his statements, some controversies arose as the result of the conflict in SCS happened. This dispute has involved several countries which have close geographic cover around the South China Sea where those parts are included in the exclusive economic zone that fully controls their sovereignty (Hasugian 2014).

2.3 The China's aggressions throughout in years 2015-2022

The ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, a code of conduct that aims to reduce tensions and establish principles for conflict resolution, is an agreement reached by China and the ten ASEAN governments in Phnom Penh in 2002. The six years of negotiations have resulted in the accord. China's signing signifies the first time Beijing has accepted a multilateral approach to the issue; in the past, It had insisted on bilateral negotiations with claimants. Although the proclamation does not contain a legally binding code of conduct, as the Philippines had hoped, it indicates that China has realized the benefits of such an agreement by reducing the likelihood of violence in the region that could involve the United States.

In 2009, Malaysia and Vietnam rekindled tensions over maritime sovereignty in the South China Sea by submitting a joint application to the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf that would allow them to extend their continental shelves beyond the standard 200 nautical miles from their coastlines. This is seen as a challenge to China's territorial claims, and the country objects to the submission, claiming that it "has significantly infringed" on China's "indisputable sovereignty" over the islands in the South China Sea. Vietnam's claims are seen as a component of an effort to bring the South China Sea dispute to a global stage, starting with a symposium held in Hanoi in November 2009.

At a speech at an Asian regional security summit in Hanoi in 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton of the United States reaffirmed Washington's neutral stance on sovereignty in the South China Sea while reiterating American interests in "free access to Asia's maritime commons." The speech is a slap to China, which had insisted on its claim of the islands and a bilateral approach to resolving conflicts. It also occurs at a time when military-to-military talks between both Beijing and Washington are on hold and diplomatic relations are at an all-time low, with China withdrawing an invitation to former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates in June and Chinese officials declaring in March that they would not tolerate outside interference. Clinton's statement was interpreted as the form U.S. interest engagement in this conflict that could internationalize this issue.

Barack Obama, the president of the United States, announced in 2011 that the US will shift its strategic focus to the Asia-Pacific, particularly the southern half of the area, in a speech to the Australian parliament that would go down in

history. New soldier and equipment deployments to Australia and Singapore are announced by the Obama administration, who also promises that cuts to defence spending won't come at the expense of regional commitments. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a free trade pact regarded as a crucial step toward closer economic integration between the United States and the Asia-Pacific, is still being negotiated. China is noticeably not invited to the discussions.

On the final stage of a four-nation Asian visit in 2014, U.S. President Barack Obama inked a new ten-year military agreement with the Philippines. The Expanded Defence Cooperation Agreement would grant the U.S. military wider access to bases around the archipelago, including ports and airports, as well as increased rotational troop presence in the nation. The agreement highlights the administration's dedication to the Asia "pivot" and serves as the focal point of Obama's maiden trip to the Philippines, the country's longest ally in the area. Obama claims that the agreement is not meant to constrain China, even as he shows support for Manila as it pursues international arbitration over the disputed South China Sea islands(Crf organization 2021).

On November 3, 2015, China also conducted the military exercises just days after the U.S warship sailed in waters it claims. Meanwhile, a fighter jet from its new airstrip was located in the woody island in the Paracels. This could be categorized as a serious signal to the United States that China is assertive on its claim of SCS (Zappone 2015). In April, Satellite of U.S has officially reported that China started constructing a huge airstrip on its claimed area in Spratly Islands in Fiery Cross Reef. Although China has clarified that the purpose of this building is for civilian interest purposes. However, it seems incredibly skeptical

since another reason is to set up the military bases associated with the air defense zone in the area (Zappone 2015).

It had been half a year in 2016, international had issued precise sentences on the twelfth of July declaring the Philippines as a party entitled to a territorial dispute with Beijing. Nevertheless, the influence of the tribunal decision did not change China to peacefully receive it but inversely the Philippines seemed to slow down its tension over this conflict. In 2018, China established its military expansion through several artificial islands. This militarization phase aimed to strengthen the fundamental claim over South China waters while China has also started deploying the military ships and some other defense equipment which will generate the foundation over its assertive dominance (Renada 2018). In December 2017, the emergence of naval and air military made the involved parties worried because Beijing was predicted to be able to escalate the military control by China from its unilateral claim. During the first June, the successful China's claim could rapidly increase the military deployments rates. In addition, several increased deployments of missiles and military aircraft have taken place on Spratly Islands, the place of new reefs of Zamora, Kagitingan, and Panganiban reefs (Renada 2018). The transformation of China's reclamation through three reefs had generated new things that led to the ambition. The reefs are located in Spratly areas, in the west Philippine water that is part of South China Sea but it is in Philippine exclusive economic zone(CNN 2021). Nevertheless, China continued to control its right claim towards the whole of South China that is in accordance with the formulation of the nine-dash line even though its formulation was refused by international court in 2016 after the Philippines brought China to ICJ. In

