

## **BAB IV**

### **KESIMPULAN**

Sebagai salah satu negara yang berada di sepuluh peringkat tertinggi dalam hal terkena dampak aksi terorisme, India, pada masa pemerintahan Narendra Modi, telah melakukan berbagai upaya untuk menekan aksi-aksi teroris tersebut. Negara yang dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai negara berkembang ini mengalami banyak ancaman dan serangan dari kelompok teroris yang berasal dari Pakistan. Tentunya hal ini menciptakan instabilitas keamanan wilayah domestik India. Serangan yang terjadi mayoritas terjadi di daerah Jammu dan Kashmir, wilayah yang memang sejak dulu sudah diperebutkan oleh India dan Pakistan. Narendra Modi, PM India, secara tegas tentunya tidak diam dan menindaklanjuti hal ini dengan cukup tegas.

Secara garis besar, kebijakan Narendra Modi mengarah ke kebijakan yang bersifat militeristik dan mengutamakan pertahanan domestik terlebih dahulu. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat dari upaya Modi dalam memperkuat pasukan kepolisian dan militer India. Beberapa peneliti lain melalui kajian-kajian literatur yang telah dipilih di dalam penelitian ini memandang Modi sebagai PM yang dapat dianggap lebih tegas dibandingkan pendahulunya. Selain kebijakan yang bersifat militeristik, Modi juga telah berupaya mendekatkan ‘diri’ dengan Pakistan. Hal ini dilakukan Modi agar Pakistan ikut menindaklanjuti kelompok teroris yang berasal dari negaranya. Upaya perlawanan terorisme India ini dilakukan secara *state to state actor*, dengan harapan berkurangnya aksi terorisme yang terjadi di India. Namun, meskipun

setelah berbagai upaya yang dilakukan dan kebijakan yang diimplementasikan oleh Modi masih menghasilkan peningkatan serangan dari kelompok teroris Pakistan.

Tujuan awal dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab pertanyaan “Bagaimana kebijakan pemerintahan Narendra Modi mengenai terorisme kelompok teroris Pakistan justru meningkatkan ancaman terorisme di India?”. Berdasarkan dari penelitian dan analisis yang telah dijabarkan dalam bagian-bagian sebelumnya, Narendra Modi telah mengeluarkan berbagai Kebijakan pemerintahan yang justru dianggap meningkatkan ancaman terorisme dari kelompok teroris Pakistan. Hal ini diakibatkan dari kurangnya kebijakan yang bersifat langsung terhadap publik. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat dari kebijakan Narendra Modi yang lebih bersifat militeristik.

Berdasarkan dari laporan-laporan terkait penyelesaian konflik kelompok teroris di daerah Jammu dan Kashmir memang telah dilakukan upaya untuk memperbaiki area tersebut. Namun, diplomasi publik mengenai hal ini masih kurang dilakukan oleh Modi dan justru hal tersebut lah yang menyebabkan eskalasi konflik. Eskalasi konflik dalam hal ini bisa diartikan sebagai peningkatan angka serangan kelompok teroris Pakistan. Hal ini sebenarnya dapat dikembangkan oleh pemerintahan Narendra Modi di periode keduanya. Pengembangan tersebut dapat dilakukan dengan cara seperti memajukan infrastruktur di area-area berkonflik dan memperbaiki area-area yang terkena dampak terorisme disandingi dengan pertahanan yang cukup.

Keterbatasan penelitian mengenai kebijakan Narendra Modi terhadap penekanan aksi teroris kelompok teroris Pakistan ini masih cukup banyak. Salah satunya adalah penelitian ini tidak melibatkan peran ‘senjata nuklir’ yang apabila ditelaah lagi, bisa menjadi peran penting dalam arahan kebijakan Modi terhadap negara Pakistan. Hal ini dapat dijadikan materi untuk penelitian lanjutan mengenai India dan kelompok teroris Pakistan serta hubungan bilateral kedua negara ini.

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