

# Appeasement China terhadap Indonesia atas Percobaan Penegakan Klaim Nine-dash line di Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif Indonesia (Periode Desember 2019 - Januari 2021) = China's Appeasement to Indonesia while Attempting to Enforce Nine-dash line Claim in Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (December 2019 - January 2021)

Adnan Hudianto, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20526229&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

Tulisan ini membahas tentang perubahan perilaku China dalam menegakkan klaim nine-dash line di Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif (ZEE) Indonesia yang terjadi pada rentang waktu Desember 2019 s.d. Januari 2021. Pihak China yang melakukan penegakan klaim dengan mengirimkan kapal perang ke ZEE Indonesia justru melakukan appeasement setelah mendapat pengusiran oleh pihak Indonesia. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui studi pustaka. Sedangkan analisis penelitian dilakukan menggunakan teori foreign policy decision making yang melihat variabel pengambilan keputusan, faktor psikologis, faktor internasional dan faktor domestik sebagai faktor pendorong perilaku sebuah negara. Dari sisi lingkungan keputusan, pengambil keputusan China mendapat interactive setting berupa pengusiran, mengalami familiarity dan berupaya menghindari risiko. Dari sisi faktor psikologis, pengambil keputusan di China memiliki keyakinan untuk menghindari risiko serta berorientasi ke masa depan dan images bahwa Indonesia adalah sekutu. Dari segi faktor internasional, klaim China atas ZEE Indonesia mendapatkan extended immediate deterrence dari AS. Kemudian dari sisi faktor domestik, China memiliki kepentingan ekonomi yang besar terhadap Indonesia. Keempat faktor tersebut mendorong China melakukan appeasement terhadap Indonesia dalam penegakan klaim nine-dash line. Penelitian ini berkontribusi terhadap studi tentang perilaku appeasement negara besar dan studi tentang pencegahan konflik bersenjata di Laut China Selatan (LCS).

.....It examines China's behavior when they try to enforce a nine-dash line claim on Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) between December 2019 and January 2021. China choosed the appeasement policy while endeavoring to enforce its claim to Indonesia's EEZ right after Indonesia's side sent its warship to the disputed zone. In this study, the qualitative method and archival data collection were used to analyze changes in China's behavior. Moreover, the case was analyzed based on Foreign Policy Decision Making theory, which focuses on decision environment, psychological, international, and domestic factors. In terms of the decision environment variable, the collected data showed that Chinese decision-makers were shaped by an interactive situation, experienced familiarity, and avoided risky decisions. The psychological factor analysis found that Chinese decision-makers viewed Indonesia as an ally in a risk-averse, future-oriented manner. In addition, international factor analysis demonstrated that the US did extend immediate deterrence towards China regarding its claim over Indonesia's EEZ. Finally, domestic factor analysis discovered that China had a substantial economic interest in Indonesia. All four factors pushed China to choose an appeasement policy towards Indonesia regarding the claim enforcement in Indonesia EEZ. These findings contribute to the study of appeasement behavior by big countries and the prevention of armed conflict in the South China Sea.