December 2019, China did the aggression that has expanded to Indonesian territory. It faced Natuna's island precisely in the Southwest waters of South China. This event took place at the end of January but it got bigger while Chinese Coast Guard ships accompanied its fishing then China also attempted to appear before Indonesian armed forces (Chang 2020). In the other aggressive events by China where a Vietnamese fishing ship sailed around Woody island sank after a China coast guard vessel rammed it while China emphasized its law enforcement because Vietnam has been its sovereignty (Vu 2020). However, in this case Vietnam also considered China to have committed violence against Vietnamese own territory. There are some tragic sinking cases that frequently occur as the aggressive China executed Vietnam a month before April. The China coast guard also collided with a Vietnamese fishing boat that was fishing and another sinking happened when a China legal patrol vessel took legal action in fishing by shooting the lung of the boat. All of the collisions had reflected that serious dynamics between both countries emerged by China's violent actions and willingness to use every contradictory attack for its illegal claim (M Tylor Fravel 2020).

China's aggressiveness has raised concerns about the disputing countries in Asia where some strategies of claim are always used in its interest. Interference with the exploration of other countries' natural gas and oil resources has shown China's courage to legalize any action for SCS. China has operated its energy survey vessel, Haiyang Dizhi 8 (Amti 2019). This operation began in the Malaysian exclusive economic zone that was followed by its coast guard ship. In 2017 and 2018, it carried out exploration Oil and Gas in Vietnamese territory and it asked to cease energy activities in this land. China announced an arrogant order

to allow drilling operations in Malaysia and Vietnam exclusive economic territory (M Tylor Fravel 2020)

In 2020, the start of Covid-19, activities in the world stopped because of the virus. However, China continued to encourage the claim of SCS. The hostility toward contested Asian neighbors was increasing with soft power ambitions done by Beijing was well-established. China also provided some assistance to countries affected by the pandemic and joined international coordination in managing this outbreak. Yet the sinking of a Vietnamese fishing vessel has brought new light back into China's aggression over its claim for surveillance in the South China Sea. Substantially, China has never disappointed its interest in SCS although the outbreak stopped all activities since it focused on continuing the development (Lee 2020). In 2021, the Indonesian maritime security agency sent the patrol ship to the South China Sea after the existence of throwing down Indonesian fishermen by China coastal patrol ship. The Natuna fisherman association reported that some intimidating actions by China patrol ships often occurred in the Natuna Sea. Some time ago those people witnessed more fishermen from Vietnam, Taiwan, and China stole the fishing catch in this territory. Moreover, China's provocative actions often occur by crossing the bow and circling Indonesian fishing boats (Kompas id 2022). In 2022, the Chinese government sent some fighter jet J20 to South China Sea. The object of its aggression proposed to carry out patrols around China's claimed territory. The fighters sent were exhibited firstly at a military exhibition (CNN 2022).

CHAPTER III

FACTORS INFLUENCE THE INTEREST OF CHINA OVER ITS CLAIM OF SOUTH CHINA SEA AND IMPACT TO INDONESIAN SOVEREIGN TERRITORY

The emergence of China's claim over the South China Sea has become the spotlight and the issue of territorial disputes for many countries in the world because of many territorial sovereign problems. This conflict has not found the silver lining until nowadays. The difficult situation is also related to the majority of Asian countries claimed unilaterally by China. This territorial conflict does not consist of intra-ASIAN but even the members of Association South East Asian Nation (Yusgiantoro 2022). In global condemnation, China has correlated to this long story conflict in South China Sea. It is also more likely to reach potency in control almost 90% of SCS cover so as it is regarded as a threat for all Asian members' the peace and paramount security.

