

Motif dan kepentingan Jepang dalam pemberian bantuan kemanusiaan kepada Indonesia untuk bencana Tsunami Aceh Tahun 2004 = Motives and interests of Japan in humanitarian aid to Indonesia for the Aceh Tsunami in 2004

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Abstrak

[Penelitian ini berfokus pada pemberian bantuan kemanusiaan dalam bentuk hibah non-proyek senilai 14,6 milyar yen kepada Indonesia untuk bencana tsunami yang melanda Aceh tahun 2004 yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Jepang. Selama ini ODA Jepang, khususnya bantuan kemanusiaan didominasi oleh bantuan pinjaman proyek yang diasumsikan sangat sarat dengan kepentingan ekonomi Jepang.

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis motif serta kepentingan yang mengiringi pemberian bantuan kemanusiaan tersebut. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang bersifat deskriptif analitis, yang mengacu pada kerangka analisis motif dan kepentingan negara dalam pemberian bantuan luar negeri yang diajukan oleh John Degenbol-Martinussen dan Poul Engberg-Pedersen. Hasil temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua motif dan kepentingan Jepang yang mengiringi pemberian bantuan kemanusiaan tersebut, yaitu motif politik, berupa ambisi Jepang menjadi preeminent power di kawasan Asia dan perolehan prestige politik di antara negara donor lain; dan motif ekonomi, berupa perolehan kemudahan akses sumber daya ekonomi Aceh, yaitu hasil laut.;This study focuses on the provision of humanitarian aid in the form of non - project grants worth 14.6 billion yen to Indonesia for the tsunami that struck Aceh in 2004 given by the government of Japan. Japan's ODA history, particularly humanitarian aid, has been dominated by loan which is assumed to provide economic advantages over Japan as donor. This study is aimed to identify and analyze the motives and interests behind the provision of humanitarian aid. This study uses qualitative descriptive approach, which refers to the analytical framework behind donor motives and interests of foreign aid as written by John Degenbol-Martinussen and Poul Engberg-Pedersen. The findings show that there are two motives and interests behind the provision of humanitarian aid, political motive and economic motive. The political motive is Japan's ambitions to become preeminent power in Asia and the acquisition of political prestige among donors. The economic motive is Japan's acquisition of the ease of access to economic resources in Aceh, specifically marine resources.;This study focuses on the provision of humanitarian aid in the form of non - project grants worth 14.6 billion yen to Indonesia for the tsunami that struck Aceh in 2004 given by the government of Japan. Japan's ODA history, particularly humanitarian aid, has been dominated by loan which is assumed to provide economic advantages over Japan as donor. This study is aimed to identify and analyze the motives and interests behind the provision of humanitarian aid. This study uses qualitative descriptive approach, which refers to the analytical framework behind donor motives and interests of foreign aid as written by John Degenbol-Martinussen and Poul Engberg-Pedersen. The findings show that there are two motives and interests behind the provision of humanitarian aid, political motive and economic motive. The political motive is Japan's ambitions to become preeminent power in Asia and the acquisition of political prestige among donors. The economic motive is Japan's acquisition of the ease of access to economic resources in Aceh, specifically marine resources., This study focuses on the provision of humanitarian aid in the form of

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