

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Wealth and Power is a foremost principle upheld by the Chinese since the ancient times. The principle of continuous immortalized in any conduct, in addition to the very consideration of people's welfare. From Mao Zedong to Deng Xiaoping, the policies were constructed with the aim to return of China's dignity and for the pursuit of everlasting glory. Therefore, unlike the usual development process, the growth of China's economic sector was gradual but successful. Long before the Western is able to show the grandeur of its economy, China has already become a leading nation in several aspects in the economy. It is just unfortunate that China's development had been halted in some time, which caused the country in a pathetic condition. The later revival eventually brought the state to the triumph of today.

From the elaboration on the previous chapter we may see, as China and several other Asian countries undergone a rapid development, Asia is heading toward a new regional order. One of the most highlighted from the phenomenon is China economic miracle and military modernization, which then shall be considered as a meaningful occurrence. How then the phenomenon capable of agitating regional stability and creating the conditions security dilemma. Through the elucidation of China economic, political and military development since the 1978 economic reform until today, we have witnessed one of the factors behind China's active engagement in the Asia-Pacific is to counter-balancing the strong influence of the United States in the region. China perceives the potential of Asia-Pacific to be an independent region, in the sense that the region has the growing

ability to developed on their own without any interference from external parties. Hence, the rapid development of China and further active engagement through trade-oriented engagement, security, economic and ideology engagement is intended to encourage other countries in the region to advance using the regional strength and resources. In fact, behind its foreign policy, China desire to return to be the most influential in the region to later facilitate the way to becoming a global power.

This situation very much confirms the principle of foreign policy and national interest, claimed that the formulation of states' foreign policy could be emphasized in the idea to common-good. But behind that, remains the most principal and predominant of all is the national interest and is reached through any means, even the most vicious one. However, consider the dynamic state of the region, seems like this presumption much unlikely to happen anytime soon. The other states balked on China desire to lead the region, Japan is most of all. Therefore, they sought to prevent China's goal by re-engaging the United States in political and economic affairs of the region. The security dilemma encouraging these states to eventually spend unnecessary budget for participating in the military build up. It has also changed the distribution of material capabilities, which led to the destabilizing military competition. This might as well have the implication on the shifting regional order wherein the Asia-Pacific region is no longer controlled by a single influence, but evenly from each country Asia-Pacific region as countries equally experiencing an increasing development. At the end, with the increased uncertainty and tensions region, one can assume that this phenomenon could be the future lead to a military escalation in which the

aggressiveness of each party to the conflict in the South China Sea and East China Sea will lead to the explosion of an arms race.