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Comparative Analysis of Government Systems, Politics, and Economic Policies in Indonesia and China

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| **Article Info** |  |
| **Keyword:**Comparative Analysis;Economic Policy;Government System;Political system. | **Abstract**: Every country has advantages and disadvantages regarding the system used in its government. Knowing the government system and various conditions in other countries can help to identify and improve deficiencies in Indonesia. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to compare Indonesia and China in terms of government system, state form, form of government, community conditions, political development, and economic development. The method used is qualitative descriptive with comparative analysis from various reliable sources, and considers relevant literature. The result of this study is that Indonesia uses a presidential system of government and China uses semi-presidential, and the form of the country has something in common, namely a unitary state with its form of government, namely the republic. Meanwhile, the economic development of both countries has had significant growth in recent decades, and its political development Indonesia has undergone a political transformation from authoritarian to democratic rule, while China still runs a one-party system with more focus on economic stability and global influence as well as the condition of its multicultural society with diverse ethnicities, cultures, and religions as well as China also has Cultural diversity, but they tend to uphold Confucian values more It has differences and similarities with its unique factors. So, this study can provide an overview through its comparison from Indonesia and China so that it can see what the advantages and disadvantages of each country are. |
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**INTRODUCTION**

The state is a territorial organization that has supreme and legitimate power and is recognized by its people. Divided into several elements such as territorial existence, state existence, national existence, recognition or existence of sovereignty (Laksono &; Devina, 2023). A country must have a system of government so that the goals of a country are directed in its arrangement. A system of government is a scheme used by a country to regulate all matters related to its government. System rules include basic rules on governance patterns, policies, and decision-making, among others (Pelu et al., 2022). The world has different types of government systems, including parliamentary, liberal, semi-presidential, presidential, and communist. Where each has its own characteristics, advantages and disadvantages. Each country has their own system for running its government, which is meant to make everything clear and orderly. Building a country without a specific system is obviously impossible, because governing the country and government requires rules that bind each other. Each country chooses its own system of government to govern the country and its government. Different political, social, and cultural situations exist in each country can lead to differences in the application of government systems. Another very important factor is the commitment of political elites to the political system to be formed, the country's party system, the evolving political tradition, and the dominating political culture (Brillianty, 2023). In addition, government, executive form, state, judiciary, legislative, government system, and others are some of the factors that can affect the difference in the application of government systems between countries (France & Rohmah, 2019).

In politics, the system of government is one of the most important elements. Each country has a unique system of government, which may be shaped based on existing cultural characteristics, history, and social needs. Comparative research of Indonesian government systems is important to understand similarities and differences in governance practices and to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current government system. With reference to the Indonesian constitution, the democratic republic system of government governs the government of Indonesia. This system combines principles such as separation of powers, protection of human rights, and people's control of government. Conversely, other countries may have systems of government such as monarchies, oligarchs, or communists. A comparison of these systems can help us understand how government systems differ around the world. Comparative government research is also important to discover the strengths and weaknesses of the Indonesian government. During this comparison process, successful governance practices from other countries can be used in Indonesia. For example, administrative efficiency, transparency, fairness, and accountability. In addition, this research can identify problems and challenges that may be faced. Thus, comparative research of the Indonesian state government system is very important because it can provide input and recommendations to improve the Indonesian government system. This in turn can provide benefits for political, economic, and social development in Indonesia and improve the quality of life of the community (Laksono &; Devina, 2023).

