

RINGKASAN

Penelitian yang berjudul “Analisis Model Idiosinkratik terhadap Kebijakan Luar Negeri Perdana Menteri Mahathir Mohamad dalam Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Cina Tahun 2018-2019” dideskripsikan dan dianalisis dengan model idiosinkratik. Penelitian ini memiliki fokus terhadap idiosinkratik Perdana Menteri Mahathir Mohamad yang berpengaruh terhadap kebijakan luar negeri Malaysia terhadap *Belt and Road Initiative* (BRI Cina). Di tahun 2018, Perdana Menteri Mahathir Mohamad menunda dan membatalkan beberapa proyek BRI Cina yang tidak menguntungkan Malaysia. Namun, di tahun 2019 Perdana Menteri Mahathir Mohamad kembali menjalankan proyek-proyek BRI Cina yang ditangguhkan sebelumnya setelah melalui serangkaian negosiasi dengan Cina. Kebijakan luar negeri tersebut tidak dapat terlepas dari faktor idiosinkratik PM Mahathir Mohamad yang meliputi tipe kepribadian, gaya kepemimpinan, dan gaya pengambilan keputusannya. Ketiga komponen idiosinkratik tersebut melahirkan sudut pandang *rational choice* untuk membuat kebijakan luar negeri yang berorientasi kepada keuntungan maksimal dan kepentingan negara Malaysia.

Kata Kunci: Idiosinkratik, BRI Cina, Kebijakan Luar Negeri Malaysia, Mahathir Mohamad.

SUMMARY

Research entitled “The Idyosincratic Models Analysis of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad’s on Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Cina in 2018-2019” described and analyzed thoroughly within idyosincratic model. This research focuses on the Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad’s idyosincratic who influenced Malaysia’s foreign policy towards Belt and Road Initiative (BRI China). In 2018, Prime Minister Mahathi Mohamad was postponed and canceled several China’s BRI projects that did not give the benefit for Malaysia. However, in 2019 Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad returned to running China’s BRI projects which had been suspended previously after going through a series of negotiations with China. The foreign policy can’t be separated from Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad’s idyosincratic factors include personality type, leadership style, and decision-making style. The three idiosyncratic components create a rational choice point of view to make foreign policy oriented towards maximum benefits and the interests of the Malaysian state.

Keywords: Idiosyncratic, China’s BRI, Malaysian Foreign Policy, Mahathir Mohamad.