

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan pertanyaan penelitian yang telah dikemukakan penulis, “Mengapa terdapat adanya perbedaan kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia dalam menghadapi pelanggaran hak asasi manusia yang dialami etnis minoritas Muslim Rohingya dan Muslim Uyghur?”, terdapat beberapa temuan utama yang dapat diuraikan dalam penelitian ini. Penulis menggunakan konsep *Agent-Structure* yang meliputi hubungan antara *agent* berupa negara dan *structure* di mana negara-negara tersebut beroperasi untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian sehubungan dengan eksistensi pengaruh *power* sebagai faktor perbedaan kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia. Penulis juga menggunakan teori *World-System* untuk memperdalam pembahasan—menggunakan konsep negara *core*, *semi-periphery*, dan *periphery* untuk menentukan batasan *power* dalam *structure* pada Indonesia dan RRT.

Indonesia merupakan negara dengan mayoritas penganut agama Islam (87,2%) terbesar di dunia. Pada tahun 2018, Indonesia kembali terpilih untuk menjadi anggota non-permanen UNSC. Kesempatan ini digunakan Indonesia untuk mewujudkan komitmennya dalam mewujudkan perdamaian dunia dengan mengangkat konflik-konflik yang melibatkan umat Muslim. Meski begitu, Indonesia tidak menunjukkan komitmen yang sama dalam beberapa konflik

serupa. Permasalahan dalam perbedaan perlakuan tersebut dapat disaksikan melalui perbandingan dua contoh kasus, yaitu pelanggaran hak asasi manusia yang dialami etnis minoritas Muslim Rohingya di Myanmar dan etnis minoritas Muslim Uyghur di RRT.

Indonesia yang mengecam tindakan pemerintah Myanmar telah berperan aktif dalam menengahi konflik yang terjadi antara pemerintah Myanmar dan Muslim Rohingya—melakukan pertemuan diplomatik dengan pemerintah Myanmar untuk mengungkapkan kekhawatiran, menekankan pentingnya stabilitas dan keamanan, mengharapkan bahwa pemerintah Myanmar dapat menjunjung hak asasi manusia masyarakat Rohingya, sekaligus memberikan saran. Indonesia juga melakukan pertemuan diplomatik dengan pemerintah Bangladesh untuk membicarakan masalah pengungsi Rohingya. Selain itu, Indonesia mengangkat permasalahan ini dalam forum-forum internasional; memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan dengan membangun kamp pengungsian, rumah sakit, sekolah, sekaligus mengirimkan bantuan makanan dan obat-obatan; juga menerima pengungsi dari Rakhine.

Di lain sisi, Indonesia tidak memberikan perlakuan yang sama untuk Muslim Uyghur. Indonesia hanya mengecam tindakan dan melakukan pertemuan diplomatik dengan pemerintah RRT, tetapi tidak mengambil peranan aktif dalam memberikan bantuan pada Muslim Uyghur. Melalui Wakil Presiden Jusuf Kalla, Indonesia memberikan pernyataan bahwa Indonesia tidak dapat mencampuri

urusan dalam negeri karena adanya kedaulatan setiap negara untuk mengatur wilayahnya masing-masing.

Sesuai dengan konsep *Agent-Structure*, negara mempertimbangkan aspek *agent* dan *structure* dalam pembuatan kebijakan luar negerinya. *Structure* membentuk *nature of choice* dengan *power* yang tidak dapat diabaikan dalam pengambilan keputusan. Negara yang mampu mendominasi *structure* biasanya secara otomatis memiliki peran *decisive* dalam *structure* tersebut. Melalui data-data yang telah diperoleh, dapat dikatakan bahwa Indonesia memegang *power* yang lebih besar daripada Myanmar baik dalam hubungan bilateral maupun *structure* Asia Tenggara. Sebaliknya, RRT yang merupakan *great power* di Asia memegang *power* yang lebih besar daripada Indonesia baik dalam hubungan bilateral maupun *structure* Asia.

Indonesia adalah *agent* yang superior dalam *structure* Asia Tenggara sehingga memiliki peran *decisive* dan dapat mengejar *interestnya* dengan melakukan langkah-langkah agresif yang cenderung intervensionis pada Myanmar untuk menghadapi pelanggaran hak asasi manusia terhadap Muslim Rohingya. Sementara itu, Indonesia yang memiliki dependensi pada RRT merupakan *agent* yang lebih inferior dalam *structure* Asia sehingga tidak dapat mengejar *interestnya* secara agresif apalagi melakukan tindakan-tindakan intervensionis pada RRT sehubungan dengan kasus pelanggaran hak asasi manusia yang dialami Muslim Uyghur. Maka dari itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa *power* merupakan faktor yang mempengaruhi perbedaan kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia dalam

menghadapi hak asasi manusia yang dialami etnis minoritas Muslim Rohingya dan Muslim Uyghur.

Menurut penulis, Indonesia telah melakukan tindakan yang sesuai dengan mempertimbangkan *power*nya sebelum membuat keputusan-keputusan tertentu melalui kebijakan luar negerinya. Meskipun begitu, Indonesia seharusnya memberikan lebih banyak kontribusi untuk membantu etnis minoritas Muslim Uyghur. Indonesia dapat menggunakan hubungannya dengan negara-negara yang memiliki lebih banyak *power*, seperti Amerika Serikat, dan melakukan pertemuan diplomatik untuk menyuarakan *concern* terhadap masalah sehubungan dengan pelanggaran hak asasi manusia ini sekaligus meminta bantuan demi kepentingan Muslim Uyghur.

Dalam menulis penelitian ini, penulis melihat adanya beberapa kelemahan. Penulis hanya menggunakan kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia berdasarkan responnya terhadap pelanggaran hak asasi manusia yang dihadapi etnis minoritas Muslim. Hal ini tentu dapat dikembangkan lagi dengan mengangkat isu-isu dalam berbagai bidang lain juga menggunakan acuan kebijakan luar negeri dari negara-negara lain. Selain itu, sebagian besar data yang digunakan penulis untuk membandingkan *power* antar negara dalam penelitian ini berasal dari data ekonomi sehingga masih dapat dikembangkan dengan menggunakan data dari berbagai aspek lain. Meskipun memiliki keterbatasannya sendiri, penulis berharap bahwa penelitian ini dapat berguna bagi pembaca untuk

memahami adanya pengaruh *power* dalam kebijakan luar negeri, khususnya melalui sudut pandang konsep *Agent-Structure*.

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