Based on research conducted by (France & Rohmah, 2019; Rohmah, 2019), entitled Dynamics in the Application of the Presidential and Parliamentary Government System in Indonesia found that Indonesia uses a presidential system of government because they believe that the president is responsible to the MPR, not to the legislature. They also believe that it should not equate the responsibility of the cabinet to parliament in the legislative system. Thus, it is very important to see how the current system of government in Indonesia functions, regardless of whether the country uses purely presidential system or a combined parliamentary and presidential system. Based on research conducted by (Hadi, 2013), entitled The Legislative Function in the Presidential Government System (Comparative Study of Indonesia and the United States) it was found that in Indonesia the President and the House of Representatives work together to reach mutual agreement, holding legislative functions in the Indonesian constitutional structure. The DPD serves as a second chamber, and only assists the DPR and the President, as they are responsible for legislative functions. Meanwhile, in the United States two legislative chambers exercise legislative functions proportionally. The Senate and the House are two chambers. First both chambers must agree on the law. However, the President only has the authority to veto Senate and House bills. However, if the Senate and House of Representatives by 2/3 vote reject the president's veto, then the veto becomes law. Based on research conducted by (Fikri &; Ukhwaluddin, 2022), with the research title, namely Comparison of Presidential Government Systems in Constitutional Systems in Indonesia and Iran, it was found that one of the few countries in the world that implements a presidential system of government is Indonesia and Iran. However, in practice, both tend to conform to their own socio-political characteristics. This is due to the socio-political history of each country, which led to the presidential system of government of each developing country. According to research conducted by (Ariyani, 2018), regarding the Comparison of the Constitution of the State of Indonesia with the State of Switzerland, it was found that Indonesia and Switzerland are both countries with written constitutions. Therefore, it is interesting to compare the constitutions of Indonesia and Switzerland to consider aspects of constitutional amendment procedures, forms of government, forms of government, and systems of government. Meanwhile, based on research conducted by (Brillianty, 2023), regarding the Comparative Analysis of Politics, Economy, Technology, Defense and Security and the Government System of Indonesia and Singapore with the results of the study, the State of Indonesia has many things in common, such as its economic system, technology, defense and security, and its form of government, which is a republic.

Therefore, comparative research on the Indonesian state government system with other countries is an effort to gain a deeper understanding of the characteristics of the Indonesian government system and to find inspiration in improving the Indonesian state government system in a better direction. Thus, from this urgency, the purpose of this study is to analyze and find out the advantages and disadvantages of the Indonesian government system, understand the differences in the political decision-making process. So, the benefit of this research is that by studying the government systems of other countries, we can compare the advantages and disadvantages of the Indonesian government system. This can help in improving and strengthening governance mechanisms in Indonesia. Moreover, by comparing systems of government, we can understand this difference. This can provide new insights into various approaches that can be applied in public policy in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the contribution of this research lies in a better understanding of the system of government, both nationally and internationally. This research can provide a deeper understanding of the differences in government systems and policy perspectives between Indonesia and other countries. In the long run, this research can be a reference source to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the government system in Indonesia and strengthen cooperation and relations with other countries in the context of governance.

A government is a body that governs a state (e.g. cabinet as government) or a state (region). Values, structures and processes are components of a system of government, consisting of its subsystems or components. Value is something that is considered good, useful, useful, and important to society so that it is maintained. In particular, the system of government of a country consists of the relationships and structures of state institutions that have legislative, judicial, and executive authority. In a country with a democratic system of government, legislative power is a representation of the power of the people, and is usually exercised by parliament, a representative body of the people that has the authority to organize and oversee the executive. There are three patterns of relationship in this separation of powers. First, the legislature and executive can influence or bring down each other. Second, the legislature and executive cannot influence or bring down each other (Adiwilaga et al., 2018).

To meet the urgent need to study the structure of state and government, one must understand how power is distributed into authority, or bevoegheid. They must also understand the process of government and how positions are placed. To distinguish and compare countries, there are two categories, namely the form of state and the form of government. However, these two categories are different from each other. The form of government refers to the way a country is classified based on who serves as head of state. This means that countries in this category differ in how political power (executive, legislative, and judicial) is distributed or exercised, whether by one, several, many, or all citizens. To compare the form of government, the criteria used are the structure of government, namely the number of people who hold power, and the nature of government, namely how the government is run for the public interest or not. The criterion of the distribution of power in the context of the form of government is horizontal. However, the form of the state is a classification of states based on how power is divided between the official levels of state government. This power is distributed vertically, meaning from the highest level of government to the lowest level of government, or vice versa.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The source of data obtained comes from literature studies obtained from various sources such as scientific articles, books, proceedings, and others. This data includes a comparison of Indonesia with China based on the category of government system, state form, form of government, community conditions, political development, and economic development. The data collection technique carried out is by means of a literature study, which is to complement the data collected with this technique by reading and studying relevant literature, as well as comments from experts who are experts in the topic discussed.

