

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CLOSING**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Through the description of the discussion in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that the international political-security order apparently cannot be separated from the conflict, both inter-state conflict and domestic conflict, which became known as civil war. Conflict will become more complicated when the countries involved put forward physical actions using various existing military forces. It is this problem that often makes the conflict have a severe impact that causes loss of life, to damage to infrastructure and others.

In the decade of the 2000s, the issue of inter-state conflict was still an international issue that surfaced. One of them is the border conflict between China and India. This conflict is interesting because these two countries are two big countries that have enormous military power; even this country is also capable of self-sufficiency in the development of missiles and defense equipment independently. The conflict between China and India also involves Bhutan. This country is a country located in the border region of China and India which has quite limited military resources, but due to the neutrality and impartiality of foreign policy, Bhutan has become a reasonably safe country.

The border conflict between India and China occurred as a result of the communication relations between the two countries have been deadlocked. On the other hand, the attitude of China This conflict occurred within two months, and there was no loss of life. However, this conflict was able to raise a great fear of the Asian regional community because it could trigger an open war.

In its development in August 2017, the China and India conflict finally resolved. This achievement was inseparable from the strategy of Bhutan's existence as a country bordering Bhutan through the leader of Dangso Wangcuk. The success of Bhutan is inseparable from Bhutan's geostrategic position because even though it is a relatively small country compared to China and India, Bhutan in the case of border disputes is on the weak side of the confrontation between the two major countries.

Bhutan's strategy in the Indian and Chinese conflicts was to carry out coercive diplomacy which included the ultimatum aspect, namely by building issues at the South Asian and International levels. Some of these efforts were realized by seeking support so that China and India withdrew, including with the European Union, Britain to intensively make the conflict between China and India the latest international security issue.

Then the implementation of coercive diplomacy is further realized in the Tacit Ultimatum aspect, namely the follow-up of the ultimatum where this effort is a concrete manifestation of the Bhutanese government to express its attitude through a foreign policy that has gained legitimacy from the government and its supporting stakeholders. In other words, on Tacit Ultimatum, the Bhutanese government has shown a real attitude as a form of foreign policy for India and China to resolve conflicts.

The last form of public diplomacy is the gradual turning of the screw, where Bhutan seeks to establish mutual relations between India and China. Through this strategy, Bhutan can play its role as a catalyst for efforts to develop Chinese interests in the South Asian region or vice versa. This step is taken so that the Chinese and Indian parties can understand each other and later there will be no incidents of border conflicts.

## **B. Suggestion**

Through this research, writers/researchers can provide advice to stakeholders in Indonesia, as well as academics of international relations study programs respectively as follows:

1. For Indonesian stakeholders, foreign relations are inseparable from conflicts, both conflicts between countries or domestic conflicts, known as civil war. To build a conflict resolution, a neutral party is needed to build a solution that is more acceptable to the parties to the dispute, where the Bhutan case can be a reflection for the Indonesian side to be involved as a reconciler to conflicts that occur in several world countries.
2. For academics, international relations science study programs need further research on the implementation of coercive diplomacy in other cases. Through this research, it can be known about the extent to which coercive diplomacy can be

an essential approach in resolving conflicts so that the military approach no longer needs to be carried out because in addition to being a feud between the countries involved, sometimes there are also outsiders who take an interest in the conflict.