

## ABSTRACT

The development of international politics turned out to be inseparable from conflict, both inter-state conflict or domestic conflict known as civil war. In general, conflicts occur as a result of the failure of the parties to conflict in reaching a decision that can meet the interests of all parties (win-win solution or due to aggressive attitude towards the other party. The conflict between India and China which then involved Bhutan as a country bordering the two countries.

In this study the author will analyze further about the form of Bhutan's strategy in the border conflicts between China and India in 2017. In this study the authors used several approaches, each conflict theory and the concept of coercive diplomacy. While the research methodology used is descriptive qualitative with secondary data collection techniques.

From the discussion it can be seen that Bhutan's strategy in the border conflict between China and India in 2017 was to follow up the conflict seriously through coercive diplomacy, namely to ask the Chinese and Indians to end the conflict through negotiations by putting forward efforts to defend national sovereignty and maintain neutrality not to support China or India in the ultimatum framework, namely the form of Bhutan's coercive diplomacy by making the issue of China and India conflict as a national and regional issue, tacit ultimatum, namely the form of Bhutan's coercive diplomacy by making the conflict a form of foreign policy, gradual turning of the scree, Bhutan's coercive diplomacy by making conflict as learning so that similar problems, such as the India-China do not happen again.

**Keyword:** 2017 India-China conflict, Bhutan, Coercive Diplomacy