This research was conducted with a comparative approach, namely by comparing a country with certain categories such as its government system with the aim of knowing the differences and similarities of the country according to the category used. In addition, this study uses qualitative descriptive research methods by explaining and describing certain events or phenomena obtained based on existing data and facts from various sources.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Government System**

Indonesia's system of government is presynonymous, this form of presidential government is based on the concept of separation recommended by triadic political theory. This system requires a firm separation, especially between the executive and the legislature. Indonesia's constitutional history includes the use of written laws other than the 1945 Constitution and each constitution regulates Indonesia's system of government differently. Even after the 1945 Constitution was promulgated, there were differences before and after the amendment of the Constitution. In this context, this section introduces the Indonesian system of government based on the current constitution. Indonesia is a democratic country that applies the theory of trias politika or separation of powers between three governments of equal position. In Indonesia, the ultimate sovereignty is in the hands of the people, and the power of the leader is not absolute. The executive, legislative, and judicial institutions are organs of the presidential system of government. In the organization of the Indonesian national government, namely presidential, with a bicameral system the president is the head of government as well as the head of state. Meanwhile, in China the system of government is semi-presidential because the head of state is headed by a president elected from the National People's Congress every five years. According to Article 62 of the Constitution, the president is formally elected by the national congress and the head of government is headed by the prime minister. China has a unicameral system. The national people's congress, consisting of representatives from all regions, cities, provinces, and regions elected for five years and its members from the communist party, the 4 Yuan (Chinese branch of power) are the Executive Yuan, the Representative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, and the Supervisory Yuan (Taufik, 2020).

**State Forms**

The form of the Indonesian state is unitary, namely the form of a state in which the highest power is held by the central government. In the form of a unitary state, all regions in Indonesia are under one central government called the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. The Indonesian state has the characteristics of a unitary state, including:

1. Strong Central Government: The central government has high decision-making authority at the national level. The President as head of state and head of government has great authority in regulating and controlling the country and government.
2. Division of Administrative Regions: Indonesia consists of 34 provinces, including special regions such as DKI Jakarta and DIY Yogyakarta. These provinces are further divided into districts/cities, sub-districts, and villages/kelurahan. This division of administrative regions facilitates the organization and administration of government at the local level.
3. Policy Centralization: Important decisions regarding national policies, such as politics, economy, defense, and foreign relations, are taken by the central government. The central government has the main authority in regulating policies that apply throughout Indonesia.
4. Vertical Division of Authority: Although the central government controls national policy, some authority is delegated to local governments, such as regional autonomy. This has led to separate authority between the central and regional levels in local policy making.
5. No Full Autonomy: Despite the division of authority to the local level, local governments remain bound by national rules and policies set by the central government. There is no complete independence in decision-making at the local level.

The form of the unitary state of Indonesia is in accordance with the country's constitution as stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. This constitution provides the legal basis for the establishment and regulation of the unitary state of Indonesia. China is a socialist unitary state (Syifa et al., 2022). State form China is a republic with a system of government known as the People's Republic of China (PRC). The PRC is a socialist country with a single-rule communist party, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The country consists of 23 provinces, five autonomous regions, four municipalities, and two special administrative regions. The shape of the Chinese state also has distinctive features in its political system. China uses a one-party system, meaning there is only one party in power and legally allowed to operate, the CCP. The party effectively monopolizes political power and controls the country, taking decisions related to political, social, economic, cultural, and other policies.

China also has a very centralized system of government. The central government has strong control over state policy and has the power to decide important policies, such as economic, national defense, and foreign policies. In addition, China also has a tiered administrative system, starting from the national, provincial, city, county, to village levels. In addition, China also has officially recognized autonomous regions, namely Xinjiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, and Guangxi. These regions have limited autonomy and China recognizes their ethnic and cultural rights, but within the limits set by the central government. In terms of legal arrangements, China adheres to a socialist legal system with the characteristics of Chinese law. This legal system is based on laws issued by the central government and also takes into account local customary and customary laws. Overall, China's state form is a socialist republic with a CCP-dominated political system. China has a centralized system of government with a ruling leadership, but also gives recognition to the autonomy of certain regions.