Here the author would like to implicate constructivism theory which put forward by Alexander Wendt in analyzing this research by utilizing three main variables of personal identity and national interest concepts are *development, physical survival,* and *self-esteem.* The variable of physical survival refers to protecting the sovereignty of China itself of other actors (state) that regarded more likely hostile for its integrity moreover the variable self-esteem can be conceived that PRC wants other countries acknowledging and respecting historical sovereign right becomes a crucial factor in that regardless of South Sea is not able to be separated from Chinese history of formers whose an involvement to discovering

and identifying those islands and reefs. Then the variable of development refers to the massive evolvement of Beijing economically and defensively, somehow this aspect links tightly for what it is establishing. According to a constructivist Alexander Wendt, three elements get essential fundamentals by virtue of the identity would shape an interest of a country then it is followed up on special actions (Wendt 2012, 335).

3.1 Development: potency of natural resources reserves and global and regional dynamics

3.1.1 Potency of natural resources reserves

In this case, the geopolitical aspect becomes an integral consideration of the South China Sea dispute. This means that it should be noted that the South China Sea is a huge area having millions of energy resources, one of the most important natural resources. The significant energy storage has led to the SCS point of crude oil and natural gas. As pointed out by the US Energy information, this area has good geopolitics because the oil resources still store around 11 barrels of oil reserves while the gas stores around 190 trillion cubic feet. That is divided from several countries that have built oil drilling, certainly, that remarkable oil and gas reserve creates extraordinary diamonds for countries which have economy level with the South China Sea area (U.S. Energy Information Administration, Oil & Gas Journal, IHS, CNOOC, PFC Energy n.d.).

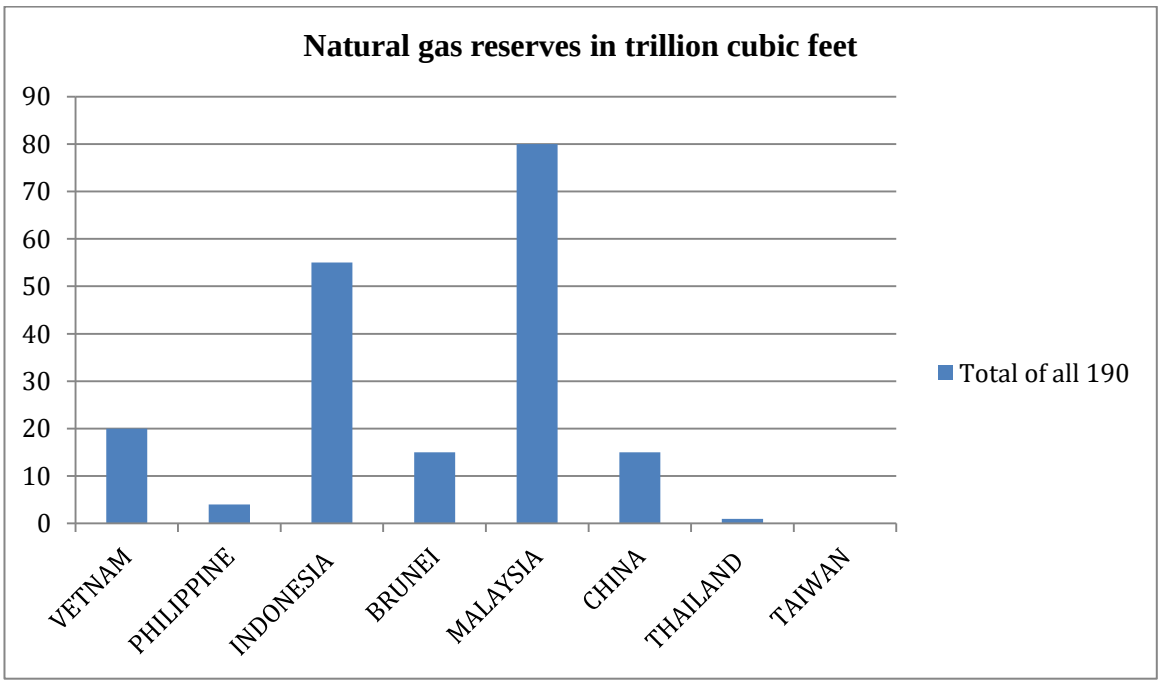
The rapid growth population perhaps results on the oil energy growing utilization. The crude oil in SCS is meant a lot for China as it is imperative to

