

Keberlangsungan kerja sama ekonomi sub-kawasan: studi kasus greater Mekong subregion economic cooperation tahun 1992-2014 = The continuity of subregion economic cooperation case study of greater Mekong subregion economic cooperation period 1992-2014

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang hubungan kerja sama dan konflik di antara Tiongkok dengan negara-negara Indocina. Penelitian ini berusaha menjawab pertanyaan penelitian mengenai alasan di balik keberlangsungan Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation (GMS) tahun 1992-2014, meskipun terdapat konflik antara Tiongkok dengan negara-negara Indocina. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk memahami pemenuhan kepentingan negara anggota yang menjadi alasan keberlangsungan GMS. Dengan metode studi kasus tunggal, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan realist institutionalism melalui konsep institusi sebagai wadah kepentingan negara, serta konsep negara besar dan kecil dalam institusi internasional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakter GMS telah mendorong pemenuhan kepentingan negara anggota dengan kepemimpinan Tiongkok dan terakomodirnya voice opportunities bagi negara-negara GMS-5. Pemenuhan kepentingan ini memberikan keuntungan yang bersifat mutual gains, berubahnya fokus menjadi kerja sama, serta bertahannya negara anggota dalam institusi. Akibatnya, hubungan timbal balik di antara GMS dan negara anggotanya ini berdampak pada keberlangsungan GMS pada tahun 1992-2014, meskipun di sisi lain terdapat konflik di antara Tiongkok dengan negara-negara Indocina. Penelitian ini memberikan sumbangsih kepada studi Institusi Internasional dan Ekonomi Politik Internasional.

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ABSTRACT

This undergraduate thesis discusses about cooperation and conflicts between China and Indochina countries. This research tries to answer the continuity of Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation (GMS) in the period of 1992-2014, eventhough there were several conflicts happening between China and Indochina countries. The purpose for this research is to understand the fulfilment of member countries' interests that can answer the reason of GMS' continuity. Along with single case study method, this research used realist institutionalism as approach, through the concept of institution's role as server of member countries' interest, and concept of big and small countries in international institutions. This research showed that characteristics of GMS helped serving the interest of member countries, through leadership of China and voice opportunities for GMS-

5 countries. This fulfilment of interest gave impact to mutual gains between small and big countries, refocusing the sub-region to cooperation, and lasting participation of the member countries. In consequence, this reciprocal relation between GMS as institution and its member contributed to the continuity of GMS in period of 1992-2014, eventhough there were several conflicts happening between China and Indochina countries. This research gives contribution to the study of International Institution and International Political Economy.