

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Afriantari, P. R., & Yosita, C. (2017). Kerjasama Indonesia dan Korea Selatan dalam Pengembangan Sektor Industri Kreatif di Indonesia. *JURNAL TRANSBORDERS, 1*, 61.
- Afridi, D. M., & Khan, D. A. (2015). China's Seat in United Nations, Kashmir Issue and the India-Pakistan War of 1950. *Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: F Political Science*.
- Ahmed, Z. S., & Bhatnagar, S. (2018). The India-Iran-Pakistan Triad Comprehending the Correlation of Geo-economics and Geopolitics. *Asian Studies Review, 517-536*.
- Akhtar, S. (2014). Sino-Pakistani relations: an assessment. *Institute of Strategic studies Islamabad*.
- Akhter, M. N. (2023). Sino-Pakistan Relations: A Historical Journey of 70 . *Global Foreign Policies Review (GFPR)*, 1-10.
- Alfariza, R. Z. (2021). Kepentingan Tiongkok Dibalik Kerjasama Infrastruktur dengan Sri Lanka di Kawasan Asia Selatan. *Repository Universitas Jember*.
- Alfian, M. F., & Mugasejati, D. N. (2018). Penolakan India terhadap Politik Luar Negeri China dalam Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). *Departemen Ilmu Hubungan Internasional, Universitas Gadjah Mada*, ii.
- Ali, M. M. (2021). Pakistan-China Nuclear Energy Cooperation: Emerging Trends to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals. *Journal of Int'L Affairs, 135*.

- Aljazeera. (2016, Agustus 3). *The Strategic Importance of Chinese-Pakistani Relations*. Diambil kembali dari Aljazeera Center For Studies: <https://studies.aljazeera.net/en/reports/2016/08/strategic-importance-chinese-pakistani-relations-160803101555719.html>
- Allauddin, A. K. (2021). Pakistan-China Nuclear Energy Cooperation: Emerging Trends to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals. *Journal of International Affairs*, 125.
- Amrullah, M. (2022). *Bachelor Thesis. FISIP UIN Jakarta*.
- Anadolu Agency . (2021, Agustus 11). *Anadolu Agency Indonesian Service*. Diambil kembali dari www.aa.com.tr: <https://www.aa.com.tr/id/dunia/opini-membaca-maksud-terselubung-china-di-afghanistan/2330702>
- Anggara, H. P. (2015). STRATEGI INDIA MENGHADAPI HEGEMONI TIONGKOK DI KAWASAN ASIA SELATAN 2005-2014 . *Skripsi*, 13.
- Anggito, A., & Setiawan, J. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. Sukabumi: CV Jejak.
- Ashikur. (2020). *An Expert Explains: How Bangladesh Has Reduced Gap—and Is Now Projected to Overtake India*. Dhaka: Indian Express.
- Ayuwanda, D., & Puspitasari, A. (2020). Dampak Konflik India - Pakistan di wilayah Kashmir terhadap stabilitas keamanan Asia Selatan pada tahun 2016 - 2019. *Balcony*.
- Bakry, D. U. (2017). *Dasar Dasar Hubungan Internasional*. Depok: Kencana.

- Barry Buzan, O. W. (2003). *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*. London: Cambridge University.
- Berglee, D. R. (2023, Juni 16). *World Regional Geography*. Diambil kembali dari Chapter 9 : South Asia: <https://open.lib.umn.edu/worldgeography/front-matter/about-the-author/>
- Brewster, D. (2019). Bangladesh's Road to the BRI. *The Interpreter*.
- Brown, K. (2015). The EU-China Relationship: European Perspectives. *Imperial Collage Press*, 150.
- Brunjes, E. (2013). China's Increased Trade and Investmen in south asia. *Prepared for the U.S. Government Office of south Asia Policy*, 4.
- Bukhari, S. W., & Bakht, P. D. (2013). China's Economic Diplomacy towards South Asia. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 41-49.
- Buzan, B. (1991). *People, State and Fear An Agenda for International Security Studies in The Post-Cold War* (Vol. II). London: Harvester Weatsheat.
- Buzan, B., & Waever, O. (2003). Regions and Power. *Cambridge University Press*, 56.
- Buzan, B., & Waever, O. (2003). *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- China Embassy. (2023, Mei 07). *Iran - China Embassy Government* . Diambil kembali dari 4th round of Pakistan-China Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue Joint Press Release: http://ir.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zyxw/202305/t20230507_11071904.htm
- Cohen, S. P. (1998). *The Pakistan Army*. Oxford University Press.