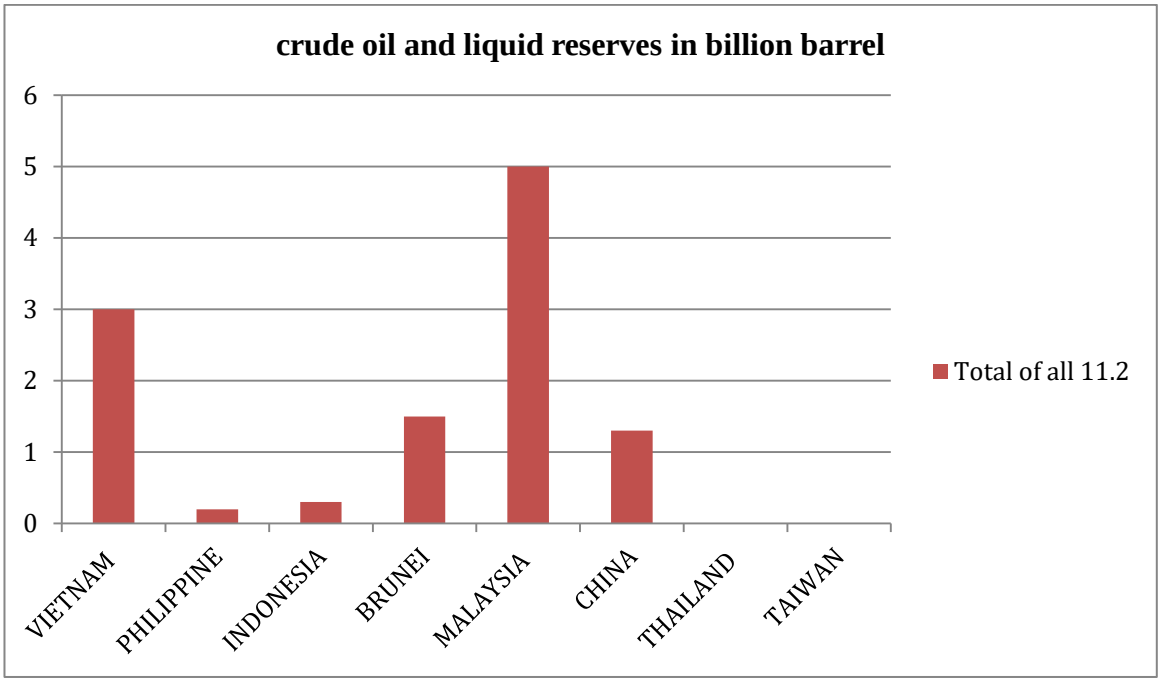
fulfil the domestic energy needs. This fact is supported by the fast establishment industrialisation and population throughout modernization program. As country requires the huge demand oil, these three elements influence the high condition of energy demand. Firstly, China is the highest oil consumer for massive electricity hence it includes as the first largest number of 1.421.570.000 billion people or 18.1% of the entire population in the world (Worldometer 2021). With persuasive interest makes China more serious to preserve its internal energy demand. Secondly, the massive industrial increasing, this sector is one of the biggest oil demander. The significant grow of manufacturing has encouraged China in order to frequently guarantee the availability by balanced with manufacturing. The enormous needs energy oil of population and industrialization inflict the demand of energy availability, furthermore the limitation of China's oil mines production go through the difficulty to meet the demand.

Furthermore, the economic aspect also influences China's development. In the contested zone, two leading islands are highlighted in this case, firstly Spratly becomes the main island over this case. Moreover, it has a historical position, this island is also assumed to have energy potency reserves like oil and liquefied essence. According to AIE, there is approximately 100 billion smaller amounts of natural gas that still remains around this field. This means that the significance of SCS is remarkably large. All of the mentioned evidence and estimations, contested territory occurs around Reed Table Mount since this zone has influencing power over China, Vietnam, Taiwan, and Philippine. However, some activities had been executed by some countries in this area, although two of them are the UK and the US, after they accepted a legal entity to explore natural

resources through concessions in 2002-2005. Furthermore, the Philippines expanded its natural gas exploration earlier in 1970, after the Chinese administration decided to stop all development.

3.1.2 South China Sea estimated proved and probable reserves





Note: Reserve totals do not include Gulf of Thailand or onshore reserves. Reserve estimates are based on field ownership status

Resources:(U.S. Energy Information Administration, Oil & Gas Journal, IHS, CNOOC, PFC Energy n.d.)

China significantly entails external energy sources to meet the demand. The rapid growth of oil usage becomes a special highlight for Beijing to keep catching up. The South China Sea has been roughly estimated as petroleum reserves. This treasure has certainly boosted China's oil production, the surplus necessity has been felt since 1970 (Harini 2011) When international China's international production experienced a downward trend, then the emergence of external factor caused

Geopolitical aspect is notable in deepening the China's object claim as it is hooked up to the state identity. China possesses huge interest towards energy needs to enhance its capability being a maximum military capacity as well as powerful country in World after America. Since 2015 China announced that it

will raise the military budget by approximately 10% every single year whereas it even escalates 2% annually for it proposes to improve the defensive ability to be modern military.

