

BAB 5

KESIMPULAN

Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menganalisis kaitan antara globalisasi dan Arab Saudi, dengan merumuskan pertanyaan penelitian: Bagaimana globalisasi mengubah Arab Saudi menjadi *late rentier state*? Temuan penulis adalah, globalisasi dalam bentuk integrasi ekonomi mengubah Arab Saudi menjadi *late rentier state* melalui dua sektor, sektor politik dan ekonomi. Akan tetapi, determinan domestik seperti bentuk dan nilai pemerintahan menghambat proses implementasi Arab Saudi menjadi *late rentier state*.

Dari sektor politik, penerapan nilai-nilai demokrasi dibatasi akibat keputusan pemerintah Arab Saudi yang menolak untuk mengaplikasikannya secara penuh. Pemerintah Saudi melarang adanya diskusi di forum umum mengenai pergantian sistem pemerintahan, sebab demokrasi dianggap dapat membahayakan stabilitas rezim. Sementara itu, implementasi sebagian dari nilai-nilai demokrasi yang telah terlembagakan dalam institusi politik Saudi, merupakan respons pemerintah Saudi untuk meredakan ancaman terjadinya kerusuhan sosial. Keputusan tersebut diambil setelah terjadinya penurunan harga minyak pada tahun 2014 memperparah situasi domestik Arab Saudi, salah satunya adalah angka pengangguran.

Perubahan di keempat sektor ekonomi, yaitu moneter, fiskal, perdagangan, dan pembangunan, turut dipengaruhi oleh keberadaan globalisasi, sesuai dengan model pembangunan *late rentierism*. Mengingat negara adalah aktor dominan baik di sektor politik maupun ekonomi, seluruh kebijakan yang terjadi di ranah ekonomi harus diupayakan sedemikian rupa supaya memberikan keuntungan dari segi politik. Reformasi kali ini mampu dituangkan dalam bentuk *Saudi Vision 2030* akibat kondisi perekonomian global yang belum menunjukkan tanda-tanda perbaikan. Oleh karena itu, terjadi perlambatan implementasi nilai-nilai *late rentierism* perkembangan di keempat sektor tersebut, selain turut diakibatkan oleh besarnya pengaruh politik pada kebijakan ekonomi Arab Saudi.

Pengaruh tradisional dalam bentuk neopatrimonialisme dan *state capitalism* menghambat perkembangan globalisasi di Arab Saudi. Meskipun demikian, mengikuti tujuh karakteristik *late rentier state* yang dipaparkan oleh Matthew Gray, dapat diidentifikasi beberapa pengaruh globalisasi yang masuk dan berkembang di Arab Saudi. Pertama, pemerintah Saudi lebih responsif terhadap tuntutan masyarakat, seperti perihal pemilihan umum, maupun inklusi perempuan dalam pemerintahan dan kehidupan sosial lainnya. Kedua, sejak bergabung dengan WTO pada tahun 2005, pemerintah Arab Saudi telah mengurangi hambatan dagang secara perlahan. Akan tetapi akibat kuatnya pengaruh agama, beberapa barang tetap dilarang untuk diperdagangkan. Ketiga, integrasi ekonomi menuntut Arab Saudi untuk mengubah kebijakan moneter dan fiskal sesuai dengan kondisi eksternal. Meskipun demikian, beberapa kebijakan

tetap dipertahankan demi menjaga stabilitas harga barang yang tersedia di pasar domestik.

Poin keempat menunjukkan adanya *transfer payment* – pendistribusian penerimaan negara dari sektor satu kepada sektor lainnya – sebagai bentuk dari upaya diversifikasi ekonomi, serta pemberdayaan sektor swasta sebagai pelaku industri potensial. Kelima, *state capitalism* membuktikan kuatnya pengaruh negara dalam sektor ekonomi; mempolitisasi kebijakan ekonomi yang diambil dan menghambat laju reformasi akibat adanya unsur politis yang menghalangi potensi ekonomi Arab Saudi. Keenam, diberdayakannya kembali *Public Investment Fund* sebagai *sovereign wealth fund* Arab Saudi, membukakan peluang investasi bagi pemerintah Saudi, serta sebagai upaya diversifikasi penerimaan negara. Poin terakhir, pemerintah Arab Saudi aktif terlibat dalam isu keamanan di kawasan Timur Tengah, akan tetapi keterlibatan tersebut terkesan tidak direncanakan dengan matang, sehingga proses maupun hasil yang ingin dicapai malah merugikan dan membahayakan posisi Arab Saudi di kawasan tersebut.

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