**Form of Government**

The form of government of Indonesia is in the form of a Republic. This means that the ultimate power rests with the people and the government is exercised on the basis of the will of the people. Under the Indonesian constitution, the country is governed by a President who is elected through a general election. The President is the head of state as well as the head of government responsible for the country's important policies. The president also serves as a symbol of unity, the supreme leader of the TNI, and has broad executive powers. The Indonesian government also consists of the People's Representative Council (DPR) and the Regional Representative Council (DPD) which are legislative institutions. The House of Representatives, made up of democratically elected members, is responsible for making laws and overseeing government policy. The DPD, on the other hand, represents the interests of the regions in parliament and provides opinions in the law-making process. The Indonesian form of government also accommodates the existence of an autonomous regional government system. Indonesia consists of 34 provinces and in each province there is a regional government that has the authority and responsibility in regulating its own regional affairs, such as financial management, education, health, and infrastructure. Local governments are headed by a Governor elected by the people. In addition, there is an independent judicial system in Indonesia. This system is very important to maintain justice, enforce the law, and protect people's rights. The judiciary in Indonesia consists of the Constitutional Court as the constitutional court, the Supreme Court as the highest court, and lower courts such as the appellate court and the court of first instance. In general, Indonesia's form of government is a republican democratic system with separation of powers between the executive, legislature, and judiciary as well as with autonomous regional governments (Oktaviani Meri Syaputri et al., 2023).

China's current form of government is the People's Republic of China. As a communist country, the People's Republic of China is based on the principles of communist ideology and has a single government that is under the control of the Communist Party of China. The government within the People's Republic of China consists of several levels of administration, ranging from the central government to the local government level. At the central level, there is the Political Body of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, headed by a state President and Prime Minister. The country's president and Prime Minister are elected by the National People's Congress, which is the highest legislative body in the country. Local government in China consists of provincial governments, county governments, and municipal governments. Each level of government has power and responsibility in making decisions on issues related to the territory as well as the population they lead. Although the People's Republic of China is constitutionally governed as a democratic state, in practice, powerful power is in the hands of the Chinese Communist Party. The party controls almost all political, economic, and social aspects in the country. In addition, the Chinese government is known for its strong meritocracy. Civil servants are selected based on their ability and intelligence through rigorous examinations. This ensures that elected government officials are competent and able to properly fulfill their duties. China's form of government is also influenced by the country's ancient values and traditions. The concept of strong statecraft and centralization of power has existed since ancient times and continues to this day. However, it should be noted that China's system of government continues to change with the changing times. Several reforms have been undertaken to modernize China's government while accommodating the increasingly complex needs of society.

**Community Conditions**

The condition of Indonesian and Chinese society has significant differences, both in terms of culture, customs, values, religion, social life, and history. Indonesian society is a multicultural society with various ethnicities, cultures, and religions. The majority religion in Indonesia is Islam, but there are also people who adhere to other religions such as Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. In everyday life, Indonesian people are still very concerned with thick traditions and customs. The family system in Indonesia is generally included in the patrilineal system, where the family is considered as the basis of society. In general, Indonesian society highly upholds family values, kinship, and harmony in the social environment. The condition of Indonesian society varies depending on various factors such as geographical location, education, income, and ethnicity. In general, Indonesian society can be said to be a multicultural society. Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups with different cultures and customs. This provides a huge cultural wealth in Indonesia. However, there are several social problems experienced by Indonesian society. The problem of poverty and social inequality remains a serious challenge in Indonesia. Many Indonesians still live below the poverty line, especially in marginalized rural and urban areas. In addition, the issue of education is also still a concern. Despite progress in education in Indonesia, there are still gaps in equitable access to education throughout Indonesia. Especially in remote areas, educational facilities are still limited. In addition to social problems, Indonesia has also experienced various significant social and economic changes. Globalization and technological developments have had a major impact on the mindset and lifestyle of the Indonesian people. These changes also have an impact on the social and economic conditions of the community. The condition of the Indonesian people is also inseparable from environmental challenges. Indonesia faces serious problems such as deforestation, air and water pollution, and climate change. This is an important concern in an effort to maintain the balance of the environment and the quality of life of the community. Despite facing various social and economic challenges, Indonesians are also known for their spirit and togetherness. A sense of mutual assistance and solidarity between people is still found in various regions in Indonesia. This culture is one of the strengths of Indonesian society in overcoming various challenges faced (Rahman, 2018).

