

Bab IV

KESIMPULAN

Melalui pembahasan dari bab-bab sebelumnya yang telah diuraikan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa skripsi ini menemukan tiga hal utama. Pertama, aktor utama dalam pembuatan kebijakan di Filipina terkait hubungannya dengan China adalah Lembaga pemerintahan Filipina seperti, Departemen Pertahanan (DND), Pasukan bersenjata Filipina (AFP), Departemen Luar Negeri (DFA) dan Menteri Keuangan (DOF).

Kedua, masing-masing aktor tersebut memiliki posisi mereka masing-masing sesuai dengan tugas dan fungsi mereka, seperti halnya DND bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga negaranya dari ancaman eksternal dan internal yang mengganggu keamanan di negara itu, lalu AFP memiliki tugasnya dalam mengamankan kedaulatan negara dan keutuhan wilayahnya, selanjutnya DFA memiliki tugas untuk memajukan Filipina dalam hubungan luar negerinya dan dalam forum Internasional, terakhir DFA akan selalu mengedepankan pertumbuhan ekonomi Filipina demi kemakmuran negaranya.

Ketiga, ditemukan terdapatnya dinamika para aktor tersebut, terbagi menjadi Pro dan Kontra, atau dalam konteks ini terbagi menjadi dua kubu yaitu Pro-AS dan Pro-China. Namun kemudian mereka memiliki posisi masing-masing:

- DND yang menilai China sebagai ancaman, maka dari itu dalam menjalani tugasnya untuk menjaga negaranya dari gangguan tersebut, DND memilih untuk berpihak dengan AS.
- AFP berpihak kepada AS, karena hubungannya aliansi antara kedua pasukan militernya yang sudah cukup lama, oleh karena itu menimbulkan pandangan subjektif terhadap China.
- DFA yang ingin mempertahankan hubungan Filipina dengan negara adidaya seperti China dengan AS, namun melalui pertimbangannya China dilihat lebih dapat membuka peluang yang banyak daripada AS bagi kemajuan Filipina.
- DOF menilai China sebagai pintu yang dapat membawa Filipina lebih makmur dalam perekonomiannya, karena investasi asing melalui proyek BRI, peningkatan volume dagang yang dibawa China merupakan sebuah keuntungan besar baginya, ditambah lagi juga apabila konflik Filipina-China ini terus berlanjut, maka pastinya akan berdampak buruk dan merugikan perekonomian Filipina.
- PNP merupakan aktor yang berperan penting dalam pembentukan kebijakan Duterte ini, karena sebagai aktor yang berurusan langsung dengan tuduhan pelanggaran HAM oleh AS, hal tersebut menjadikan pertimbangan bagi Duterte atas melihat tanggapan AS yang mengkritik kebijakannya itu membawa dampak dalam hubungan AS-Filipina.

Sehingga berdasarkan hal tersebut dapat dikatakan bahwa faktor yang membuat Duterte untuk lebih memilih untuk mendekatkan dirinya dengan China melalui

kebijakannya itu, walaupun pada akhirnya Duterte juga tidak melepas hubungannya dengan AS sepenuhnya dan tetap di akomodasi. Dengan itu Filipina dibawah Duterte dalam memposisikan dirinya diantara AS-China menjadi lebih adaptif dibanding konfrontatif khususnya dalam menanggapi tekanan China. **Jadi, alasan mengapa Duterte mengambil kebijakan tersebut berdasarkan hasil dari pertarungan antara birokrasi.**

Menurut penulis, Duterte mungkin bisa lebih bijak dalam mempertimbangkan terkait negaranya yang mengesampingkan hubungannya dengan AS itu, bahkan di satu titik dia mempertimbangkan untuk memutuskan sepenuhnya hubungannya dengan AS, walaupun AS sendiri juga bilang perjanjiannya dengan Filipina itu tidak akan tergoyah dan akan selalu menghormati pendapat dan tindakan yang Filipina ambil, namun tetap saja Duterte seharusnya lebih bisa melihat posisi negaranya secara luas. Karena menurut penulis, justru Filipina seharusnya lebih menjaga jarak dan tidak bersikap sangat terbuka terhadap China seperti yang selama itu pemerintahan Duterte lakukan. Karena apabila dilihat dari potensi ancaman oleh kedua negara tersebut, sepertinya China lebih memungkinkan untuk menjadi ancaman kedepannya bagi Filipina. Namun di sisi lain AS juga seharusnya dapat menunjukkan terhadap Filipina, bahwa negaranya dapat diandalkan, yaitu dengan lebih tegas dalam menanggapi China, karena dengan sikap AS juga yang berkesan seperti itu, menimbulkan pandangan Filipina, khususnya Duterte yang menganggap bahwa tidak dapat mengandalkan AS sepenuhnya.

Kekurangan yang terdapat dari penelitian ini adalah pengumpulan data yang kurang bisa digali lebih dalam, karena penelitian ini membahas dinamika antara para aktor, maka dari itu pastinya data terkait perdebatan, negosiasi dan diskusi yang mana terlihat jelas dinamikanya akan sangat membantu, namun sayangnya informasi terkait hal tersebut tidak disediakan secara publik. Sehingga penulis mengandalkan pernyataan resmi masing-masing aktor pemerintahan tersebut serta dokumen pemerintahan untuk dapat menganalisis dinamika dan posisi dari para aktor tersebut dalam pembuatan suatu kebijakan. Skripsi ini telah menyajikan analisis yang mana membahas salah satu pengaruh Duterte dalam membuat kebijakan yang cukup ekstrim tersebut, yaitu aspek birokrasi pemerintahan di Filipina sendiri. Namun menurut saya sebagai penulis, masih banyak lagi yang bisa diteliti dari penelitian yang serupa dengan skripsi ini, seperti dari pandangan mana lagi yang dapat mempengaruhi Duterte atau suatu Pemimpin Negara dalam membuat keputusan yang terkadang dipertanyakan, karena sangat berbeda dengan pendahulunya.

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