The increasing of the energy needs certainly motivates Beijing frequently to ensure the oil reserves available. It is proved from the historical records whereupon oil crisis had occurred in 1970th. Even though, the estimation of oil reserves in South China Sea still in predicted however it will be helpful to sustaining the domestic need in the future time. The connection of development of this country links an action of national interest towards identity of china. Because, identity itself is defined by Alexander Wendt as an attribute that owned by states then of the attribute will determine how they should act in international political space. State is responsible to ensure their domestic stability well since the well-being has an critical meaning in which it will definitely become a necessity for assisting a development of state transformation (Wendt 2012, 224). In another word, the certain identification existence is more likely to specifying the behavior of a state as well as pushed by interests.

China has one of the strongest economic influences in the global economic condition, thus it needs to reinforce its internal affairs for an adequate national condition. Until now, there is still ongoing conflict of interest between China and America and they regard each other fierce competitors whilst energy support becomes a significant factor in order to strengthen their national defense system as a consequence of SCS's claim that can be a successful key to China expanding its political influence. According to the data table above, the estimated natural

reserves for the entire SCS's territory stores 11.2 billion barrels of oil and 190 trillion cubic feet of gas. Such a large amount is definitely the great potential for China.

3.1.3 Global and Regional dynamics

Global dynamic in South China Sea becomes an incentive for China to moving more assertive on dealing with the external distractions. U.S. positioned its interest in 2009 after US secretary of state Hillary Clinton attended the 16th ASEAN regional forum. Its policy in this territorial dispute was created explicit one year later, when American secretary of state revisited this 17th forum exactly Hanoi city. This representative of U.S. obviously asserted that nothing position of her country yet the interest is on the promoting of freedom of navigation in this contested water (Sinaga 2016, 139)

Hereby, United Sates of America adheres to two significant principle interests in SCS. Firstly the declaration of freedom navigation reflects to article eighty seven of the UNCLOSE, which expresses that the high seas of international water is able to unclosed to all countries in the world, secondly it gets interest on stability and peaceful commitment in Southeast Asia region. This one refers to economic and trade establishment. It is proposed to get a rid of any kinds of disruption to the guarantee of sea routes in the South China Sea which potentially results on cooperation over investment and trade. (M. Taylor Fravel 2014, 2)

U.S. has supported these principles in the South China Sea after Beijing posed some threats. It is also related to the Australia possesses importance which focus on peaceful resolution and maritime conflict such as in the SCS. That is why this

territory is indirectly part of Australian interests, in special this country is one of great shipping trade with partnership East Asia that goes through this zone. This is also strengthened while both U.S. and Australia commit a security agreement which was signed on first September 1951(Sinaga 2016, 142). This treaty security proposes to ensure Australia from any distractions by United States of America but this cooperation has serious threat for China over its claim.

China's Assertive Foreign Policy in the South China Sea under Xi Jinping has emerged a new dynamic towards decision claim over the disputed region. XI had led a massive transformation into China foreign policy and domestic. In the middle of his leadership has defined him on point of contemporary leadership that proposed to advance and enforce its maritime and claim interest, in mean, its influence in SCS has to act more massively then it is clarified, China would keep covering its essence interest on the SCS.

The substantial interest of China has boosted its foreign policy with stability of internal politic which connects to foreign policy. These substances cover territorial integrity, socio-economic development, and sovereignty. Besides, Xi policy tends to lead his leadership by reaffirming China's nationalism and substantial interest. As an outcome of the growing global influence of Beijing,

The dynamic additionally begins new development on this disputed region. China's claim in SCS is a form of self interest in order to defend its rights over nationalism and core interest as the prospective purpose of China policy. This regulation naturally goes straight to strategy to defend and increasingly strengthen its sovereignty from the interference of United States interest in the South China

Sea. It is known that Beijing gets a status as the strongest economic country and growing rapidly its defensive ability, the emergence of this identity has generated on China's core interest to stand up for its ownership recognition of SCS. To enforce its claim entails an effective step in order to uphold its territorial integrity in the SCS through domestic policy while U.S. hereby additionally possesses self-interest in the same area though it claims to support the free navigation regulation and stability commitment in Southeast Asia region.

