



ABSTRACT

This research aims to learn in depth about Indonesian-Australia foreign relations in a reciprocally manner on national resilience perspective both from Indonesian and Australian point of view. Therefore, this research expected could to describe about dynamics of Indonesia-Australia relation. Author hope for how little this writing will be a support to the sporage of knowledge especially on details of Indonesia-Australia relation.

This research conducted with use library and descriptive research method by collecting secondary data from the books and magazine and documents and newspapers. First step is collect the data, then the data classified according to its type of problem, then compare the data one another and later the data arranged in a systematic-chronological-descriptive manner.

After analyze from the arranged description so that obtained result as follows. First, Indonesia-Australia relation in physical revolution period run harmoniously. It proved with consistency of Australia's posture to help Indonesian struggle in defend the independence. When the dutch do twice aggression, Australia bring the problem into UN forum and recently Australia be a member of KTN that have a duty to help the settlement of Indonesian-Dutch lawsuit. Second, Indonesia-Australia relation run poorly in parlementary democracation period. Poorly relation caused by Indonesia legitimately involve Communist Party in government, while Australia is an anti-communist country. As a real prove that Australia is an anti-communist country is Australia's involvement in Vietnam war behind United States and gather together in SEATO. Third, Indonesia-Australia relation be harmonics again in New Order government. Australia's enthusiasm occur when 1965 PKI's rebellion exterminated and New Order government disperse PKI and declare PKI as a forbidden party. Decision border of New Order government is to close by Western countries in order to support economic development. Although experience up-down dynamics but intimate relationship reach the peak point in Prime Minister Paul Keating period. Indonesia-Australia relation experience the lowest point in 1999 related to Timor Timur (East Timor) problem. Aware on national importance of each country, both Indonesia and Australia try to maintain so that do not happen a large conflict between the two. Fourth, Indonesia-Australia relation in politics and economics and socioculture as well as defence-security coloured with suspiciousness and tend to dominate South Pacific region for Australia. But precisely the issue have a positive impact on improvement of their national resilience.

Keywords : Indonesia-Australia relation and National Resilience