- Cooley, C. H. (1930). *Sociological theory and social research*. New York: H. Holt and Co.
- CPEC Secretariat. (2023, Juni 12). *Ministry of Planning, Development, & Special Initiatives*. Diambil kembali dari CPEC VISION AND MISSION: <https://cpec.gov.pk/vision-mission/3>
- Dawn.com. (2011). *Pakistan wants China to build it a naval base*. Islamabad: Dawn Today's Paper.
- Dayana, A. S. (2019). *Sejarah Konflik Kashmir, Perang Antara India-Pakistan*. Jakarta: Tirto.id.
- Dr. Sabir, A. K. (2013). Geo-Economic Imperatives of Gwadar Sea Port and Kashgar Economic Zone for Pakitan and China. *IPRI Jurnal*, 87-100.
- Fatunnisa, H. (2023). *Aksi Teror Targetkan Warga China di Pakistan dan Afghanistan Makin Marak*. Republik Merdeka.
- Finger, T. (2016). *The New Great Game: China and South and Central Asia in the Era of Reform*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Foreign Ministry of China Embassy. (2021, Desember 8). pk.china-embassy.gov.cn. Diambil kembali dari Embassy of the people's Republic of China in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan: http://pk.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zbqx/202112/t20211209_10465875.htm
- Friis, K. (2021, December). Analyzing Security Subregions: Forces of Push, Pull, and Resistance in Nordic Defense Cooperation. *Journal of Global Security Studies*, VI(4).

- Ghulam. (2015, April 15). *China and Pakistan prepare to establish economic corridor*. Diambil kembali dari The Central Asia-Caucasus Analyst: <https://www.cacianalyst.org/publications/analytical-articles/item/13178-china-and-pakistan-prepare-to-establish-economic-corridor.html>
- Gilgrist, J. (2008). The 'Security Dilemma' and South Asian Nuclear Relations: India-Pakistan. *E-International Relations*, 3-4.
- Gill, D. M. (2019). *The Geopolitics of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor(CPEC) and its Security Implications for India*. Seoul: The Korean Journal of International Studies.
- Goldstein, J. S. (2003). *International relations*. Longman.
- Goswami, M. (2022). *Evaluating Trade and Economic Relations Between India and Southeast Asia*. Mathura: GLA University.
- Government of Pakistan Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform. (2017). *Long Term Plan for China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (2017-2030)*. Islamabad.
- Habib Khan, Y. (2023). *CPEC 2023: Hopes & Challenges* . Islamabad: Daily Times.
- Haegland, H. (2019, September 19). *Stimson*. Diambil kembali dari Chinese Mediation on the Subcontinent?: <https://www.stimson.org/2019/chinese-mediation-subcontinent/>
- Herz, J. (1950). Idealist Internationalism and the Security Dilemma. *Cambridge University Press*, 157.
- husain, I. (2020). History of Pakistan–China Relations: The Complex Interdependence Theory. *The Chinese Historical Review*, 149.