Meanwhile, Chinese society has a different social and cultural system from Indonesian society. Chinese society also has cultural diversity, but they tend to uphold Confucian values more in everyday life. Confucianism teaches values such as respect for parents and traditions, loyalty to family and social institutions, and discipline in maintaining the order of society. When discussing Chinese society, it is inseparable from the thick influence of Chinese culture. This is reflected in everyday life such as in art, cuisine, traditional festivals and celebrations, as well as the language used in everyday communication. Chinese society is also known to have the values of hard work and the desire to achieve success. They often have a strong merchant spirit and tend to trade or open businesses, so there are many Chinese people who have significant economic influence in Indonesia and in various other countries. Despite significant differences in culture and history reflected in the conditions of Indonesian and Chinese societies, these two societies can still coexist in existing diversity, respect each other, and build harmonious relationships. Chinese society has a rich and diverse culture (Said, 2019). Chinese society is known for traditional values such as obedience to authority, respect for parents and ancestors, and the importance of family and relatives. Chinese society also has unique customs, such as traditional wedding ceremonies, cultural festivals, and religious practices as diverse as Taoism, Confucianism, and Buddhism. In addition, Chinese art and literature are also very famous. In daily life, Chinese people value education and hard work very much. They have a highly competitive education system and believe that education is the key to improving living conditions. In addition, urbanization and modernization have changed the pattern of life of Chinese people. Many people move to big cities in search of jobs and better economic opportunities. This has brought about changes in lifestyle, eating habits, and social values. However, despite modernization, Chinese society still has great respect for their traditions and cultural values. Traditional ceremonies such as Chinese New Year continue to be celebrated vigorously, and many people still maintain the heritage of arts and crafts such as calligraphy, ceramics, and painting. Chinese society is also very active in social media and technology. They are the largest users of the internet in the world and have a strong presence on social media platforms such as WeChat and Weibo. Overall, Chinese society is a complex society with a rich and diverse culture. They value the balance between tradition and modernity, while maintaining unity and harmony as a society.

**Political Developments**

The political development of Indonesia and China has many differences because the two countries have different historical contexts, cultures, political systems, and goals. Since independence in 1945, Indonesia has undergone significant political changes. Initially, Indonesia implemented a parliamentary system with the president as head of state. However, in 1950, Indonesia's political system changed to a parliamentary democracy system that limited the powers of the president. During the Sukarno era (1945-1967), Indonesia adopted a nationalist ideology with some mix of socialist and guided democracy. Sukarno's government focused more on social revolution and anti-imperialism. However, with the economic and political crisis, Suharto overthrew Sukarno in 1967 and took power as president. During Suharto's rule (1967-1998), Indonesia was ruled by an authoritarian system. His government was known for riots and serious human rights violations, but it also achieved political stability and high economic growth. However, in 1998, pressure from civil society forced Suharto to resign and Indonesia became democratic. After the reforms in 1998, Indonesia entered a more liberal democratic era with the adoption of a new parliamentary-presidential system. Presidential and parliamentary elections are conducted democratically and Indonesia continues to make improvements in terms of political reform and law enforcement (Alam, 2020).

Chinese politics, China has an older political tradition and is different from Indonesia. For centuries, China was ruled by an imperial system headed by an emperor. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, there was a revolution that gave rise to communism in China. In 1949, the Chinese Communist Party under Mao Zedong succeeded in taking power and establishing the People's Republic of China. China was then ruled by a highly centralized one-party and communist system. The central government has great power in political decision-making as well as controlling the economy and media. However, in the late 1970s, China underwent significant political changes. Deng Xiaoping started an economic reform program called "Reform and Open Policy". The program loosened government control over sectors of the economy and opened China to foreign investment. Although China's political system remains one-party, there are currently some reforms in its political system. For example, China's leader is no longer in power for life, but instead has term limits. While human rights are still a contentious issue, China has become a powerful geopolitical and economic power in the world. The political development of Indonesia and China reflects differences in the context of history, culture, and political systems. Indonesia has undergone a political transformation from authoritarian to democratic rule, while China still runs a one-party system with more focus on economic stability and global influence. China has invested a lot of money into Indonesia. This has intensified after the policy of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Apart from Chinese investment, various development projects such as the Jakarta-Bandung High Speed Train, the construction of special economic zones in several parts of Indonesia, and cooperation in other trade and sea fields have begun (Aprilia Dwi Rasdiyanti &; Suyeno, 2022).

