

ABSTRAK

Stabilitas keamanan kawasan Asia Timur mengalami perubahan signifikan seiring modernisasi militer China yang ditandai oleh peningkatan anggaran pertahanan yang hingga \$247 miliar pada 2025, dengan berdasarkan teori *Military Technical Revolution* (2002) modernisasi militer telah mengubah karakter militer karena modernisasi militer China terbukti memenuhi ketiga variabel *Military Technical Revolution*, dimana pada variabel *technological change* terlihat dari integrasi AI ke dalam sistem sistem militer serta pengembangan alutsista modern seperti rudal hipersonik dan pesawat *stealth*, selain itu pada variabel *operational innovation* terlihat dari pergeseran scara operasional meskipun doktrin yang digunakan tetap sama yaitu *active defense*, dan pada variabel *organizational adaptation* terlihat melalui penyesuaian birokrasi militer melalui restrukturisasi dan pembentukan unit baru militer baru..

Dengan modernisasi militer China tersebut menjadi salah satu faktor yang memicu persepsi ancaman Jepang, berdasarkan teori *Balance of Threat* (1990) persepsi ancaman suatu negara terbentuk dari kombinasi faktor, dimana dari kedekatan jarak antara kedua negara membuat kapabilitas militer China yang terus berkembang terasa lebih mengancam bagi Jepang, kemudian *aggregate power* Jepang yang jauh tertinggal dibandingkan China baik dari sisi ekonomi, industri maupun sumber daya militer, serta dari *offensive power* terbukti bahwa alutsista yang dikembangkan melalui modernisasi tersebut dapat mengancam kedaulatan Jepang, dan dari *aggressive intentions* melalui pola perilaku militer China yang agresif di sekitar wilayah Jepang semakin memperkuat persepsi ancaman Jepang.

Kata kunci: Modernisasi Militer China, Persepsi Ancaman Jepang, *Military Technical Revolution Theory*, *Balance of Threat Theory*.

ABSTRACT

Security stability in East Asia has undergone significant changes alongside China's military modernization, marked by an increase in defense spending reaching \$247 billion in 2025. Based on the Military Technical Revolution theory (2002), military modernization is not merely the procurement of weapon systems, but a transformation of the military's character itself. China's military modernization fulfills the three variables of Military Technical Revolution. In the technological change variable, this is reflected in the integration of AI into military systems and the development of advanced weaponry such as hypersonic missiles and stealth aircraft. In the operational innovation variable, it is shown through the strategic shift from informatized warfare to intelligentized warfare, although the doctrine employed remains active defense. Meanwhile, the organizational adaptation variable is reflected in military bureaucratic adjustments through restructuring and the establishment of new units such as the Aerospace Force and Cyberspace Force.

China's military modernization has become one of the factors triggering Japan's threat perception. According to the Balance of Threat theory (1990), a state's threat perception is shaped by a combination of four variables. In terms of geographic proximity, the close distance between the two countries makes China's growing military capabilities appear more threatening to Japan. In the aggregate power variable, Japan lags far behind China in terms of economic strength, industrial capacity, and military resources. In the offensive power, the weapon systems developed through modernization have demonstrated the capability to threaten Japan's sovereignty. Finally, in the aggressive intentions variable, China's increasingly assertive military behavior around Japanese territory.

Keywords: China's Military Modernization, Japan's Threat Perception, Military Technical Revolution Theory, Balance of Threat Theory.

RINGKESAN

Stabilitas kaamanan kawasan Asia Wétan ngalaman parobahan anu signifikan saluyu jeung modernisasi militer Cina anu ditandaan ku ngaronjatna anggaran pertahanan dugi ka \$247 milyar dina taun 2025, dumasar kana téori Military Technical Revolution (2002) modernisasi militer sanés saukur pangadaan alutsista atanapi parantos ngarobah karakter militer sabab modernisasi militer Cina kabuktian nyumponan katilu variabel Military Technical Revolution, dimana dina variabel *technological change* katingali tina integrasi AI kana sistem-sistem militer ogé pangembangan alutsista modéren sapertos rudal hipersonik sareng pesawat stealth, salian ti éta dina variabel *operational innovation* katingali tina pergeseran stratégi informatized warfare janten intelligentized warfare sanajan doktrin anu dipaké tetep sami nyaéta active defense, sareng dina variabel *organizational adaptation* katingali ngaliwatan panyesuaian birokrasi militer ngaliwatan restrukturisasi sareng pangwangunan unit anyar sapertos Aerospace Force sareng Cyberspace Force.

Ku modernisasi militer Cina kasebut janten salah sahiji faktor anu ngadorong persépsi ancaman Jepang, dumasar kana téori Balance of Threat (1990) persépsi ancaman hiji nagara kabentuk tina kombinasi opat variabel, dimana tina variabel *geographic proximity* kadeukeutan jarak antara kadua nagara ngajadikeun kapabilitas militer Cina anu terus ngembang karasa langkung ngancam keur Jepang, teras tina variabel *aggregate power* Jepang anu jauh katinggaleun dibandingkeun Cina boh tina sisi ékonomi, industri atanapi sumberdaya militer, ogé tina variabel *offensive power* kabuktian yén alutsista anu dikembangkeun ngaliwatan modernisasi kasebut tiasa ngancam kadaulatan Jepang, sareng tina variabel *aggressive intentions* tina pola kalakuan militer Cina anu agresif di sabudeureun wilayah Jepang beuki nguatkeun persépsi yén modernisasi militer Cina sanés ditujukeun keur kapentingan defensif sapertos anu aya dina white paper Cina.

Kecap Konci: Modernisasi Militer Cina, Persépsi Ancaman Jepang, Military Technical Revolution Theory, Balance of Threat Theory,