- Husein, M. (2015). Sino-Pakistan military – Nuclear cooperation and balancing of power. *journal of American academic research*, 34-49.
- Hussain, M. (2015). Sino-Pakistan military – Nuclear cooperation and balancing of power. *journal of American academic research.*, 125.
- Hyder, T. (2012). Concerns Over Pakistani Nuclear Program Perceptions and Reality. *Policy Perspective*, 33-63.
- IAEA. (2022). *Country Nuclear Power Profiles* . Diambil kembali dari Pakistan : <https://cnpp.iaea.org/countryprofiles/Pakistan/Pakistan.htm>
- Indonesia, K. L. (2018). <https://kemlu.go.id/portal/>. Diambil kembali dari kemlu.co.id: https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id/list/halaman_list_lainnya/95/kerjasama_multilateral
- IONS. (2023, Juni 27). *About IONS*. Diambil kembali dari Indian Ocean Naval Symposium: http://ions.gov.in/about_ions
- Irshad, M. S., & Xin, Q. (2015). One Belt and One Road: Does China-Pakistan Economic Corridor benefit for Pakistan’s Economy? *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 204.
- Javid, U. (2016). Assessing CPEC: Potential Threats and Prospects. *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan*, 254-269.
- Jha, H. B. (2019). “Xi Jinping’s Visit to Nepal: A Diplomatic Victory for China? ORF Online.
- Joshi, S. (2011). The China-Pakistan Nuclear Deal: A Real politique Fait Accompli. *NTI Brief*, 11.

- Kahn, T. (2015). *conomic corridor: Chinese official sets record straight*. Islamabad: Tribune.
- Kanwal S., P. A. (2022). Assessment of residents' perceptions and support toward development projects: A study of the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor. *The Social Science Journal*, 102-118.
- Kanwal, S., Hameed Pitafi, A., Imran Rashed, M., Pitafi, A., & Iqbal, J. (2022). Assessment of residents' perceptions and support toward development projects: A study of the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor . *The Social Science Journal*, 102-118.
- Kaur, S. S. (2015). *UNDERSTANDING SOUTH ASIA IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS*. The Indian Journal of Political Science.
- Kayani, F. N. (2013). China-Pakistan Economic Relations: Lessons for. *Pakistan Journal of Commerce and Social Sciences*, 455.
- Kementerian Luar Negeri Indonesia. (2023, Januari 6). *Kementerian Luar Negeri Indonesia*. Diambil kembali dari Kerjasama Bilateral: https://www.kemlu.go.id/portal/id/page/22/kerja_sama_bilateral
- Kepakisan, A. G. (2018). Respon Kebijakan Luar Negeri “Neighborhood First” India Terhadap Kerjasama Bilateral China Pakistan Economic Corridor 2015. *Jurnal Analisis Hubungan Internasional*, 12.
- Khalid, A. (2020). *China-Pakistan Nuclear Energy Cooperation: History and Key Debates* . South Asian Voice.

- Khan, H. u., & Rashid, A. (2022). The Economic Value of Natural Resources and Its Implications for Pakistan's Economic Growth. *MDPI*, 65-97.
- Khawaja, I. (2019). *Vision 2025 score*. Islamabad: Dawn.
- Kindleberger, C. P. (1986). International Public Goods without International Government. *American Economic Association*, 1-13.
- Kwar, S. (2023, Juli 1). *WWF Pakistan*. Diambil kembali dari NATURAL RESOURCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: https://www.wfpak.org/knowledge_hub_/natura_/natura_june2/natural_resource_and_sustainable_development/
- Lestari, I. S. (2017). PENARIKAN DIRI INGGRIS DARI UNI EROPA TAHUN 2016. *ejournal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, 1031.
- Ludwig, A. N. (2021). The Complexity of Bilateral Relations. *E-International Relations*.
- Manan, A. (2013). *Cina Berkomitmen Bantu Pendanaan Nuklir Pakistan*. Islamabad: Tempo.co.
- Manjari, A. (2022). *China And The Belt And Road Initiative In South Asia*. Columbia: Columbia-Harvard China and the World program (C&WP).
- Marbun, B. (2005). *Kamus Politik*. Pustaka Sinar harapan.
- Marianus Suwarman, E., Watunwotuk, K., Gaby Melianti, L., Rosari, M., Laurensia Carmelia Yewen, N., & Naomi, R. (2018). RIVALITAS GEOPOLITIK AMERIKA SERIKAT – TIONGKOK DI MYANMAR. *Jurnal Asia Pacifik*, 182.