**Economic Policy**

Indonesia's economic development has experienced significant economic growth in recent decades. Indonesia's economy is driven by factors such as the availability of abundant natural resources, a large population, a strong domestic market, and economic reforms carried out by the government. Since the 2000s, Indonesia's economic growth has averaged in the range of 5-6% per year (Astuti &; Fathun, 2020). The government's efforts to improve infrastructure quality, reduce bureaucracy, and carry out tax reforms have helped boost economic growth. In addition, the manufacturing and service sectors have also grown rapidly. Indonesia's economic growth is also supported by export industries, such as coal, palm oil, gas, and textiles. However, Indonesia also has challenges in reducing economic inequality, overcoming poverty, and improving the quality of education. China's economic development has recorded tremendous economic growth in recent decades. Despite its beginnings as a country based on communism, China undertook economic reforms in the 1970s that opened the door to foreign investment and private sector development. China's large market, abundant population, and cheap labor are factors driving the country's economic growth. China has also managed to become a global manufacturing production center by importing components from other countries and producing finished goods at low cost. Over the past few decades, China has experienced steadily increasing economic growth, with an average annual growth of around 6-7%. The country also managed to become the largest exporter in the world and has significant foreign exchange reserves. However, China also faces several challenges in its economic development, such as economic inequality between urban and rural, high debt, environmental pollution, and the need to shift to a more sustainable model of economic growth. In summary, the economic development of Indonesia and China has both shown significant growth in recent decades. These two countries have their own economic strengths driven by unique factors.

Some of the trade policies carried out by the governments of Indonesia and China include:

1. Free Trade Agreement Signing: The governments of Indonesia and China have signed a free trade agreement in 2005 called ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA). This agreement reduces import tariffs between the two countries and encourages more bilateral trade.
2. Economic and Investment Cooperation: The governments of Indonesia and China have increased cooperation in the economic and investment fields. Many Chinese companies are investing in Indonesia, especially in the manufacturing, infrastructure, and energy sectors.
3. Exchange and Training Programs: The governments of Indonesia and China also conduct exchange and training programs for business people and business actors to increase understanding of markets and business opportunities in both countries. This involves business visits, seminars, and workshops.
4. Trade Facilitation: The governments of Indonesia and China strive to ease the trade process between the two countries through simplification of import and export procedures, improved trade security, and improved logistics efficiency.
5. Protection of Intellectual Property Rights: The governments of Indonesia and China also cooperate in protecting intellectual property rights, including patents, trademarks, and copyrights. It is important to create a fair business environment and encourage innovation.

Indonesia is a member of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA), which is committed to cooperating on free trade. This is because the incessant trade liberalization has a good and bad impact on the perpetrator countries. ASEAN-China trade liberalization is one of the most feared liberalization agreements because it can have adverse effects (Yovirizka &; Haryanto, 2020). This fear arises because Chinese products are very competitive compared to other countries' products, especially compared to Indonesian products. Most people believe that regional economic integration such as the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) will greatly benefit the overall economy. Since ACFTA is related to demand for inputs (agricultural commodities) and changes in income, its implementation for each sector will inevitably have an impact on agricultural trade flows between countries. However, it is important to remember that trade policies between Indonesia and China may change over time depending on the economic and political conditions of each country.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the discussion of this study, the conclusion of this study is to know the differences and similarities of Indonesia and China from various categories such as from the government system that Indonesia has a presidential government system and China with a semi-presidential government system. From the category of state forms, Indonesia and China have similarities with the form of a unitary state. Meanwhile, from the form of government of Indonesia, namely the Republic and China with the form of government, namely the People's Republic of China.

Indonesian society is a multicultural society with various ethnicities, cultures, and religions. Chinese society also has cultural diversity, but they tend to uphold Confucian values more in everyday life. Indonesia has undergone a political transformation from authoritarian to democratic rule, while China still runs a one-party system with more focus on economic stability and global influence. The economic development of Indonesia and China has shown significant growth in recent decades. These two countries have their own economic strengths driven by certain factors.

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