

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Secara garis besar ada banyak hal yang mendasari mengapa China melakukan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Sudan. Bermula dari China melihat Sudan yang baru saja merdeka sehingga akan sangat wajar bagi negara seperjuangan membantu temannya yang sedang kesulitan. Dengan membuat serta menerapkan 8 prinsip ketika menjalin hubungan dan memberikan bantuan luar negeri. China sangat mengedepankan asas non-intervensi, solidaritas, dan kesetaraan antar pihak. Dengan Sudan yang sudah terbuka pintu kerjasama dengan China, lahirlah rasa saling membantu yang berhasil menciptakan perdagangan yang saling menguntungkan. Titik awal China dalam menyebarkan pengaruh positif ke negara Afrika lain. Sehingga mulai bermunculan forum, kerjasama multilateral, organisasi, sampai perjanjian yang beranggotakan China dengan negara-negara Afrika lainnya. Sehingga bisa dikatakan hubungan China dengan Sudan merupakan langkah strategis yang membuat China lebih mudah menggapai negara tetangga Sudan lainnya.

Mulai dari China melihat Sudan sebagai teman senasib seperjuangan. Sudan yang telah dijajah oleh bangsa Barat menjadikan Sudan sebagai negara yang bernasib sama dengan China. China merasakan kekejaman kolonialisme dan berjanji untuk ikut membantu negara yang sama-sama melawan kolonialisme. China berhasil menjamah Sudan dengan adanya kesamaan tersebut. China merasa bahwa negara yang telah mendapatkan kebebasan memiliki kewajiban untuk membantu negara lain untuk mencapai kebebasannya juga. Sehingga ketika China melihat Sudan memiliki kesulitan dalam membangun negaranya sendiri, China dengan sepenuhnya memberikan bantuan kepada Sudan.

Ketika sudah memiliki kesamaan, China menggunakan bantuan luar negeri sebagai senjata politik untuk memulai hubungan yang baik dengan Sudan. Seperti yang dikatakan sebelumnya, bantuan luar negeri merupakan senjata paling ampuh ketika sebuah negara ingin

memulai hubungan yang baik dengan negara lain. Kala itu China dengan ideologi dan kepercayaannya untuk membantu negara yang berkembang membutuhkan sebuah hal yang bisa menghasilkan hubungan baik yang cepat. Sehingga kala itu meskipun China masih merupakan negara yang sangat kekurangan, sudah memberikan bantuan luar negeri kepada Sudan. Karena Chinna rasa dengan memberikan bantuan luar negeri, China dapat mengamankan hubungan baik dengan negara lebih cepat. Hal ini lah yang membuat tradisi bantuan luar negeri China yang kuat sampai sekarang. Ketika China sudah memiliki hubungan yang kuat terhadap suatu negara, China akan tetap mendukung negara tersebut dengan cara memberikan bantuan luar negeri.

Di samping sisi positif yang dihasilkan dari bantuan luar negeri China, China juga tidak mengesampingkan kebutuhan domestiknya. Sudan yang terkenal akan kekayaan minyak buminya tidak luput dari perhatian China. Sehingga salah satu tindakan strategis yang China lakukan selama ini adalah menjaga hubungan bilateral yang baik dengan cara memberikan bantuan luar negeri yang cukup, sehingga China dapat membeli minyak bumi dengan mudah. Mengingat China memiliki kebutuhan minyak bumi yang banyak untuk menghidupi negaranya. Berkat investasi dan bantuan China, Sudan berhasil menjadi negara yang memiliki sebagian besar devisa negara berasal dari ekspor minyak bumi. Terbukti sampai sekarang China masih aktif ikut serta dalam pengembangan dan pembelian minyak bumi di Sudan.

Selain itu masyarakat China yang sangat banyak membuat China kelebihan tenaga kerja dan kekurangan lapangan pekerjaan. China melakukan bantuan luar negeri kepada Sudan juga sebagai memperluas pasar dan produksi negara pendonor. Bantuan-bantuan yang diberikan China cenderung merupakan komoditas yang China bisa tawarkan untuk dibeli serta mengirimkan berbagai macam tenaga kerja untuk membantu mengontrol di negara penerima. Sehingga kebutuhan akan komoditas dan tenaga kerja menjadi meningkat seiring

berjalannya bantuan luar negeri. China berhasil mengamankan jutaan lapangan pekerjaan di luar negeri sekaligus memegang proyek besar. Kasarnya, China hanya mengambil keuntungan secara sepihak karena segala pengembangan infrastruktur akan dilempar kembali ke negeri Tirai Bambu. Mulai dari bahan baku, perusahaan yang memegang proyek, sampai tenaga kerja, Sedangkan salah satu tujuan pembangunan fasilitas infrastruktur sipil adalah untuk membantu mensejahterakan masyarakat. Sedangkan di sini China berbuat sebaliknya,

Mengesampingkan hal-hal yang sudah dijabarkan, penelitian ini belum mencakup semua hal dari banyaknya tujuan China. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan bantuan luar negeri, setidaknya dapat terlihat secara umum bahwa tujuan bantuan luar negeri China terbagi menjadi beberapa kepentingan, termasuk upaya China untuk menjadi negara lebih besar untuk menyaingi Amerika Serikat. Sehingga bisa jadi bantuan luar negeri China yang selama ini diberikan merupakan senjata politik untuk menyebarluaskan pengaruh dan memperkuat status politiknya agar menyaingi negara adidaya. Sehingga topik ini memerlukan studi lebih lanjut untuk dapat melihat ke arah tersebut.

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