

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

India sebagai salah satu negara yang meratifikasi *Outer Space Treaty* terindikasi melanggar perjanjian tersebut. Indikasi pelanggaran dilakukan India setelah 37 tahun mematuhi perjanjian yang ada melalui uji coba peluncuran senjata anti satelit Misi Shakti. Atas tindakan tersebut, India terindikasi melanggar tiga pasal yang terkandung dalam *Outer Space Treaty*, yaitu pasal satu yang menyebutkan penggunaan luar angkasa harus digunakan untuk kepentingan bersama negara-negara di dunia, pasal empat mengenai luar angkasa yang harus bebas dari persenjataan militer, dan pasal sembilan terkait penggunaan luar angkasa oleh negara tidak boleh menyebabkan kontaminasi.

Teori *deterrence* umum digunakan untuk menganalisis anomali dari tindakan India tersebut. Didapatkan bahwa India meluncurkan senjata anti satelit melalui Misi Shakti dikarenakan adanya persepsi ancaman yang datang dari Tiongkok. Terdapat beberapa syarat atau indikasi bahwa tindakan India tersebut merupakan sebuah tindakan *deterrence* umum. Syarat-syarat agar sebuah tindakan termasuk sebuah tindakan *deterrence* adalah negara yang melakukan tindakan tersebut harus memiliki kekuatan militer yang efektif, tindakan yang dilakukan dapat memberikan kerugian yang berarti pada pihak lawan, dan ancaman yang diberikan dapat benar dilakukan pada saat negara menerima penyerangan. Tindakan *deterrence* pula harus memiliki minimal dua pihak, yaitu pihak penantang dan bertahan. Kemudian, agar sebuah tindakan *deterrence* termasuk

menjadi *deterrence* umum harus memiliki beberapa indikasi, yaitu kondisi yang ada tidak dalam situasi krisis, tindakan dilakukan dalam jangka panjang, serta tindakan bertujuan untuk menyampaikan sebuah komitmen ancaman pada pihak lawan. Tindakan *deterrence* umum untuk menjaga status quo dianalisis pula menggunakan teori ini dan melihat tindakan apa yang dilakukan oleh pihak penantang, sehingga pihak bertahan melakukan tindakan *deterrence*. Melalui teori ini, motivasi dan latar belakang India melakukan tindakan indikasi pelanggaran *Outer Space Treaty* dapat ditemukan dan menjawab pertanyaan penelitian, yaitu “Mengapa India meluncurkan senjata anti satelit melalui Misi Shakti yang terindikasi melanggar *Outer Space Treaty*?”.

Tindakan India terbukti merupakan sebuah tindakan *deterrence* dikarenakan sesuai dengan syarat-syarat yang disebutkan di atas. Pertama, senjata anti satelit India merupakan kekuatan yang efektif dikarenakan senjata tersebut telah berhasil diujicobakan dan mengenai sasaran yang diinginkan. Kedua, senjata tersebut dapat memberikan kerugian yang berarti, karena ketika bertabrakan dengan target, maka akan menghancurkan sasaran hingga berkeping-keping. Terakhir, senjata tersebut akan benar digunakan ketika India menerima tindakan penyerangan yang dilihat oleh pernyataan pejabat pemerintahan bahwa India tidak akan ragu menggunakan senjata tersebut ketika terjadi penyerangan dari pihak lawan.

Dalam isu ini pula dapat ditemukannya dua pihak, yaitu India sebagai pihak bertahan yang melakukan tindakan *deterrence* dan Tiongkok yang berusaha untuk melakukan penentangan terhadap status quo yang ada. Hal tersebut dapat

terlihat dari adanya upaya militerisasi serta komersialisasi luar angkasa yang menyebabkan India merasa terancam. Tiongkok lebih dulu berhasil untuk melakukan uji coba senjata anti satelitnya pada tahun 2007 yang memperlihatkan kapabilitas negara tersebut untuk melumpuhkan, menghancurkan, serta menghalangi aset dari negara lainnya. Komersialisasi luar angkasa yang dilakukan oleh Tiongkok mengancam India pula karena adanya kerjasama antara Tiongkok dengan Pakistan untuk meluncurkan satelit yang dapat memata-matai India.

Atas ancaman tersebut, India melakukan tindakan yang termasuk ke dalam *deterrence* umum karena memenuhi beberapa indikasi. Pengembangan senjata anti satelit tidak dilakukan oleh India dalam kondisi krisis, dimana pihak lawan tidak dalam waktu dekat akan melakukan sebuah tindakan penyerangan. India melakukan tindakan tersebut pula dalam jangka waktu yang panjang. Komitmen ancaman melalui tindakan tersebut disampaikan oleh India melalui pernyataan pejabat pemerintahannya yang menyatakan peluncuran Misi Shakti memang ditujukan untuk mencegah Tiongkok mengarahkan senjata anti satelitnya pada India.

Tindakan *deterrence* umum yang dilakukan India tersebut berhasil untuk dilakukan. Hal tersebut dikarenakan status quo yang ingin dipertahankan oleh India, yaitu keamanan aset luar angkasanya tetap terjaga. Tidak adanya peningkatan tindakan dari *deterrence* umum menjadi *deterrence* secara langsung pun menjadi indikasi lain keberhasilan tindakan India tersebut.

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