

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Penelitian yang berjudul **Kebijakan Eradikasi Tanaman Koka dan Pembangunan di Peru Periode 2012-2016** memiliki tujuan untuk menjelaskan bagaimana kebijakan eradikasi koka berdampak pada pembangunan di wilayah pedesaan Peru. Sehingga, pertanyaan penelitian yang muncul adalah **“Bagaimana kebijakan eradikasi tanaman koka di Peru menghambat pembangunan di pedesaan pada periode 2012-2016?”** Untuk menjawab pertanyaan tersebut, perlu digunakan kacamata teori yang tepat untuk memahami fenomena kemiskinan dan ketimpangan di Peru. Teori modernisasi merupakan teori yang umumnya digunakan untuk mengkaji isu pembangunan. Akan tetapi, ditemukan bahwa keterbelakangan di Peru bukan disebabkan oleh kegagalan internal dalam proses modernisasi melainkan adanya hubungan yang eksploitatif dengan negara inti sehingga teori dependensi lebih tepat untuk digunakan.

Adapun kebijakan eradikasi yang kemudian diambil oleh pemerintah Peru untuk menangani masalah penanaman koka ilegal memiliki pengaruh besar dari AS sebagai negara inti yang memiliki kepentingan untuk mengatasi masalah konsumsi narkoba dalam negeri. Pendekatan *supply side reduction* yang diambil AS menasar negara-negara produsen dan mendesak mereka untuk bergabung dalam *War on Drugs* dengan menggalakkan kebijakan-kebijakan anti-narkoba seperti kebijakan eradikasi. Oleh karena proses pengambilan kebijakan yang ditekan oleh kepentingan AS, bentuk kebijakan yang diambil sehingga tidak

mencerminkan pembangunan sebagai tujuan utamanya. Maka dari itu, kebijakan eradikasi koka cenderung tidak memiliki dampak langsung dalam menjawab tantangan pembangunan yang ada di wilayah pedesaan Peru. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini tidak membuktikan jawaban sementara yang ditetapkan di awal penelitian.

Hubungan internasional merupakan ilmu dengan bidang kajian yang beragam. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa fenomena dependensi benar terjadi pada fenomena AS sebagai negara inti yang mempengaruhi pengambilan kebijakan di Peru sebagai negara periferi yang kemudian berdampak buruk pada aspek-aspek lain. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini turut berkontribusi pada perkembangan bidang-bidang ilmu hubungan internasional seperti pembangunan, analisis kebijakan, penanganan isu narkoba, serta kajian kawasan Amerika Latin. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga turut meningkatkan kesadaran akan pentingnya kebijakan anti-narkoba yang turut mempertimbangkan akar permasalahan dari produksi tanaman ilegal sehingga bisa dihasilkan kebijakan yang berkelanjutan, tanpa kekerasan, serta dapat mengembangkan masyarakat.

Adapun penelitian ini masih memiliki sejumlah kekurangan oleh karena keterbatasan penulis. Penelitian ini gagal dalam mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor lain yang mungkin mempengaruhi indikator pembangunan selain kebijakan eradikasi sehingga tidak didapatkan hasil yang konklusif. Selain daripada itu, penelitian ini juga hanya membahas kebijakan eradikasi koka, sedangkan terdapat kebijakan lain seperti *alternative development* yang dapat juga diteliti dampaknya pada pembangunan. Maka dari itu, penulis berharap penelitian lain dapat

kemudian turut membantu menjadi pelengkap bagi kekurangan yang ada di penelitian ini.

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