

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

British citizens in the June 2016 referendum on EU membership answered that the UK should leave the EU. Factors like economic dissatisfaction, anxiety over globalization and immigration, and anti-elite or antiestablishment sentiments played key roles in the referendum result.

In <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33105.pdf> (accessed on Thursday, August 2, 2018), notes that fearing a loss of national sovereignty and influence, the UK stood aside in the 1950s when the six founding countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany) launched the first steps of European integration. The UK joined the precursor of the modern-day EU in 1973, largely to derive the economic benefits of membership but also to have a political voice on the inside as integration took shape.

Many British leaders and citizens (perhaps most notably including former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher) have been suspicious about the EU, and the relationship between London and Brussels often has not been particularly good. The UK disagree with several major elements of European integration, such as the euro currency and the passport-free Schengen Area. British “euro-skeptics” have regularly expressed dissatisfaction that the EU tends to focus too much on internal treaties and process rather than taking a pragmatic approach to priorities such as boosting economic competitiveness, promoting a common energy policy, or improving European defense capabilities.

According to https://eprints.lse.ac.uk/67030/1/Begg_EU%20budget.pdf (accessed on on Monday, November 12, 2018) notes that Since entering the European Economic Community as it was then reported in 1973 Britain has always been a net contributor to European Budget. Germany was the major paymaster for European construction from the Treaty of Rome (1957) and remains do today. For 40 years the common debate of Europeans has been that each British tax payer is making a contribution of thousands of pounds to France’s agro industry multinationals or to corrupt businessmen and politicians.

Based on MacShane, Denis Brexit : How Britain Will Leave Europe, 2015, page xi notes that the contribution of the EU budget of everyone in the UK is 37p a day. Even pro-European of British politicians has had to critic the Common Agricultural Policy in order to be listened to. The concept of getting back decent amount of money is seen as alien to European development by the keepers of the faith in Brussels. They are correct. But if one wants a reason why the British have never completely shared the European 'dream' is because the fact that the 'dream' has implied that so much money has gone from the British citizen to richer nations is part of the answer. Now Britain is paying even more because of its recent economic success estimated based on strong GDP growth.

David Cameron has promised an in-out referendum in 2017 according to <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-21148282> (accessed on Friday, September 7, 2018). He will campaign for a vote to remain in the EU only if major concessions are made. To begin with many Conservative MP's requested for a quota on the number of EU citizens allowed to work in Britain. The term 'immigrant' replaced describing Europeans in Britain by their nationality. The prime minister was told firmly by EU heads of government that such a formal quota would break the core principle of free movement of people. He then recommended that European citizens should not make a trip to Britain unless a job awaited them. Quite how this would be policed, as all EU Citizens including the British can go anywhere in Europe without let or hindrance was not discussed. He also said that unlike British citizens in low-paid jobs who get a form of subsidy via the tax system to provide slightly more income, anybody from Ireland, Poland or other EU member states should wait four years before being qualified for such payments.

Those workers doing the similar job for the same employer would have different income as per whether they were British or other EU citizens. Mr Cameron's view that European employees should be treated differently from British employees doing the same job created an angry response from Poland, whose prime minister Donald Tusk became the president of European Council in December 2014. According to <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35303912> (accessed on Thursday, August 2, 2018) Poland's deputy foreign

minister Rafal Trzaskowski told BBC's Newsnight that the prime minister's recommendation would be against all the existing laws of the EU and obviously that would be red line for Polish people. The Czech Europe minister, Tomas Prouza gave even more sarcastic response. He tweeted a picture of Czech pilots who fought in the Battle of Britain with the RAF noting that they hadn't 'worked in the UK for over four years'. In December 2014 the EU Commission President Jean Claude Juncker told the Guardian that Mr Cameron was beating up on European working in Britain 'seeing them as criminal'.

Legal experts also said such discrimination would be unlawful under existing EU treaty and Mr Cameron did indeed admit that changes in the EU treaty would be necessary. This implies that any of the 27 other EU members states can veto such treaty change or be required to sanction it by referendum. The possibility of that happening by 2017 the year of French and German elections as well as the year of Mr. Cameron's in-out referendum is small, if it's actually possible at all. So the question emerges regarding whether Mr Cameron would campaign strongly to remain in Europe without treaty change to accommodate his demands and do so against a Eurosceptic press, hostility from Eurosceptic Conservative MP's and vocal anti-European politicians and against a background of business disenchantment with the poorly performing Eurozone.

One of his senior colleagues, the cabinet minister Oliver Letwin said in November 2014 that if Mr. Cameron could not get a better deal for Britain in Europe he "would want to recommend leaving".

In this research, the Writer uses qualitative method to approach this subject. Qualitative research method involves the use and collection of variety of data. These include journals, books, historical and interactional data that describe routine, problematic moments and meaning in this subject.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the Writer identifies the problems of the research that it will be the subject of the research. First, The political of Englishness in Conservative, Labour and UKIP party in England.

Second, how the Political of Englishness influence England decision to leave Europe Union.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on identification of the problem above, the Writer put limits on the problem of this research as follows:

1. The political of Englishness in Conservative, Labour and UKIP party in England.
2. How the Political of Englishness influence England decision to leave Europe Union.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the Writer assumes the theme of this research is Brexit Shows Britain's Political Identity. In order to answer this question, the Writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. How does the Political of Englishness influence Conservative, Labour and UKIP party in England?
2. How does the Political of Englishness influence Britain to leave European Union?

E. Objective(s) of the Research

Base on the formulations of the problem above, I aim to show that the theme of this research is Brexit shows Britain's political identity In order to reach this aim; I make several steps as follow:

1. To analyze the Political of Englishness in Conservative, Labour and UKIP party in England.
2. To analyze how the Political of Englishness influence England to leave European Union.

F. Benefit of the Research

Base on the formulation of the problem above, this study is expected to be beneficial for those who are interested in getting deeper knowledge of Brexit. This study is expected to be useful for the readers to get best understanding about the

reasons Britain left Europe. This study is also expected to be useful for the readers to get knowledge about the history of Britain political identity.

G. Method of the Research

Based on the framework of the theories above, I use qualitative methods. This method involves the use and collection of variety of data. These include journals, books, historical and interactional data that describe routine, problematic moments and meaning in this subject. This method allows the Writer to probe at great levels of depth and nuance in addition to offering Writers not only the flexibility to explore with lower cost and efficiency. In this research I try to describe and work out the Political of Englishness that caused Britain got to a stage in its history such a momentous decision as quitting the EU and explore what British people think of Europe.

H. Systematic Organization of the Research

Related to the title of this research, the systematic presentation is written as follows:

CHAPTER I : Introduction

This chapter consists of Background of the Problem, Identification of the Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objective(s) of the Research, Benefit of the Research, Method of the Research and/organizational Presentation.

CHAPTER II : Framework of the Theories

This chapter consists of the theory of Political identity and Political of Englishness.

CHAPTER III : Analysis of England Current situation

This chapter consists of the analysis of Background and role of Conservative, Labour, and UKIP Party and their manifesto.

CHAPTER IV : The Influence of Political of Englishness in England Political Situation.

This chapter consists of the analysis of Political of Englishness in Conservative, Labour, and UKIP and how each party sees European Union.

CHAPTER V : Conclusion

This chapter consists of conclusion which shows that the theme of this novel is *Brexit shows Britain's Political Identity* presented on overview of the research subjects in the previous chapters as well as implications from studies of other variables.

ENCLOSURE : Attachment

