

Peranan PLO Dalam Proses Perdamaian Israel Palestina (Studi Tentang Perjanjian Damai Oslo I dan Perjanjian Oslo II) = The role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the Israeli-Palestine peace process (Study of Oslo Agreement I and Oslo Agreement II)

Masyrofah, author

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Abstrak

Konflik yang terjadi antara Israel dan Palestina merupakan bagian dari sejarah yang dimiliki Timur Tengah. Di antara konflik-konflik yang terjadi, konflik Israel-Palestina merupakan konflik terlama dan belum sepenuhnya terselesaikan, Terobosan sangat signifikan yang dilakukan Israel dan PLO dalam konteks proses perdamaian di Timur Tengah ketika mereka mengadakan Kesepakatan Oslo I (13 September 1993) dan Kesepakatan Oslo II (28 September 1995). Namun, proses perundingan itu tidak berjalan mulus seperti yang diharapkan, baik dalam proses awal perjanjian maupun sampai pada tahap implementasi hasil kesepakatan.

Melihat fakta ini, PLO di bawah kepemimpinan Yasser Arafat bersama pejabat-pejabat senior PLO berupaya melakukan proses diplomasi dengan pihak Isarel, yang akhirnya menghasilkan Kesepakatan Oslo I dan II. Peran PLO dalam Kesepakatan tersebut, tidak terlepas dan tujuan PLO yang fungsinya berubah dari pembebasan Palestina menjadi pembangunan sebuah negara yang berdampingan dengan Israel. Alat-alat untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut telah berubah dari perjuangan militer menjadi diplomasi aktif. Berdasarkan uraian tersebut, penulis mengajukan pertanyaan riset yaitu Bagaimana peranan PLO melalui jalur diplomasi aktif dalam Perjanjian Oslo I dan II ?

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan riset di atas, penulis menggunakan metodologi penelitian kualitatif yaitu metode studi kasus untuk memaparkan upaya-upaya PLO dalam proses perundingan tersebut serta faktor-faktor dan kendala-kendala yang mempengaruhi jalannya proses perundingan damai di Oslo. Yaitu dengan menganalisa upaya PLO dalam perundingan damai dengan Israel, serta sikap Israel terhadap proses perundingan tersebut. Kemudian proses awal perundingan hingga tercapainya Kesepakatan Oslo I dan II. Pada penyelesaian konflik Israel-Palestina ini, PLO menggunakan instrumen politik luar negeri berupa diplomasi aktif melalui mekanisme negosiasi. Terakhir, penulis menggambarkan peranan PLO sebagai aktor perunding yang terlibat aktif pada Perjanjian Oslo I dan II.

Berdasarkan sistematika penulisan yang telah diuraikan secara singkat di atas, maka penulis menyimpulkan bahwa peran PLO dalam perjanjian Oslo I dan II dilandaskan pada tujuan untuk mengakhiri konflik Israel-Palestina melalui meja perundingan serta mendirikan Negara Palestina Merdeka.

The conflict between Israel and Palestine is part of the history of the Middle East. Among the many conflicts that have occurred in the Middle East, the Israeli-Palestine conflict is the longest conflict, which has not completely been solved. The significant breakthrough in the context of the peace process in the Middle East, however, are made by Israel and PLO in Oslo Agreement I (September 13, 1993) and Oslo Agreement II (September 28, 1995). However, the agreement process did not run smoothly as had been expected, both in the initial process of the agreement and in the stage of its implementation.

From the beginning, PLO under the leadership of Yasser Arafat along with his senior officials had launched diplomatic initiatives with Israel, which led to Oslo Agreement I, and U. The role the PLO played in the Agreement was closely related to the PLO goals whose functions had changed from Palestine liberation to the development of a state in co-existence with Israel. The tools to achieve that goal have been changed from military struggle to active diplomacy. From what has been described above, the writer put forth the research question, i.e. what is the role of PLO through active diplomacy-in Oslo Agreement I and II?

To answer the above research question, the writer has adopted qualitative methodology, i.e. case study method to make clear the efforts of the PLO in the agreement process as well as the factors and constraints which had influences on the peace process in Oslo. This is done by analyzing PLO efforts in the peace process with Israel, the Israeli attitude toward the peace process and then the initial process of the agreement up to the achievement of Oslo Agreement I and II. In the resolution of Israeli-Palestine conflict, the PLO has adopted a foreign policy instrument in the form of active diplomacy through negotiation. In the last part, the writer has described the role of the PLO as an active actor in Oslo Agreement I and II.

Based on the above description, the writer has come to the conclusion that the role of the PLO in Oslo Agreement I and II was based on the goal to end the Israeli- Palestine conflict by means of negotiation and to establish an Independent Palestine State.</i>