

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Afrizal. (2015). *Metode penelitian kualitatif: Sebuah upaya mendukung penggunaan penelitian kualitatif dalam berbagai disiplin ilmu*. PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Ahmadi, R. (2016). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. Alfabeta.
- Akçay, E. (2025). Public diplomacy and soft power dynamics in China's Belt and Road Initiative. *Journal of Contemporary Asian Studies*, 12(1), 44–62.
- ASEAN Secretariat. (2021). *ASEAN key figures 2021*.
- Asadullah, M. N. (2025). Improving the quality of basic education in ASEAN: Adapting global pedagogical reforms to fit local contexts. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 99, 102890. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2024.102890>
- Ashidiq, R. M., Winarno, N., Prima, E. C., Widodo, A., & Chang, C. Y. (2024). Investigating the Impact of STEM Learning on Students' Critical Thinking Skills through Hand-Made Projector Activity. *Journal of Science Learning*, 7(2), 187-203.
- Ba, A. D. (2019). China's Belt and Road in Southeast Asia: Constructing the strategic narrative in Singapore. *Asian Perspective*, 43(2), 249–272. <https://doi.org/10.1353/apr.2019.0012>
- Bamberger, M. (Ed.). (2000). *Integrating quantitative and qualitative research in development projects*. World Bank. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/947381468044680133>
- Basavaraj, M. (2019). Soft power challenges in China's Belt and Road regions: Public perception and local resistance. *Asian Journal of International Affairs*, 7(2), 113–129.

- Bharti, P., & Kumari, S. (2024). China's Belt and Road Initiative in Southeast Asia and its implications for ASEAN–China strategic partnership. *Journal of Asian Politics*, 15(2).
- Bharti, R., & Kumari, S. (2024). International student exchange programs as tools of soft power: A comparative assessment. *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*, 9(1), 22–35. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20578911231195325>
- CAST (China Association for Science and Technology). (2019). *Annual report on international science popularization*. <http://english.cast.org.cn/>
- Chatham House. (2020). *Debunking the myth of “debt-trap diplomacy”*. <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2020/08/debunking-myth-debt-trap-diplomacy>
- Chiusi, T. (2021). The limits of China's soft power: Public diplomacy and the politics of global image-building. *Global Media and Communication*, 17(3), 289–305.
- China Association for Science and Technology. (2024, August 1). *The 8th teenager maker camp and teacher workshop: Dream of future science, dedication to a better world*. SEAQIS. <https://www.qitepinscience.org/blog/2024/08/01/the-8th-teenager-maker-camp-and-teacher-workshop-dream-of-future-science-dedication-to-a-better-world/>
- China Daily. (2022). *The 6th Belt and Road teenager maker camp and teacher workshop held in Nanning*. <https://en.chinaculture.org/a/202212/23/WS63a56096a31057c47eba5e8d.html>
- Chong, A. (2018). Educational diplomacy in Asia: Soft power competition in Southeast Asia. *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*, 3(4), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2057891118762888>

- Cull, N. J. (2008a). Public diplomacy: Taxonomies and histories. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 616(1), 31–54. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716207311952>
- Cull, N. J. (2008b). *Public diplomacy: Lessons from the past*. USC Center on Public Diplomacy. <https://uscpublicdiplomacy.org/sites/uscpublicdiplomacy.org/files/legacy/publications/perspectives/CPDPerspectivesLessons.pdf>
- Cull, N. J. (2009). *Public diplomacy: Lessons from the past*.
- d’Hooghe, I. (2007). *The rise of China’s public diplomacy*. Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael.
- d’Hooghe, I. (2021). China’s BRI and international cooperation in higher education and research: A symbiotic relationship. In F. Schneider (Ed.), *Global perspectives on China’s Belt and Road Initiative: Asserting agency through regional connectivity* (pp. 35–58). Amsterdam University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9789048553952-003>
- Eco4Science. (2023). *7th “Belt and Road” teenager maker camp and teacher workshop held in China*. <https://www.eco4science.org/7-Teenager-Maker>
- Effendi, T. D., & Deniar, S. M. (2019). China’s image and public diplomacy through cultural activity: Case study on summer camp program by Confucius Institute in Malang, Indonesia. In *Proceedings of the First International Conference on Advances in Education, Humanities, and Language (ICEL 2019)*. <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.23-3-2019.2284901>
- Fahrisa, M., Rahmadani, S., & Yusuf, L. (2023). Health Silk Road and China’s post-pandemic diplomacy: Integrating health cooperation into the BRI framework. *Journal of Global Health Policy*, 5(2), 78–95.
- Fidler, D., Zhang, Y., & Miller, S. (2025). Vaccine allocation and geopolitical alignment: An empirical assessment of China’s COVID-19 diplomacy. *Global Health Governance*, 19(1), 1–22.