- May, R. T. (2002). *Studi Strategis Dalam Transformasi Sistem Internasional Pasca Perang Dingin*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Mcbride, J. (2023, Juni 19). *Council on Foreign Relations*. Diambil kembali dari Building the New Silk Road: <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/building-new-silk-road>
- McCaul, M. (2023, Juni 24). *Foreign Affairs Commitee*. Diambil kembali dari China Regional Snapshot: South Asia : <https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/china-snapshot-project-south-asia/>
- Micknight, D. (2023, Juni 16). *Smarthistory.org*. Diambil kembali dari Geographic regions of South Asia: <https://smarthistory.org/geographic-regions-south-asia/>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, t. P. (2022, November 2). *Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan*. Diambil kembali dari Policies and activities: https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt_665385/2649_665393/202211/t20221102_10799288.html
- Mishra, A. (2008). Boundaries and Territoriality in South Asia: From Historical Comparisons to Theoretical Considerations. *Sage Publications*, 32.
- Mohan, V. (2021). Changing Political Dynamics in South Asia: The Belt and Road Initiative and Its Effects on Indian Regional Hegemony. *Journal of Indo-Pacific Affairs, Air University Press*.

- Mukti, D. A., & Puspitasari, A. (2020). Dampak Konflik India-Pakistan di Wilayah Kashmir terhadap Stabilitas Keamanan Asia Selatan Pada Tahun 2016-2019. 107.
- Murtazashvili, J. (2022). China's Activities and Influence in South and Central Asia. *Carnegie endowment For International Peace*.
- Musidi, B. (2013). *India (Sejarah Ringkas: Dari Prasejarah Sampai Terbentuknya Bangladesh)*. Yogyakarta: Diandra Primamitra.
- Mutia, N. (2020). ANALISIS KERJA SAMA TIONGKOK-PAKISTAN TERKAIT PENGEMBANGAN NUKLIR PADA TAHUN 2011-2015. *Skripsi. Universitas Islam Indonesia*, 36.
- Mutia, N. (2020). ANALISIS KERJA SAMA TIONGKOK-PAKISTAN TERKAIT PENGEMBANGAN NUKLIR PADA TAHUN 2011-2015. *Skripsi*, 30.
- Nair, S. (2019). *China's BRI initiative looks promising, but lacks transparency*. Mumbai: The Week.
- Nazir, M., & Sismumbang, R. (2009). *Metode penelitian*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Perwita, & Yani. (2005). *Pengantar Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Perwita, A. A., & Yani, Y. M. (2005). *Pengantar ilmu hubungan internasional* . Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Prayoga, A. (2022). *Komnas HAM Tegaskan Adanya Pelanggaran HAM dalam Tragedi Kanjuruhan*. Malang: Bola.net.

- Prima, H. (2015). STRATEGI INDIA MENGHADAPI HEGEMONI TIONGKOK DI KAWASAN ASIA SELATAN 2005-2014. 5.
- Putri, N. A. (2021). Analisis Kepentingan China Dalam Mendukung Pakistan di Konflik Kashmir. *Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional LINO* , 111-119.
- Rachman, A. B. (2018). kepentingan nasional dalam Hubungan Internasional. *Intermestic : Journal Of International Studies, II*, 109.
- Rahman, O. (2015). An Analysis of The Regional Security of South Asia in Post 9/11 Period: Regional Security Complex Theory Approach. *ResearchGate*, 29-31.
- Rana, K. S. (2002). *Bilateral Diplomacy*. New Delhi : Manas Publications.
- Rand Corp. (1966). *International Stability*. Santa Monicas: Rand Paper.
- Reinaldo Seran, D., Damayanti, C., & Haqqi, H. (2020). DUKUNGAN INDONESIA TERHADAP TIMOR LESTE DALAM UPAYA MENJADI ANGGOTA ASEAN. *Ejurnal Unisri*, 3-4.
- Rufinaldo, R. C. (2019). *China, Pakistan bahas kerja sama keamanan*. Ankara: Anadolu Agency.
- S., J. (2011). The China-Pakistan Nuclear Deal: A Real politique Fait Accompli. *NTI Brief*, 11.
- SAARC Secretariat. (2020, Juli 12). *SAARC*. Diambil kembali dari SAARC Charter: <https://www.saarc-sec.org/index.php/component/content/category/34-saarc-charter?Itemid=535>