3.2 Physical survival: Defensive importance of sovereignty stability

China nuclear policy is a constructed program for more contemporary territorial sovereignty. There are two main foundations of this country's defense system namely minimum and non-first use (NFU) policy (Supriyanto 2015, 38). In mean, China has made the word policy a substitute for the word doctrine. This strategy can be used to assert the political usage towards nuclear weapons. A small concept designed in order to just place some small number of deployment missiles, the pattern is made to only ensure that China is able to uphold its law enforcement as a constituted regulation. This rule aims to improve the capacity of safe conditions into the survival system itself. This is intended as a form of preventive step if there are external assaults and then it will respond firstly. The Endless tension between super power countries, the US and the PRC as if it still happened all the time so the risk of minimal intervention by other countries will bring more serious action by this country.

The South China Sea is a section of the Pacific Ocean, which stretches from the Taiwan Strait in the northeast to the Malaysian and Singapore Straits in the

southwestern. The Gulf of Siam, which is bordered by Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia, and the Gulf of Tonkin, which is surrounded by Vietnam and China, are both included in the South China Sea region. As seen in the context of the international maritime order, the South China Sea region has strategic, political, as well as economic importance. Due to its geographic possibilities and potential for natural resources, this area is exceedingly significant. There are more than 200 tiny islands, corals, and coral reefs in this region, the most of which are in the Paracels and Spratlys. Politically, China's claim is connected to the Chinese foreign political strategy towards Southeast Asia countries. This waterbody is regarded as China's territory in order to project its actual strategic role. The involvement of this country proposes to reaffirm its role as a great state in regional regulation.

This factor has a role to China's naval security moreover the South China Sea is a region that can enhance the domestic guarantee. PRC entails the strategic military naval base and the increasing of massive fleets. The assertiveness of holding its claim over SCS territory also related to its objective, China wants to reach its statue out to be an excellent maritime power not only regionally but globally. It is a purpose for modernization program. Besides, PRC keeps escalating its military naval capability from coast navy to be blue water navy. This object definitely affords to be support system the balance of economic-growth in international space.

The basic substance that refers to actors' (state)' relations remarkably relied on identity. Then, this factor proposes to see how a country sees others as enemy

or friend (Wendt 2012, 235). There is an assumption that good or bad connections depend on the actor's perception of other actors. The relationship between China and America tends to be more hostile than friendly or another word argues the US could be defined as an enemy. It is rooted whilst American propaganda invites other countries in order to reject the Chinese unilateral claim.

In SCS, the US also sends some warships and aircraft carriers to disputed zones that are proposed to stabilize on behalf of International Law. Thus, the emergence of an initiative to PRC administration has established a survival system that purposely reducing the external assault impacted on its territorial sovereignty, its objective that are essential to guarantee the domestic stability to not allow any potential harm to come. It is balanced by America having a lot of allies through the direct relationship and trade with Asian countries such as Japan, Philippine, Malaysia, and Singapore, and other partnerships. Essentially, Beijing sets up a powerful influence to preserve its sovereignty zone. It is able to be wholly reasonable that the strategies of China are capable of gaining a long-term objective to hold a commitment that could put the US influence down in SCS.

The military component becomes a primary point in the capability of the country's survival system. It does not only cover land but also water to create the deterrence against the enemy. The South China Sea is one of the largest waters in the world. Beijing has claimed that area for years. The essence of strategic patrol of Beijing's submarine called nuclear ballistic missile submarine(Talmadge 2018, 45–46), it requires to get into western pacific sea to stabilize a Chinese sovereign right. As such, United State of America is a country which absolutely refuses

China’s unilateral claim over the area inasmuch as that water possesses a statue as navigation rights and freedom. Freedom of navigation (FON) is a legal principle to sea in where ships can sail with state flag should not bet disrupted by other states. Country can look on other ones differently as it is depended on subject-positon and perspective each other, social relationship is a fundamental understanding on characteristic and identity of a nation(Theys 2018, 1–4). China definitely constructs its goal in order to reinforce national stability as it is needed to expand this thing step whereas Beijing builds a power land and water as it proposes to push the domestic warranty over the propaganda of United State of America. China never minds that it becomes a threat to other states particularly small and developing ones because it truly recognizes that itself is as part of international community, it means its acknowledgement to international system is not indicated as a dangerous objective onto Asian countries(Wang 2016) yet a defensive construction proposes to improve its defensive constructon towards US provocation in SCS.