- Firdaus, A. N., & Hibrizi, A. A. N. (2025). Upaya diplomasi publik China ke ASEAN melalui ASEAN China Young Leaders Scholarship tahun 2022 sampai Juni 2025. *Reslaj: Religion Education Social Laa Roiba*, 7(8).
<https://doi.org/10.47476/reslaj.v7i8.8196>
- Gh, A., Rahman, T., & Liu, P. (2023). Health Silk Road: China's global health engagement under the Belt and Road Initiative. *International Journal of Health Diplomacy*, 4(1), 55–73.
- Global Times. (2025, June). *Belt and Road STEM education seen as a key driver for youth*. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202506/1336204.shtml>
- Hsu, Y.-C., Baldwin, S., & Ching, Y.-H. (2017). Learning through making and maker education. *TechTrends*, 61(6), 589–594.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11528-017-0172-6>
- Huang, Y. (2021). External propaganda and public diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. *Journal of Chinese Political Communication*, 6(2), 150–170.
- Ibrahim. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. Alfabeta.
- Idelia, A. (2017). Confucius Institutes as instruments of China's soft diplomacy. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 10(1), 34–47.
- Ijirana, I., Aminah, S., Supriadi, S., & Magfirah, M. (2022). Keterampilan berpikir kritis mahasiswa pendidikan kimia dalam pembelajaran keterampilan metakognitif STEM berbasis proyek tim selama pandemi Covid19. *JOTSE*, 12 (2), 397-409.
- InterAcademy Partnership. (n.d.). *Introduction of Belt and Road teenager science camps*.
https://www.interacademies.org/sites/default/files/news/introduction_of_belt_and_road_teenager_science_camps.pdf

- Ioannou, A., & Gravel, B. E. (2024). Trends, tensions, and futures of maker education research. *Educational Technology Research and Development*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11423-023-10334-w>
- Kurlantzick, J. (2007). *Charm offensive: How China's soft power is transforming the world*. Yale University Press.
- Kurlantzick, J. (2021). *Youth-centered diplomacy: Building shared identities in Asia*.
- Lee, P. (2021). Vaccine diplomacy and China's nation-branding during COVID-19. *Asian Perspective*, 45(4), 789–812.
- Li, X., & Chen, Y. (2022). Scientific and technological achievements as China's soft power tools in Asia.
- Liu, H., Fan, X., & Lim, G. (2020). Singapore engages the Belt and Road Initiative: Perceptions, policies, and institutions. *Singapore Economic Review*, 66(1), 219–241. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0217590820400047>
- Melissen, J. (2005). *The new public diplomacy: Soft power in international relations*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ministry of Education Singapore. (2022). *Internationalisation of Singapore education*. <https://www.moe.gov.sg/about/internationalisation>
- Nedopil, C. (2022). *Countries of the Belt and Road Initiative*. Green Finance & Development Center. <https://greenfdc.org/countries-of-the-belt-and-road-initiative-bri/>
- Nietschke, Y. (2024). *Strengthening foundational learning in the ASEAN region*. Australian Council for Educational Research.
- Nur Mutia, S. (2023). Education diplomacy and China's cultural influence strategy. *Indonesian Journal of International Studies*, 9(1), 21–39.

