

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Kebijakan Tiongkok yang terus berubah-ubah dan juga panjangnya sejarah antara etnis Uighur dan Tiongkok, menyebabkan isu mengenai separatisme etnis Uighur sebagai sebuah isu kompleks yang harus dilihat dari berbagai macam sudut pandang. Perbedaan identitas antar etnis merupakan faktor utama munculnya keinginan untuk melakukan tindakan separatisme dari etnis Uighur. Keinginan etnis minoritas Uighur yang awalnya adalah untuk melepaskan diri dari kesatuan Tiongkok, akhirnya bertransformasi menjadi sebuah gerakan terorisme yang hendak melakukan suatu gerakan jihad.

Merujuk dari pertanyaan penelitian penulis: **“Bagaimana upaya Tiongkok dalam menanggulangi separatisme etnis minoritas Uighur di Xinjiang?”** penulis menemukan beberapa hal yang dapat dilihat dari penelitian ini adalah bagaimana Tiongkok memiliki sudut pandangnya sendiri dalam melihat isu separatisme dan terorisme yang terjadi di dalam negaranya. Tiongkok memiliki karakteristiknya sendiri dalam menjalankan strategi kontra terorisme di negaranya, yang tentunya berbeda dengan sistem kontra terorisme di negara-negara barat maupun negara lainnya. Kekhususan yang Tiongkok miliki adalah terletak pada kerangka *the three evil forces*, yang memberikan Beijing wewenang yang luas dalam menciptakan hukum tertentu yang dapat melegalkan seluruh pendekatan yang ditujukan untuk menghilangkan segala hal yang dinilai Tiongkok sebagai sebuah tindakan yang mengarah pada separatisme, ekstremisme, dan terorisme.

Tiongkok menunjukkan bahwa separatisme, ekstremisme dan terorisme merupakan tiga komponen yang saling berkesinambungan, dan juga harus diberantas melalui tindakan yang keras dan juga memberikan efek berjangka panjang pada masyarakat Uighur. Kekhususan lainnya yang dapat dilihat dari strategi Tiongkok dalam menjalankan kontra terorisme adalah bagaimana Tiongkok berfokus dan menargetkan Uighur sebagai sebuah komunitas dibandingkan menargetkan individu yang melakukan tindakan terorisme. Hal tersebut cukup memberikan perbedaan pendekatan kontra terorisme Tiongkok dengan negara-negara barat, yang lebih berfokus dalam menarget individu pelaku terorisme. Selain itu, dapat dilihat bahwa kerjasama Tiongkok dibawah SCO dan juga kerjasama dengan negara-negara OIC, memberikan tempat bagi Tiongkok dalam menghadapi tekanan-tekanan dari masyarakat internasional mengenai situasi yang terjadi di Xinjiang. Melihat dari perbandingan konflik yang terjadi di Xinjiang, Tiongkok selalu gencar menjalankan pengembangan ekonomi di wilayah-wilayah perbatasan seperti Xinjiang dan Tibet, dengan asumsi bahwa peningkatan ekonomi di wilayah tersebut akan meredakan konflik antar etnis.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Tiongkok sebagai suatu negara yang berdaulat, memiliki wewenang yang luas dalam mengatur isu domestiknya, terutama saat isu separatisme ini telah bergerak menjadi sebuah isu terorisme. Tiongkok melihat bahwa upayanya melawan terorisme di negaranya merupakan sebuah tindakan yang rasional, dan juga sejalan dengan hukum-hukum yang berlaku. Melihat relevansi isu Uighur dan Tiongkok di Xinjiang dengan studi hubungan internasional, kajian ini relevan dalam studi keamanan dalam HI. Kajian

ini menunjukkan bagaimana suatu negara bertindak terhadap ancaman terhadap keamanan nasionalnya, dan bagaimana suatu negara berdaulat dapat menjaga kesatuan negaranya sekalipun dengan cara yang dianggap opresif.

Saran dan rekomendasi penulis untuk penelitian lanjutan adalah untuk mencari data yang lebih spesifik dan pembahasan yang lebih mendetil, sehingga penelitian dapat mencapai akurasi data yang lebih baik dari penelitian yang sudah ada. Penelitian ini memiliki keterbatasan dalam melihat isu yang terjadi di Xinjiang dari perspektif Tiongkok sebagai suatu negara, dan bertujuan untuk menunjukkan tindakan-tindakan Tiongkok terhadap ancaman separatisme dan terorisme yang terjadi di Xinjiang. Penulis menyarankan untuk meninjau lebih dalam mengenai kebijakan luar negeri Tiongkok, sehingga dapat melihat lebih luas pengaruh-pengaruh Tiongkok di panggung internasional.

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