3.3 Self-esteem: the historical sovereign rights and humiliation of imperialist in the past

The nation’s long history has been a serious point where “western intervention” for China has become a bitter memory of the past few centuries. Imperialist expansion sparked Beijing's tragic story of intimidation generating a motivation for China, never to happen anymore. A statement says “PRC never let its history sovereignty problem end”. It will never provide a chance for others to interfere with the sovereignty of their ancestors. If one looks at this statement,

such a rich history of long term events has generated a powerful and motivated China not to return to the past. Fundamental historical contempt for of western imperialist colonials always shows that China is trying to defend its nation from external disruption.

Some aspects to evaluate Chinese subjective position in the disputed territory is not only focus on materialistic simulations but also essentially comprehends the historical dimension of events in the past. It cannot be neglected considering its motivations and rights. The complex and long journey of a weak nation becomes a powerful country that is not obtained without the sacrifice of Chinese predecessors to construct its zone claim. The bullying, intimidation, humiliation, underestimating, and discrimination generated by western imperialist domination outside. Starting in 1849, the war, namely opium where colonization had been a root for this country, was followed in 1949 by the massive movement of Mao Zedong's victory on a new name called "republic" (Schiavenza 2013).

Living in painful events and memories for 109 years is not a short term to change for the better of the PRC. Colonialism or subjection of British and Japan armies intimidating even torturing citizens for successive interferences in China today is not a great country to beat back imperialist and dominant outboard armies. This refers to the rights of history as Beijing wants a superlative past civilization that is not able to allow humiliation to return western domination. When one thinks of a statement that comes from a Chinese conference which says "they never give up and let their ancestor sovereignty fall anymore. As a result, it commits to consistently preserve every single inch of its ancestors. Arising power

to uphold Chinese commitment, current-day PRC is not able to be viewed as it was in years ago that is why who wants to try bothering its sovereign right will fail (X Wang 2016). In addition, historical records are significant essence for this country as it is part of a warning when two massive powers become one purpose can occurs. Intervention by outboard striking forces to issues of regional conflict like SCS and minimum defensive capability go against foreign complicity.

In constructivism theory, it is a part of self-esteem variable, the thing would explain that the historical essence is imperative because commonly the interest of state personal identity would tend to emerge an encouragement factor in order to react as their interest(Wendt 2012, 225–37). The rise of the PRC shows that they are strong from the suffering of history. It means that this country begins everything through interactions socially constructed over many years. This persuasive factor brings them to defend themselves against outside interference. The South China Sea is a valuable historical part because the fundamental history of the ancestor has long occupied the territory such as giving identity names of areas, reefs, and islands.

The approach is going to look at several things connected comprehensively over territorial disputes in the South China Sea, such as positions of subject, representations, and articulation. All of these are seen from a Chinese perspective, desired goal of interest, and its Quasi causal relationship. 2017 is a year where the PRC's president Xi Jing Ping announced that Beijing would come back to take a role and do its things as a responsibility and primary state which continues its contribution to global governance (Xi,2022). The message reveals that hereby

China demonstrates if they are a part of the international community, referring to the territorial dispute case in South China Sea when it was taken by the Philippines over the Chinese violence to other states sovereignty but China kept responding to that by arguing it with international law. However PRC addressed its rights to except the mandatory arbitration on the dilemma of territorial dispute (Wang 2016)

It is also be able to be considered as replacement of a term of go against to western domination (Freundlieb 2019, 9)moreover, China's formation is important changing a subject position of unilateral claimant to be contributor while China's administration notices if they never counter international system and norm although it considers those things to be the result of western-shaped in order to expand it capability in influencing their international politics to other states. In contrast, norms are considered as imperative and justice arrangements in the circle of international politics. In this contact, the Chinese administration ensures it is a law-abiding state of the international system, and invites other countries to carry out the same thing. In this part, the fundamental bifurcation leads to interpretation where in the international community come into sight two characteristics established by norms and another one by control/power.

China has successfully maintained its position as the second-largest economy in the world and 30% of the global economy comes from the PCR. This fact shows the significant part of Beijing's role towards global economic evolvement. In addition, it has supported economic globalization. The important point of its leader, XI, is that economic influence will always escalate all the time

because China attempts to reach out for its achievements over the great economy and super military. Purposely, the Defensive system is updating because it relies on strengthening military conditions to be more modern, more sophisticated, greater, and more remarkable. One of the differences is that China has divergent characteristics of the hostility system (Xin 2019).

amidst of its evolving influence and power onto international society level, Chinese administration never takes into consideration itself as something dangerous to other countries since it minds what they do is only following the defensive policy as it will never look for the power or hegemony to international community(Freundlieb 2019, 10). Chinese policies contents cooperative, peaceful, and defensive things. Hence, Chine does not really make it out why its actions always get assessed as aggressive and violent even U.S and partial Asian states absolutely oppose to China.

