

Proses kebijakan pembelian alutsista Sukhoi tahun 2003 = Purchasing policy process Sukhoi alutsista 2003

Aridho Pamungkas, author

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Abstrak

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Penelitian ini membahas tentang Proses Kebijakan Pembelian Alutsista Sukhoi pada tahun 2003. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui latar belakang yakni kondisi alutsista Indonesia pasca Embargo Amerika Serikat. Tahap-tahap dan proses tarik-menarik kepentingan di Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) pada saat itu. Lebih dalam lagi, penelitian ini mengkaji soal anggaran pertahanan, spesifikasi pesawat sejenis sukhoi, proses-proses persidangan dan konsensus di DPR.

Pertanyaan pokok penelitian ini adalah bagaimana kewenangan kementerian perindustrian dan perdagangan dalam proses imbal beli alutsista sukhoi pada tahun 2003? Dan mengapa terjadi tarik-menarik kepentingan (power interplay) panja sukhoi di DPR?. Dengan sub-sub pertanyaan, Bagaimana rancangan anggaran pertahanan pada tahun 1999-2004? Apa saja pesawat yang sejenis dengan sukhoi? Bagaimana mekanisme imbal beli dengan pemerintah Rusia? Mengapa terbentuk panja sukhoi di DPR? Dan bagaimana proses konsensus antara DPR dan Pemerintah?.

Teori utama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Teori Kebijakan. Dengan teori pendukung yakni teori kontrol sipil dan teori konsensus. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif analitis untuk menganalisa data-data yang diperoleh. Pengumpulan data diperoleh dari studi pustaka, observasi dan wawancara mendalam 8 informan dengan background: politisi, peneliti, militer, birokrat dan akademisi.

Penelitian ini menemukan tentang proses perencanaan pembelian sukhoi yang tidak matang ditengah kondisi pasca krisis, era reformasi mengharuskan sipil (baca; DPR dan Menteri Pertahanan) memiliki otoritas menentukan kebijakan dalam proses pembelian sukhoi tersebut dan proses konsensus dari DPR kemudian direkomendasikan ke pemerintah untuk memperbaiki proses pembelian sesuai mekanisme prosedur yang ada. Temuan penelitian ini adalah keputusan pemerintah dengan mekanisme imbal beli Sukhoi dan komoditi CPO, dimana mekanisme tersebut belum diatur di negara kita. Lebih kepada proses perencanaan yang kurang matang, padahal William Dunn menyebut proses perencanaan bagian dari proses penentuan kebijakan.

Implikasi teoritis dalam penelitian ini menguatkan teori Huntington ?civilian control objective? bahwa otoritas militer berada dalam otoritas rendah. Pada proses pembelian sukhoi, justru Kementerian Pertahanan yang pada saat itu dijabat oleh sipil yakni (alm) Matori Abdul Jalil tidak dilibatkan dalam proses imbal beli sukhoi tersebut, namun diambil alih oleh Mabes TNI menyalahi prosedur perundang-undangan. Hasil penelitian

ini adalah proses konsensus sesuai dengan Teori Konsensus Arend Lijphart, dimana mayoritas anggota Komisi I DPR menyetujui untuk mengembalikan kewenangan kepada Kementerian Pertahanan dalam proses pembelian alutsista, bukan Kementerian Perdagangan yang menyalahi prosedur.

<hr>ABSTRACT

This study discusses The Process Alutsista Sukhoi Purchasing Policy in 2003. The purpose of this study to determine the background of the conditions of armaments Indonesia after the U.S. embargo. The stages and processes of conflicts of interest in the House of Representatives (DPR) at the time. More deeply, this study examines the matter of the defense budget, specs similar aircraft Sukhoi, court processes and consensus in Parliament.

The central question of this research is how the authority of the ministry of industry and trade in the process of purchasing defense equipment returns Sukhoi in 2003? And why the tug of interest (power interplay) Sukhoi in DPR?. With the sub- sub- questions, How to draft defense budget in 1999-2004? What are the similar to the Sukhoi aircraft? How counter trade mechanism with the Russian government? Why Sukhoi formed in DPR? And how the process of consensus between the Parliament and the Government?.

The main theory used in this study is the theory of policy. By supporting the theory of civilian control theory and the theory of consensus. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive analytical method to analyze the data obtained. The collection of data obtained from literature, observation and in-depth interviews with eight informants background: politicians, researchers, military, bureaucrats and academics.

The study found the planning process is not mature Sukhoi purchases amid post-crisis conditions, requires reform era civilian (read: the House of Representatives and the Secretary of Defense) has the authority to determine the policy of the Sukhoi purchase process and consensus process of the House of Representatives and then recommended to the government to improve the buying process appropriate mechanism ada. Research Finding procedures of this study is the government's decision to buy Sukhoi and reward mechanisms CPO, where such mechanisms have not been regulated in our country. More to the planning process are less mature, whereas William Dunn calls this process a part of the planning decision-making process.

The theoretical implications of this study corroborate the theory of Huntington "objective civilian control" military that authority are in the process of purchasing Sukhoi low. Since authority, the Ministry of Defence which is precisely at that time occupied by the civilian Matori Abdul Jalil is not involved in the purchasing process returns the Sukhoi, but was taken over by the TNI headquarters violated statutory procedures. These results are in accordance with the consensus process Consensus Theory Arend Lijphart, where the majority of members of Commission I of the House agreed to restore the authority of the Ministry of Defence in the process of purchasing defense equipment, not the Ministry of Commerce that violated procedures.;This study discusses The Process Alutsista Sukhoi Purchasing Policy in 2003. The purpose of this study to determine the background of the conditions of armaments

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