- Sadurzki, L. (2022). REGIONAL SECURITY COMPLEX THEORY: WHY IS THIS CONCEPT STILL WORTH DEVELOPING? *Athenaum Polish Political Science Studies*, 140.
- Samosir, D. (2017). FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEPENGARUHI TIONGGOK MEMBENTUK KERJASAMA CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC). *JOM Fisip*, 4-5.
- Sattar, A. (2007). *PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY 1947-2005 ; A CONCISE HISTORY*. Pakistan: Oxford Univeersity Press.
- Schwemlein, J. (2019). *Strategic Implications of the ChinaPakistan Economic Corridor*. US Institute of Peace.
- Sethi, D. C. (2021, Agustus 30). *smarthistory.org*. Diambil kembali dari Geographic regions of South Asia : <https://smarthistory.org/geographic-regions-south-asia/>
- Shah, S. (2015). China Readies \$46 Billion for Pakistan Trade Route. *The Wallstreet Journal* .
- Sherwani, L. A. (1980). Pakistan, China and Amerika. *D&Y Printers Karachi*, 67-70.
- Sridharan, E. (2011). *International Relations Theory and South Asia: Security, Political Economy, Domestic Politics, Identities, and Images*. Delhi: Oxford Academic.
- Suryanti, B. T. (2021). Pendekatan Neorealis terhadap studi keamanan Nasional. *Jurnal Diplomasi Pertahanan*, 30-31.
- Sutrisni, P. A. (2022). *Bentuk Kerja Sama Internasional: Bilateral, Regional, Multilateral*. Kompas.Com.

- Szydysz. (2019). Sekurytyzacja jako narzędzie polityki zagranicznej Izraela w świetle teorii regionalnych kompleksów bezpieczeństwa. *Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego*.
- Taneja, P. (2017). *Why India missed China's Belt and Road summit*. The Interpreter.
- Toma, P. A., & Gorman, R. F. (1990). *International Relations: Understanding Global Issues*. Indiana: Brooks/Cole Pub Co.
- Triwahyuni, D. (2017). *ASEAN DAN KERJASAMA EKONOMI REGIONAL*. Repository Unikom.
- United States Institute of Peace . (2023, Maret 22). *A Threshold Alliance: The China-Pakistan Military Relationship*. Diambil kembali dari United States Institute of Peace : Making Peace Posible: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/03/threshold-alliance-china-pakistan-military-relationship>
- VOA. (2022). *Riset Baru: Pakistan "Paling Terekspos" Pengaruh China*. VOA Indonesia.
- Wicaksono, A. B. (2019, September 2). *Hubungan Internasional*. Diambil kembali dari Dictia: <https://www.dictio.id/t/apa-yang-dimaksud-dengan-kepentingan-nasional-national-interest/10371>
- Wivel, A. (2011). *International Encyclopedia of Political Science*. Denmark: Sage.
- World Nuclear Association. (2023, Juni 14). *World Nuclear Association*. Diambil kembali dari Nuclear Power in Pakistan: <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-o-s/pakistan.aspx#ECSArticleLink1>

Xie X., L. J. (2015). *Research on Employment Opportunities Under the Framework of China Paki- stan economic corridor*. Lahore: GC University .

Yasir. (2023). *CPEC 2023: Hopes & Challenges*. Islamabad: Daily Times.

Zardari, M. B. (2023, Mei 31). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs Government of Pakistan*.

Diambil kembali dari Pakistan and China Diplomatic Relation:

<https://mofa.gov.pk/pakistan-and-china-diplomatic-relations/>

Zeb, R. (2012). PAKISTAN-CHINA RELATIONS: WHERE THEY GO FROM HERE? *UNISCI Discussion Paper*, 488.