In the nineteenth CPC national congress, President Xi asserted that we have a state self-perception where it is associated to wealth of values onto principle over not meddling. We must look up to all countries in order to pick up those evolvement way. International justice and equality, moreover we absolutely refuse actions which compel on others or those who meddles in others' national affairs and violent acts by powerful one interfering a weak one (Fmprc 2022). A delivered declaration remarks that China is substantiating its foreign policy to support non-interference into other countries' internal affairs. Literally the narration of non-meddling has been frequently made out in the foreign policy for all countries not only shown to Asian issues, something is constantly connected in

which it is like a system of “International law“ or just intimidating. On purpose, there are several beneficial essences when China adopts a non-interference policy. First, all issues of the South China Sea will become the first point because the PRC is able to require appreciation of its sovereignty in the disputed area. Second, China will establish a statement on the previously adopted principle of non-meddling where it upholds its respect that is shown in international law.

China as an entity that incredibly respects fundamental values of history, It summons itself as a nation which keeps up international peace, a law adherent, and getting along with international society hence it completely appreciates regulations of IRs but more necessarily it promotes and obeys a principle of non - intervention. Last but not least, a long painful memory and historical energy has aroused a basis encouraging to regain its rights as forgoing status peacefully without emerging threatening, all out of this concentration that is proposed to stand up their country in going against intimidating acts in the past it could not carry out.

With respect to, Interest of China should have been not frequently integrated merely on material factors such as treasure and security however people must take a look historical aspect on grounds of it has a record of territorial rights in the past. Whilst aspects hook up with emotion for what it had suffered, consequently PRC emphasizes to stand up assertively on a problematic condition in behalf of national pride. All of the imperialist humiliations and bully did will be a motivation to prevent the second time intimidating treatment nowadays and future.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

To deduce that this study purposely conducts a research regarding to factors that influence China into territorial dispute exactly in South China Sea. It is the second hugest economic country in the world, it also possesses long and complex historical records of ancestor over the occupation especially in South water itself. For the fact of this conflict has occurred since 1947. The nationalist Republic China Party was a control holder or originator at the time, it makes a use of a history to justify its right and integrity.

The dominant aggression seems prominent whereas 2015-2021 where the Chinese influence dissemination results in other countries, it frequently acts illegally over made- claim of nine dash line such as artificial island establishments, airstrip, defensive operations, even patrolling actions which constantly endanger for other state integrities. By the existence of aggressiveness of Beijing certainly sparks the potential conflict on bilateral relations. The interest of SCS does not just welcome partially Asian actors but the involvement of powerful one United State of America role is engaged in this international interest. it is because of an international agreement of free navigational principle for ships flag.

The underlying foundation claim of Beijing refers to the nine-dash line which circles some other countries' sovereignty as well. That aspect is remarkably significant, which is around 90% of the area of this international waterbody. The

placement of two important islands, Spratly and Paracel, both emerged as a spotlight as the PRC stated that the Chinese former had occupied them. Furthermore, those land areas are predicted as one of the biggest untapped energy reserves. In another point, SCS is vital for global transit because in great measure international trades rely on this lane. In other words, if China's desire comes true, the overwhelming concern of other countries particularly involves the result in bilateral relationships.

The research has proved the variable of constructivism theory that highlights prominently on persuasive factors. In addition to the development, physical survival and self-esteem, and historical sovereign rights should be a consideration because regardless of other theories never notice aspects of history, pain, and motivation to go against humiliation. The constructivism approach has produced a new perspective that China really appreciates the international system and norm. Furthermore, this country has an intersubjective position which conceives that they are part of the international community. It reveals a fact that the PRC never sees other Asian countries as rivals. However, it is more likely from a perspective that recognition of historical rights and values have to be a clearance in order to defend its fundamental things.

4.2 Recommendation

With regards to the suggestion that will be annotated by author for prospective research regarding dispute of South China Sea as follows:

1. In this research, the author analysed by exploiting constructivism perspective towards factors that influencing China in order to acts unilaterally. In means,

it is expected to utilize other theories so that it would be able to accomplish the shortages of this research. In addition, it is noteworthy in order to implement other ones in that by more perspectives so it would be more various in view of this study.

2. In another point, it is hoped that the next research about dispute of SCS is able to be more specific over the other potential factors as it is helpful to comprehend this phenomena more comprehensively and concisely.

CHAPTER V

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