

Kebijakan luar negeri Australia terhadap Indonesia: kebijakan kontra-terorisme pasca serangan Bom Bali 1 (2002-2008) = Australia's foreign policy toward Indonesia : counter terrorism policy after the first Bali bomb attack during the Period 2002-2008

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tesis ini membahas Kebijakan Luar Negeri Australia terhadap Indonesia: Kebijakan Kontra Terorisme Pasca Serangan Bom Bali 1 pada kurun waktu 2002-2008. Penelitian ini berupa penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode studi literature. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan luar negeri Australia terhadap Indonesia dipengaruhi oleh determinan internal berupa pemerintahan yang berkuasa (partai), opini publik, dan media massa. Selain itu, dipengaruhi pula oleh determinan eksternal berupa hubungan Australia dengan Amerika Serikat dan situasi global yang mendorong penguatan isu HAM. Kesemua variabel determinan tadi mempengaruhi pemerintah Australia dalam memutuskan kebijakan luar negeri yang mengacu pada pendekatan yang bersifat soft approach.

Abstract

This research discusses Australia's foreign policy toward Indonesia: Counter terrorism policy after the first Bali bomb attack during the period 2002-2008. The purpose of this research is to find and understand why Australia decided to use soft approach counter-terrorism due to Indonesia. The result of this research showed that Australia's foreign policy toward Indonesia affected by the internal determinants of the ruling party, public opinion, and mass media. It is also affected by external determinants of relations between Australian and the United States; global situation that encourages the strengthening of human rights issue. All these variables affect the government in deciding foreign policy which will be refers to the soft approach.