

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Rohingya merupakan salah satu etnis yang paling teraniaya di dunia, dan hingga saat ini masih mencari perlindungan ke berbagai negara tetangga. India dan Bangladesh menjadi dua negara teratas yang menjadi tempat berlindung para Rohingya hingga berhasil merebut kewarganegaraannya dan dapat kembali tinggal di Myanmar dengan aman. Media cetak maupun digital memiliki kewajiban untuk terhadap masyarakat untuk memberi informasi terkait kondisi dan keberadaan Rohingya baik di India dan Bangladesh. Oleh karena itu, media memiliki peran penting dalam memberi informasi tanpa menggiring opini masyarakat terkait para pengungsi Rohingya. Namun pada kenyataannya, dalam dunia jurnalisme masih terdapat kepentingan surat kabar yang harus memenuhi kepentingan tertentu yang akhirnya membentuk framing terhadap suatu isu yang menyebabkan informasi yang disajikan tidak sepenuhnya fakta dan netral. Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dibuat berdasarkan pertanyaan penelitian utama: **“Bagaimana media Bangladesh dan India melakukan framing mengenai para pengungsi Rohingya yang terdapat di negaranya?”** penulis melihat bahwa terdapat perbedaan *framing* yang dilakukan oleh kedua surat kabar yang diteliti, *Times of India* dan *the Daily Star* dalam membahas isu pengungsi Rohingya di negaranya masing-masing. Surat kabar *Times of India* cenderung memiliki *framing* penyusup terhadap para pengungsi Rohingya dan mengaitkan isu ini pada masalah

keamanan negara, terutama di India. Sedangkan surat kabar *the Daily Star* memframing isu pengungsi Rohingya sebagai masalah kemanusiaan yang perlu dibantu dan diselesaikan, Rohingya juga digambarkan sebagai korban tindak penganiayaan yang dilakukan oleh Myanmar. Analisis kedua surat kabar tersebut dilakukan terhadap lima berita yang dipilih dalam rentang waktu 2017 hingga 2018 dengan teori framing media oleh Robert Entman dan konsep *framing* pengungsi oleh Van Gorp.

Terdapat beberapa poin penting yang dapat dilihat dari analisis terkait *framing* yang dilakukan media India dan Bangladesh. Dalam analisis penulis terhadap **surat kabar *Times of India***, menggunakan teori Robert Entman dengan empat unsur *framing* (*Define of problem, diagnose causes, make moral judgment, dan treatment recommendation*) berita yang diterbitkan oleh *Times of India* terlihat lebih menggambarkan para pengungsi Rohingya sebagai pihak yang merugikan. Dalam beritanya, seringkali membahas mengenai upaya-upaya yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah setempat untuk mengatasi para pengungsi yang ada di India dan berusaha untuk mengembalikannya ke Myanmar. Berita-berita yang diterbitkan juga cenderung pendek dan berisi pembelaan terhadap keputusan pemerintah yang lebih memilih untuk memulangkan ataupun mend deportasi para pengungsi. Pembelaan yang ditonjolkan diantaranya adalah bahwa India tidak memiliki kewajiban untuk menampung para pengungsi karena bukan penandatangan perjanjian-perjanjian yang dibuat oleh PBB terkait perlindungan pengungsi. **Selaras dengan hal tersebut**, berdasarkan framing Van Gorp juga ditemukan bahwa *Times of India* cenderung memiliki framing penyusup terhadap para pengungsi Rohingya.

Terlihat bahwa berdasarkan matriks Van Gorp, instrumen seperti kebijakan deportasi dan tuduhan terkait tindakan kriminal seringkali ditemukan untuk membahas mengenai pengungsi Rohingya.

Berbeda halnya dengan analisis yang dilakukan penulis terhadap **surat kabar** *the Daily Star*. Hasil analisis penulis menggunakan teori Robert Entman menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan kelima berita tersebut, *the Daily Star* cenderung melihat para pengungsi Rohingya sebagai pihak yang dirugikan, terutama oleh Myanmar. Mereka juga seringkali menyatakan bahwa Rohingya perlu untuk segera mendapatkan hak kewarganegaraannya. Kelima berita tersebut juga terlihat membela para pengungsi Rohingya dengan beberapa pernyataan utamanya seperti perlunya pemerintah Myanmar untuk segera mengembalikan hak para Rohingya dan meminta negara tetangga seperti India untuk turut serta membantu Bangladesh dalam melindungi para pengungsi. Terdapat beberapa berita yang diterbitkan oleh *the Daily Star* yang terlihat memiliki analisis mendalam dan panjang yang membahas terkait alasan Rohingya merupakan kelompok yang teraniaya. Berdasarkan analisis penulis, tidak ditemukan satupun berita yang menyudutkan para pengungsi Rohingya dan mengusulkan kebijakan deportasi terhadap para pengungsi Rohingya yang berada di Bangladesh. Berbeda dengan sudut pandang *Times of India* terkait kewajibannya sebagai penanda tangan perjanjian terkait perlindungan pengungsi, *the Daily Star* dalam beritanya yang berjudul *Resettling Rohingyas and International Law* menyatakan bahwa walaupun Bangladesh bukan penandatangan perjanjian tersebut, namun pemerintah melihat adanya

kewajiban untuk menyediakan tempat bagi para pengungsi dan melindungi mereka hingga dapat kembali ke negaranya dengan aman.

Berdasarkan analisis yang dilakukan menggunakan Van Gorp terhadap surat kabar *the Daily Star* juga ditemukan dalam kelima surat kabar tersebut bahwa setidaknya terkandung satu elemen yang terdapat dalam matriks Van Gorp yang menunjukkan kecenderungan adanya *framing* korban. Pengungsi Rohingya digambarkan sebagai pihak yang menerima kekerasan dan penganiayaan dari pihak lain dalam kasus ini adalah Myanmar. Framing pengungsi terlihat sangat ditunjukkan dalam berita yang diterbitkan oleh *the Daily Star* dalam menggambarkan para pengungsi Rohingya karena setidaknya terdapat dua instrumen Van Gorp dalam kelima berita tersebut.

Terlihat dalam analisis yang dilakukan dengan dua teori yang sama, dua surat kabar yang berasal dari India dan Bangladesh yang memberitakan krisis Rohingya memiliki dua framing yang bertolak belakang. Hal tersebut memperlihatkan bagaimana kedua negara memiliki sudut pandang yang berbeda dalam melihat suatu isu yang sama-sama terjadi di negaranya, yaitu terkait pengungsi Rohingya. Penting untuk mengetahui bahwa bagaimana cara surat kabar dalam memberitakan isu tertentu dapat berpengaruh pada objek yang diberitakan. Oleh karena itu, unsur netralisme dalam pemberitaan suatu isu penting untuk dimiliki oleh seluruh surat kabar agar tidak membentuk opini yang dapat memperburuk isu tertentu.

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