- Nurhusna, E., & Sakinah, N. (2023). Soft power diplomacy through Confucius Institutes: China's cultural outreach strategy. *Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, 11(2), 201–220.
- Nye, J. S. (2004). *Soft power: The means to success in world politics*. PublicAffairs.
- OECD. (2023). Innovative learning environments and student engagement. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/19939019>
- OECD & UNESCO. (2016). *Education in Thailand: An OECD-UNESCO perspective*. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264259119-en>
- Papagiannis, P., & Pallaris, G. (2024). Evaluating 21st century skills development through makerspace workshops in computer science education. *arXiv*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2411.05012>
- Peters, M. A. (2022). The Chinese Dream, Belt and Road Initiative and the future of education. *Educational Philosophy and Theory*, 54(7), 857–862. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00131857.2019.1696272>
- Peters, M. A., et al. (2020). Education in and for the Belt and Road Initiative: The pedagogy of collective writing. *Educational Philosophy and Theory*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00131857.2020.1718828>
- Prabaningtyas, A., & Prabandari, S. (2023). COVID-19 aid and the politics of China's humanitarian diplomacy. *Journal of International Humanitarian Affairs*, 8(1), 42–59.
- Quintana-Ordorika, A., et al. (2024). A systematic review of the literature on maker education and teacher training. *Education Sciences*, 14(12), Article 1310. <https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci14121310>
- Runze, Y. (2024). Research on the layout and path of China's education development under the background of the Belt and Road Initiative. *Highlights in Business, Economics and Management*, 24, 1907–1911. <https://doi.org/10.54097/1mfefy54>

- Sato, M. (2022). Cooperative learning and joint problem-solving activities as effective ways to construct cross-national shared identities among youth participants. *Journal of Contemporary East Asian Studies*.
- Shuto, M. (2018). Patterns and views of China's public diplomacy in ASEAN countries. *Journal of Contemporary East Asia Studies*, 7(4). <https://doi.org/10.1080/24761028.2018.1553227>
- Sitepu, M., & Agsmy, R. (2022). China's medical diplomacy during COVID-19. *Indonesian Journal of Global Politics*, 5(2), 112–131.
- Sterling, D. (2018). Cultural diplomacy and soft power. *Journal of Cultural Relations*, 14(3), 201–218.
- Storey, I. (2019). *China's relations with Southeast Asia: Strategic ambiguity in the South China Sea*. ISEAS Perspectives.
- Theo, R., & Leung, M. (2018). China's Confucius Institute in Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 10(2), 530. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10020530>
- Thung, J. L. (2017). Confucius Institute at Universitas Al Azhar Jakarta. *Wacana*, 18(1), 148–182. <https://doi.org/10.17510/wacana.v18i1.576>
- Velasco, J. C. (2022). China's soft power strategy. *Chinese Studies Journal*, 16, 71–93.
- Wendt, A. (1992). Anarchy is what states make of it. *International Organization*, 46(2), 391–425. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020818300027764>
- Wendt, A. (1999). *Social theory of international politics*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511612183>
- World Bank. (2020). *ASEAN economic integration brief*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/asean-economic-integration>
- World Bank & OECD. (2019). *PISA 2018: Insights and interpretations*. OECD Publishing.

https://www.oecd.org/pisa/PISA2018_Insights_and_Interpretations_FINAL_PDF.pdf

- Wu, J. (2022). China uses science outreach and virtual educational tours as tools of public diplomacy in the post-pandemic era.
- Xi, J. (2017). *Speech at the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation*. Xinhua. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-05/14/c_136282982.htm
- Xuanyu, X. (2023). New trends in China's educational diplomacy under the Belt and Road Initiative. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Insights*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10903336>
- Yan, Z., Dhaygude, M., & Peng, H. (2025). Make making sustainable. *arXiv*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2502.13254>
- Yang, R. (2012). Internationalization, regionalization, and soft power. *Frontiers of Education in China*, 7(4), 486–507.
- Yarrow, N. (2024). Policy maker views on education in Southeast Asia. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 96, 102818. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2023.102818>
- Yu Mengjiao, Y. (2024). The evolution of Chinese public diplomacy under Xi Jinping. *East Asian Diplomacy Review*, 3(1), 25–51.
- Yue, X. (2022). A review on higher education of Belt and Road Initiative. *Higher Education Studies*, 12(2), 95–113. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1345939.pdf>
- Zhang, L., & Others. (2021). China's soft power strategy increasingly relies on educational exchange programs to shape foreign youth perceptions.
- Zhu, K., & Yang, R. (2022). Emerging resources of China's soft power. *Higher Education Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41307-022-00278-w>
- Zhu, Z. (2022). Nation-branding and China's public diplomacy in the new era. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 31(135), 897–915.