

Kebangkitan Tiongkok dan penguatan kerja sama keamanan kemitraan strategis komprehensif Indonesia-Tiongkok 2005-2013 = The rising of Tiongkok and reinforcement of comprehensive strategic partnership Indonesia-Tiongkok 2005-2013 / Salomon Anderias Mesak Babys

Salomon Anderias Mesak Babys, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20415467&lokasi=lokal>

---

Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Tesis ini menganalisis sikap Indonesia terhadap kebangkitan Tiongkok sebagai super power dari perspektif hedging. Menurut teori hedging, kebangkitan Tiongkok sebagai super power bukan semata-mata sebagai ancaman, melainkan sebagai peluang untuk dikelola secara bilateral dan multilateral menggunakan tiga pendekatan yaitu dengan strategi engagement, enmeshing, dan soft balancing.

Indonesia menggunakan strategi hedging dengan dasar pemikiran bahwa strategi hedging menjadi strategi yang paling ideal untuk digunakan oleh Indonesia karena masih sangat singkon dengan prinsip politik luar negeri bebas aktif, sekaligus sebagai sebuah strategi yang dapat mengakomodasi kebutuhan objektif Indonesia sebagai negara yang juga sedang bangkit.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa Indonesia menggunakan Strategi hedging dengan tujuan untuk memperoleh keuntungan ekonomi, politik dan militer dari Tiongkok yang bangkit sebagai super power, tetapi juga untuk menciptakan keseimbangan yang ideal di kawasan, sehingga Indonesia tidak didominasi oleh kekuatan manapun baik dari Amerika Serikat ataupun dari Tiongkok. Strategi ini digunakan oleh Indonesia dengan maksud untuk meningkatkan posisi tawar (bargaining position) Indonesia di mata Tiongkok dan di kancah politik dunia internasional.

<hr>

<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

The focus of this theses is to analyze Indonesia perspective towards the Rise of China as a new super power from hedging perspective. Acording to the theory, the Rise of China as a new super power is not only a threat but as an opportunity for Indonesia to manage its relations to china through three approach: engagement policy, enmeshing policy, and soft balancing.

Indonesia used hedging strategy because it fits well with Its national interest, which may consist its international political principle, ?bebas aktif,? and as a grand strategy which could accomodate Indonesia pragmatic needs.

This research concluded that Indonesia used hedging strategic to reap benefits in economic, politic and military sector from China as a rising power. It also create a balanced region with the U.S. down and the China up, and the ASEAN stayed as the center of the region. This strategy also primarily used to

upgrade Indonesia bargaining position against the U.S., China, and international community., The focus of this theses is to analyze Indonesia perspective towards the Rise of China as a new super power from hedging perspective. According to the theory, the Rise of China as a new super power is not only a threat but as an opportunity for Indonesia to manage its relations to china through three approach: engagement policy, enmeshing policy, and soft balancing.

Indonesia used hedging strategy because it fits well with Its national interest, which may consist its international political principle, “bebas aktif,” and as a grand strategy which could accomodate Indonesia pragmatic needs.

This research concluded that Indonesia used hedging strategic to reap benefits in economic, politic and military sector from China as a rising power. It also create a balanced region with the U.S. down and the China up, and the ASEAN stayed as the center of the region. This strategy also primarily used to upgrade Indonesia bargaining position against the U.S., China, and international community.]