

# Dinamika Hubungan Bilateral Indonesia-Cina = The Dynamics of Indonesia-China Bilateral Relations

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## Abstrak

Sejak tahun 1950, hubungan bilateral Indonesia dan Cina bersifat fluktuatif. Sebagai negara terbesar di masing-masing kawasan, Indonesia dan Cina memiliki hubungan bilateral yang signifikan di panggung internasional karena implikasinya yang luas terhadap stabilitas keamanan dan perekonomian regional. Dalam perkembangannya, interaksi antara middle power dan great power ini makin tersorot karena hubungan kedua negara terus meningkat di era kepemimpinan Presiden Joko Widodo dan Xi Jinping, tetapi tetap diselimuti dengan ketegangan. Untuk menelaah perkembangan dinamika hubungan bilateral Indonesia-Cina, tinjauan literatur ini berupaya memetakan 52 literatur dalam bentuk artikel jurnal dengan menggunakan metode taksonomi. Pemetaan literatur ini kemudian dibagi ke dalam lima tema utama, yaitu: (1) faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi hubungan bilateral Indonesia-Cina; (2) Indonesia dalam pusaran rivalitas geopolitik Amerika Serikat-Cina; (3) dimensi ekonomi dalam hubungan bilateral Indonesia-Cina; (4) posisi diaspora Tionghoa dalam hubungan bilateral Indonesia-Cina; serta (5) posisi dan respons Indonesia di sengketa Laut Cina Selatan. Melalui tinjauan kelima tema utama tersebut, penulis hendak mengidentifikasi area konsensus, perdebatan, dan kesenjangan dalam literatur terkait topik ini. Penulis menemukan bahwa literatur-literatur utamanya menggambarkan kompleksitas hubungan bilateral Indonesia-Cina yang bersifat multifaset dari awal pembukaan hubungan diplomatik hingga di era kontemporer. Dinamika hubungan bilateral Indonesia-Cina ini didorong oleh pertimbangan pragmatisme kedua negara yang mengutamakan kepentingan nasional masing-masing dalam menghadapi berbagai isu prominen di antara keduanya. Dalam tinjauan literatur ini, penulis juga menemukan adanya kesenjangan literatur berupa pembahasan yang hanya terpusat di era kepemimpinan Soekarno, Soeharto, dan Jokowi, kurangnya eksplorasi analisis pada tingkat individu dalam kebijakan luar negeri kedua negara, minimnya pembahasan hubungan Indonesia-Cina selama pandemi COVID-19, dan absennya perdebatan akademis mengenai respons Indonesia terhadap evolusi kebijakan Cina di Laut Cina Selatan. Temuan ini dapat dieksplorasi lebih lanjut dalam penelitian di masa mendatang.

..... Since 1950, bilateral relations between Indonesia and China have been characterized by fluctuations. As the largest countries in their respective regions, Indonesia and China have significant bilateral relations on the international stage due to their broad implications for regional security and economic stability. Over time, interactions between this middle power and great power have gained more attention as their relations have strengthened under the leadership of President Joko Widodo and Xi Jinping, although they remain fraught with tension. To analyze the development of the dynamics in Indonesia-China bilateral relations, this literature review aims to map 52 journal articles using a taxonomy method. The literature mapping is categorized into five main themes: (1) factors influencing Indonesia-China bilateral relations; (2) Indonesia in the vortex of US-China geopolitical rivalry; (3) economic dimensions of Indonesia-China bilateral relations; (4) the role of the Chinese diaspora in Indonesia-China bilateral relations; and (5) Indonesia's position and response in the South China Sea dispute. Through the review of these five main themes, the

author seeks to identify areas of consensus, debate, and gaps in the literature on this topic. The author finds that the literature mainly portrays the complexity of Indonesia-China bilateral relations as multifaceted, from the establishment of diplomatic relations to the contemporary era. The dynamics of Indonesia-China bilateral relations are driven by the pragmatic considerations of both countries, prioritizing their national interests in addressing prominent issues between them. In this literature review, the author also identifies gaps in the existing research, including discussions that are primarily focused on the leadership eras of Soekarno, Soeharto, and Jokowi, a lack of individual-level foreign policy analysis of both countries, limited discussion on the relations between the two countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the absence of academic debate regarding Indonesia's response to the evolution of China's policies in the South China Sea. These findings could be further explored in future research.