

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Dalam menjawab pertanyaan utama dari penelitian yaitu “**bagaimana proses sekuritisasi keamanan masyarakat dilakukan oleh Pemerintah Pakistan dalam mencegah aksi terorisme?**”, melalui kerangka teori *Copenhagen School*, beserta dengan beberapa konsep – keamanan komunitas (*community security*), ancaman, terorisme, dan sekuritisasi –, pengumpulan data serta analisis yang dilakukan oleh penulis telah menjelaskan mengenai proses sekuritisasi yang dilakukan oleh Pemerintah Pakistan pada tahun 2013 hingga 2016, menghasilkan tiga inti dalam penelitian ini. **Pertama**, perkembangan teorisme yang terjadi di Pakistan merupakan sebuah keberadaan ancaman yang dapat mempengaruhi keberadaan manusia. **Kedua**, Nawaz Sharif selaku Perdana Menteri Pakistan sebagai aktor sekuritisasi telah melakukan konstruksi sosial terhadap keberadaan ancaman terorisme sebagai suatu isu keamanan dan berhasil mendapatkan perhatian dari publik. **Ketiga**, Pemerintah Pakistan telah berhasil mengimplementasikan kebijakan di luar batas (*extraordinary measure*) melalui operasi *Zarb-e-Azb* untuk mencegah ancaman terorisme.

Keberadaan ancaman terorisme seringkali terjadi sejak pasca kemerdekaan Pakistan pada tahun 1947. Perkembangan terorisme yang semula berawal dari pengaruh politik yang didasari atas penciptaan rezim politik berbasis diskriminasi di bawah kepemimpinan Zia Ul-Haq. Melalui proses islamisasi yang diberlakukan telah menciptakan tensi terhadap berbagai sekte yang merujuk pada sebuah

perselisihan. Hal ini terus berlanjut pada keberadaan aktor non-negara seperti Al-Qaeda dan kelompok Taliban beserta dengan organisasi payungnya telah menciptakan kekacauan yang mempengaruhi keberadaan masyarakat tanpa memandang identitas yang dimiliki. Hal tersebut telah menciptakan penurunan terhadap kualitas manusia baik berupa meningkatnya angka kematian penduduk Pakistan, diskriminasi terhadap identitas tertentu, dan kesenjangan sosial yang dapat mempengaruhi aspek ekonomi, pendidikan dan lainnya sehingga menyebabkan penghambatan terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakatnya.

Melalui keberadaan ancaman terorisme yang terjadi di Pakistan, telah menjadikan masyarakat sebagai suatu objek yang harus dilindungi dari keberadaan suatu ancaman. Hal tersebut membuat Nawaz Sharif selaku Perdana Menteri Pakistan telah melakukan konstruksi sosial terhadap aksi terorisme sebagai ancaman yang harus segera ditangani. Melalui berbagai pernyataan yang menjelaskan secara tegas bahwa dibutuhkannya tindakan di luar batas dalam mencegah ancaman terorisme. Melalui penyampaian dari Nawaz Sharif, pemerintah telah melakukan berbagai cara seperti pembekuan terhadap akun finansial, pembatasan sekolah yang memiliki relasi dengan kelompok militer dan teroris, melakukan pelatihan terhadap aparat keamanan serta memperbolehkan untuk membawa senjata kecil dalam memerangi aksi terorisme secara langsung, dan mempublikasikan bahwa ancaman terorisme merupakan suatu hal yang berbahaya tanpa harus menyebarluaskan aspek-aspek yang memberi rasa takut kepada masyarakat. Selain itu, pernyataan yang telah disampaikan oleh Nawaz Sharif telah

mendapatkan dukungan dari masyarakat agar Pemerintah Pakistan melaksanakan kebijakan yang sekiranya terbaik untuk dilakukan.

Hal ini telah membuktikan bahwa adanya keberhasilan sekuritisasi yang dilakukan oleh Pemerintah Pakistan dalam membentuk persepsi masyarakat mengenai keberadaan ancaman terorisme. Melalui penyampaian tersebut, telah dilakukan operasi *Zarb-e-Azb* dengan pengiriman sebesar 30.000 pasukan ke wilayah FATA. Operasi ini dilakukan dengan menargetkan kelompok militan yang menguasai daerah di sepanjang perbatasan Pakistan dan Afghanistan, menghancurkan seluruh tempat persembunyian kelompok teroris, menyelamatkan masyarakat dari ancaman terorisme yang dilakukan oleh pelaku teroris, mempertahankan perdamaian dan stabilitas internal. Proses tersebut dilakukan dengan menargetkan bagi siapa saja yang telah mencoba untuk melawan konstitusi serta instalasi pemerintah, melakukan penyerangan terhadap masyarakat, tentara, dan penggunaan wilayah Pakistan sebagai tempat untuk melakukan aksi terorisme. Berjalannya *Zarb-e-Azb* selama dalam kurun dua tahun (2014-2016) dianggap telah mencapai keberhasilan melalui angka kematian yang mencapai 90% terhadap berbagai kelompok teroris yang berkumpul di wilayah FATA. Keberhasilan tersebut dianggap mampu menciptakan situasi damai serta terbebas dari ancaman terorisme.

Dibalik keberhasilan dalam pengerahan operasi *Zarb-e-Azb*, terdapat implikasi terhadap kondisi kemanusiaan di Pakistan. Pasca dari operasi *Zarb-e-Azb* telah menciptakan gelombang baru dan terbesar terhadap jumlah pengungsi internal yang ditujukan agar terhindar dari penyerangan yang dilakukan antara kelompok

teroris dengan aparat keamanan. Selain itu, situasi masyarakat yang diklaim sebagai pengungsi internal cenderung memiliki keterbatasan dalam mengakses kebutuhan dasar, serta memberikan rasa takut akan keterbatasan privasi serta mengalami perilaku kekerasan.

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