

## **BAB IV**

### **KESIMPULAN**

Mengacu kepada pertanyaan penelitian (*Research Question*) yang di ajukan yaitu: **“Bagaimana Gelombang Demokrasi pada tahun 2010 berdampak terhadap kondisi politik dan ekonomi di Tunisia pasca kepemimpinan Ben Ali?”** penelitian ini berhasil menjelaskan bagaimana gelombang demokrasi yang terjadi pada akhir tahun 2010 berdampak terhadap kondisi politik dan ekonomi di Tunisia pada tahun 2019 mulai dari keadaan politik yang mengalami perubahan banyak setelah kepergian Ben Ali hingga kondisi Ekonomi yang masih memprihatinkan seperti lapangan pekerjaan yang masih susah didapatkan. Analisis ini pun mengacu kepada tiga kerangka pemikiran pokok, yaitu Teori Kritis, Konsep demokratisasi, dan Teori Mondernisasi.

Pada 23 Oktober tahun 2011, Tunisia menjadi negara pertama di Timur Tengah dan Afrika Utara yang mengadakan pemilihan demokratis setelah Revolusi Jasmine. di ikuti oleh protes yang mirip terjadi di Mesir yang juga menjatuhkan kediktatoran saat itu yaitu Hosni Mubarak. Terjadi perubahan politik besar besaran baik di Tunisia maupun di Mesir. setelah kepergian Ben Ali dari kekuasaan Dengan diakannya pemilihan umum yang bersih dan bebas ini menunjukkan bahwa Tunisia pada saat itu siap untuk menuju menjadi negara demokrasi. Meskipun tidak ada partai yang memenangkan mayoritas kursi, Partai Ennahda muncul sebagai kekuatan politik terkuat saat itu. Tunisia saat itu terbagi anatara aktor Islamis dan

Sekuler yang menyebabkan ketidakstabilan pada politik di Tunisia oleh sebab itu Ennahda membentuk koalisi dengan dua partai sekuler yaitu “*The Congress for the Republic*” dan “*Ettakatol*” untuk mengamankan mayoritas. Walaupun terjadi banyak perubahan di Tunisia, di Mesir perubahan politik yang terjadi saat ini seakan akan kembali ke masa rezim Mubarak. President Mesir, Sisi melakukan banyak perlakuan kontroversi seperti menerapkan peraturan yang membuat masyarakat Mesir terkekang dan tidak dapat berpendapat dengan bebas, pers dan blogger juga di tangkap jika mengkritik pemerintah. Oposisi politik juga di tangkap dan di penjara

Meskipun korupsi adalah motif utama pada protes pada tahun 2011, namun korupsi justru semakin memburuk setelah revolusi. Korupsi di Tunisia telah berlipat ganda selama beberapa tahun terakhir. Menurut data dari *Transparency International Corruption Perception Index* tahun 2019 Tunisia berada di peringkat 74 dari 198 negara dengan skor 43 dari 100. Untuk memerangi korupsi, Pemerintah Tunisia mendeklarasikan perang melawan korupsi pada 23 Mei tahun 2017. Perang dengan korupsi dimulai dengan penangkapan seorang pengusaha terkemuka dan mantan kandidat presiden, dan salah satu baron penyelundupan terbesar dan pengusaha kaya yang dikenal karena hubungannya dengan beberapa politisi. Walaupun sistem politik di Tunisia telah mengalami proses demokratisasi yang cukup berhasil pasca Kepemimpinan Ben Ali, protes sosial-ekonomi mencapai rekor tertinggi. Protes mengenai sosial-ekonomi terjadi disebabkan adanya kekecewaan yang semakin besar pada hasil sosial-ekonomi di Tunisia. Selain pekerja yang memprotes kondisi kerja yang lebih baik dan gaji yang lebih tinggi,

protes ini juga sebagian besar didorong oleh masyarakat yang masih pengangguran. Tingkat pengangguran di Tunisia juga tetap stagnan pada 15,3 persen pada pertengahan 2019, hampir tidak berubah dibandingkan 15,4 persen pada 2018, tetapi pengangguran di kalangan perempuan (22,6 persen pada pertengahan 2019) dan lulusan universitas (28,2 persen pada pertengahan 2019) tetap tinggi. Perekonomian Mesir sayangnya berada di keadaan dengan utang yang melilit, dengan pemerintah mesir yang gagal untuk mengelola uang negara menyebabkan negara mesir berada di ambang kebangkrutan. Pemerintah saat ini mengalokasikan 38 persen dari seluruh anggarannya hanya untuk membayar bunga atas utangnya, di tambah lagi pinjaman dan cicilan sehingga lebih dari 58 persen habis terpakai hanya untuk membayar hutang. Sebagian besar dari sumber daya publik Mesir digunakan untuk memfasilitasi pembayaran utang daripada memperkuat dan mendukung masyarakat sipil. Di negara yang berpenduduk 100 juta orang, sehingga pengeluaran untuk kesehatan, pendidikan, dan infrastruktur sangat sedikit. Jika tidak ada perubahan signifikan dalam kebijakan perekonomian Mesir maka masyarakat Mesir bisa saja melakukan migrasi masal yang bisa mengganggu negara lain terutama negara eropa dikarenakan jumlah pengungsi yang membesar diakibatkan negara mesir tidak mampu untuk mensejahterakan masyarakatnya seperti yang terjadi di Libya.

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