

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Hubungan antar China dan Russia telah lama menjadi fondasi kuat yang meneguhkan adanya kerjasama strategis yang tertulis dalam *Treaty of Good Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation* sejak 2001. Kedua negara memiliki pandangan yang sama mengenai dominasi kekuasaan Barat khususnya Amerika Serikat dalam region yang merupakan kepentingan nasional dari kedua pihak negara. Asia Timur yang diminati China sebagai arena untuk memperluas kekuasaannya dihalangi oleh kekuasaan Amerika Serikat yang telah lama memerankan peran sebagai hegemon di kawasan tersebut. Sementara dalam pandangan Russia, Kawasan Asia Timur merupakan region yang dapat meningkatkan citra Russia kembali untuk berperan dalam arena internasional dan meningkatkan relasi dengan negara-negara di Asia yang sebelumnya tidak menjadi prioritas dalam kebijakan luar negeri Russia. Di sisi lain, kerjasama strategis ini dilandasi oleh kepentingan bersama dalam menentang dominasi Amerika Serikat, sehingga kedua negara memiliki negara rival bersama yang menjadi batu peneguh hubungan kerjasama.

Sebagai *The Rising Power*, China memiliki sifat negara berkekuatan besar untuk mengklaim hegemoninya di kawasan Asia Timur yang merupakan kawasan dengan kepentingan nasionalnya. Menurut *Offensive*

Realism, negara berkekuatan besar tidak akan pernah puas dengan distribusi kekuatan yang ada sehingga adanya keinginan untuk mengubah distribusi tersebut. China yang merasa tidak puas dengan distribusi kekuasaan yang terletak pada Amerika Serikat di Kawasan Asia Timur melakukan upaya-upaya untuk menggantikan status hegemoni Amerika Serikat. Hal ini dilakukan dengan meningkatkan kekayaan maksimum, meningkatkan superioritas nuklir atas Amerika Serikat, mendominasi kekuatan darat dan dengan tujuan akhir untuk mendapat status sebagai regional hegemon. Namun, dalam Kawasan Asia Timur, peranan China dalam mendapatkan status hegemoni hanya dapat dikatakan sebagai negara yang berpotensi dalam mendapatkan hegemoni (potential hegemon) dikarenakan tidak akan adanya hegemon apabila di kawasan terdapat lebih dari satu negara berkekuatan besar. Sebagai negara berkekuatan besar, China akan terus memaksimalkan kemampuannya untuk mengubah distribusi kekuasaan di Asia Timur. Hal ini dilakukan dengan opsi-opsi dalam *Strategy for Survival dalam offensive realism*. Opsi perang (war) dan *Buck-Passing* tidak dapat dilakukan karena hasil analisis yang memiliki kemungkinan rendah untuk melawan kekuasaan Amerika Serikat di Asia Timur serta banyaknya kerugian yang akan dikeluarkan. Sementara opsi *Blackmail* yang dilakukan China untuk mengintimidasi Amerika Serikat dapat dikatakan berhasil menjadi kekhawatiran Amerika di region tersebut, namun tidak ada hasil dari opsi ini yang membuktikan bahwa Amerika Serikat bukan lagi hegemon dalam Asia

Timur yang telah digantikan oleh China. Opsi lain yang ditawarkan yakni *internal balancing* yang secara natural dilakukan oleh China dalam peningkatan anggaran pertahanan dan juga modernisasi kekuatan militer. Namun, China tidak dapat melawan kekuatan Amerika Serikat secara sepihak melalui *internal balancing*, sehingga opsi terbaik yang dapat dilakukan yakni melakukan *external balancing* melalui kerjasama strategis dengan Russia sebagai rekan negara yang telah lama memiliki hubungan bilateral.

Adapun Kerjasama strategis Sino-Russia ini terjalin karena pilihan China yang melandasi hubungan bilateral berdasarkan teori *Strategic Partnership* dengan isian bahwa China dan Russia memiliki kemiripan untuk mengubah distribusi kekuasaan Amerika Serikat di Asia Timur serta memiliki negara rival yang sama; melakukan implementasi dalam kerjasama khususnya dalam sektor pelatihan militer gabungan dan rekan perdagangan ekonomi; adanya konsultasi dan diplomasi antar kepala negara dan kerjasama ini berlangsung dalam jangka panjang. China memilih Russia sebagai partner kerjasama strategis karena memiliki landasan pemikiran yang sama tentang dominasi Amerika Serikat di Asia Timur serta sistem aliansi yang kuat dengan para *East Asian Tigers* (Jepang, Taiwan, Korea Selatan) dan dianggap menimbulkan ancaman bagi kepentingan China khususnya pada klaim Taiwan, Laut China Selatan dan Timur dan penempatan THAAD di Korea Utara. Russia memiliki kekhawatiran yang sama khususnya dalam menjaga integritas teritorinya di Pulau Kuril yang bersengketa dengan Jepang. Sebagai

aliansi terkuat Amerika Serikat, Jepang dapat meminta bantuan Amerika Serikat untuk menempatkan basis militernya di Pulau tersebut yang dapat mengancam kekuatan Russia atas klaim Pulau Kuril. Persamaan terbesar ini menjadi fondasi kuat hubungan Kerjasama srategik kedua negara atas kesamaan rival negara yang mengancam kepentingan nasional kedua. Penggabungan usaha dengan Russia juga dianggap China sebagai antisipasi untuk membah daya tembak (Firepower) apabila Amerika Serikat melakukan serangan terlebih dahulu kepada China. Di sisi lain, Kerjasama Strategik dengan Russia mendapatkan banyak keuntungan bagi China terutama dalam modernisasi *People's Liberation Army*, modernisasi persenjataan militer serta sebagai partner dagang terkuat yang dapat meningkatkan perekonomian China tidak hanya di Asia namun melalui meliputi Eurasia.

Melalui upaya kedua negara yakni China dan Russia yang turut melaksanakan latihan gabungan baik secara bilateral maupun latihan bersama negara-negara yang bergabung untuk mendefinisikan aturan baru, rasa hormat mereka satu sama lain dalam konflik regional di lingkungan, dan kegiatan paralel kedua negara, China dan Russia memberikan tantangan bagi tatanan yang dipimpin Amerika Serikat di Asia Timur.

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