

## **BAB IV**

### **KESIMPULAN**

Penulisan yang berjudul “Perubahan Iklim sebagai Sebuah Faktor yang Memperparah Konflik di Asia Selatan: Studi Kasus” mencoba untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian “Bagaimana perubahan iklim dapat memperparah konflik yang sudah terjadi di Asia Selatan?”. Penulis menggunakan dua (2) teori utama yang mencakup *Environmental Security* dan Teori Konflik dan Perubahan Iklim. Teori *Environmental Security* mencakup konsep *Ingenuity Gap*, *Conflict Convergence*, *Resource Capture*, dan *Ecological Marginalization*. Secara garis besar, teori *Environmental Security* digunakan untuk menjelaskan kondisi lingkungan yang ada di Asia Selatan, dampak perubahan iklim terhadap negara-negara yang ada di Asia Selatan. Teori Konflik dan Perubahan Iklim digunakan untuk menjelaskan hubungan antara munculnya maupun eskalasi konflik di Asia Selatan terjadi karena adanya perubahan iklim secara global, terutama di negara-negara terdampak yang diteliti, Asia Selatan.

Penulis melakukan pembahasan mengenai kondisi lingkungan Asia Selatan demi memberikan pemahaman mengenai keadaan lingkungan di Asia Selatan secara umum. Disini dijelaskan mengenai ketegangan yang terjadi di Asia Tenggara yang terjadi karena adanya konflik. Kemudian dijelaskan pula dampak konflik terhadap masyarakat dan ekonomi Asia Selatan.

Setelah pemaparan mengenai Asia Selatan, penulis melanjutkan analisis terhadap kondisi lingkungan di Asia Selatan. Analisis ini menggunakan studi kasus

seperti: India dan Pakistan, konflik Hindu-Muslim di India, dan etnis Tamil-Sinhalese di Sri Lanka. Studi kasus ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran mengenai muncul atau eskalasinya suatu konflik dapat disebabkan oleh pengaruh perubahan iklim yang terjadi di negara-negara terkait sebagai pemerkeruh kondisi negara tersebut.

Perubahan iklim telah menyebabkan pencairan gletser dan penurunan kualitas dan kuantitas air di wilayah Himalaya, yang menjadi sumber utama air bagi negara-negara di sekitarnya. Hal ini menyebabkan krisis air yang mempengaruhi ketersediaan dan akses air untuk masyarakat dan pertanian di wilayah tersebut.

Pengaruh krisis air Himalaya telah menyulut konflik dan ketegangan di antara negara-negara tetangga seperti India dan Pakistan. Persaingan untuk mengakses sumber air yang semakin terbatas memperdalam ketegangan dan rivalitas antar negara. Hal ini memperumit hubungan politik dan diplomatik, dan dapat menjadi sumber potensial konflik di wilayah yang sudah memiliki sejarah ketegangan.

Krisis air juga mempengaruhi konflik etnis dan agama di beberapa negara di Asia Selatan. Ketidaksetaraan akses terhadap sumber daya air dan kebijakan yang memihak pada kelompok tertentu menyebabkan ecological marginalization, yang dapat memperkuat ketegangan dan konflik antara kelompok masyarakat seperti Hindu vs Muslim di India, dan Etnis Tamil dan Sinhalese di Sri Lanka. Persaingan untuk menguasai dan mengontrol sumber daya air yang semakin terbatas dapat memperburuk ketidakadilan dan perselisihan antara kelompok tersebut.

Sehingga, krisis iklim dan krisis air di Pegunungan Himalaya memiliki implikasi yang kompleks dan berdampak luas di wilayah Asia Selatan. Dampaknya mencakup konflik antara negara-negara, ketegangan etnis dan agama, serta ketidaksetaraan dalam distribusi sumber daya air. Solusi yang holistik dan berkelanjutan diperlukan untuk mengatasi tantangan ini, dengan pendekatan yang inklusif, berkeadilan, dan kerjasama antara negara-negara di wilayah tersebut. Menghadapi krisis iklim dan krisis air ini bukan hanya tugas satu negara, tetapi merupakan tanggung jawab bersama untuk mencapai perdamaian, stabilitas, dan keberlanjutan di Asia Selatan.

Penelitian ini memiliki pengaruh penting dalam merumuskan kebijakan penanggulangan perubahan iklim di Asia Selatan. Untuk mengatasi hambatan-hambatan yang ada di Asia Selatan, kerjasama regional dan internasional, investasi dalam penelitian dan pengembangan teknologi yang terjangkau, serta meningkatkan kesadaran dan partisipasi masyarakat sangatlah penting. Diperlukan upaya bersama dari pemerintah, masyarakat sipil, sektor swasta, dan komunitas internasional untuk mengatasi hambatan-hambatan tersebut dan mencapai tujuan penanggulangan perubahan iklim di Asia Selatan. Penting bagi pemerintah dan masyarakat di Asia Selatan untuk mengadopsi pendekatan yang berkeadilan dan berkelanjutan dalam pengelolaan sumber daya yang terdampak perubahan iklim. Keterlibatan aktif masyarakat, peningkatan kesadaran, dan partisipasi yang lebih luas perlu ditingkatkan untuk mengatasi ketimpangan sosial dan ekonomi yang mendasari konflik. Selain itu, kerja sama regional juga penting untuk mengatasi persaingan sumber daya yang mungkin memicu konflik. Untuk menjaga

perdamaian dan stabilitas di wilayah Asia Selatan, penting untuk mengatasi akar penyebab konflik yang terkait dengan perubahan iklim, seperti persaingan sumber daya, ketidaksetaraan, dan ketegangan etnis dan agama. Upaya mitigasi perubahan iklim, adaptasi yang inklusif, peningkatan kerja sama regional, dan pembangunan yang berkelanjutan menjadi kunci dalam meredam konflik dan mempromosikan perdamaian serta stabilitas di wilayah ini.

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