

Bencana dan Konflik: Analisis Kegagalan Disaster Diplomacy India-Pakistan Pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19 = Disaster and Conflict: Analysis of India-Pakistan's Failed Disaster Diplomacy During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstrak

Konsep disaster diplomacy pertama kali digunakan untuk melihat pengaruh bencana gempa bumi 1999 terhadap proses perdamaian konflik Turki-Yunani. Kashmir sebagai wilayah sengketa, medan perang, sekaligus daerah rawan bencana di India-Pakistan telah banyak diteliti untuk melihat keterkaitan antara konflik dan bencana. Kemunculan virus SARS-CoV-2 menjadi momentum kembalinya disaster diplomacy India-Pakistan setelah bencana-bencana terdahulu. Namun, penolakan India terhadap bantuan COVID-19 dari Pakistan dan produksi vaksin COVID-19 oleh India untuk para negara tetangga, kecuali Pakistan, merupakan bukti kegagalan disaster diplomacy di antara keduanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan gagalnya disaster diplomacy India-Pakistan pada bencana pandemi COVID-19. Melalui konsep Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS) yang dikembangkan oleh Louise K. Comfort, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa penolakan India terhadap bantuan dari Pakistan salah satunya disebabkan oleh hambatan birokrasi pada tingkat pemerintah pusat dan banyaknya bantuan serupa oleh komunitas internasional yang menempatkan pertolongan dari Pakistan sebagai prioritas terakhir. Selain itu, berdasarkan konsep pengambilan keputusan, kegagalan disaster diplomacy India-Pakistan tidak dapat dipisahkan dari faktor non-kebencanaan seperti politik domestik, internasionalisasi konflik Kashmir, dan hubungan India-Pakistan yang kian terpuruk akibat konflik bersenjata dan berbagai serangan terorisme.

.....The concept of disaster diplomacy was first used to analyze the impact of the 1999 earthquake on the peace process of Greek-Turkey conflict. Kashmir as a disputed area, battlefield, as well as a disaster-prone area in India-Pakistan has been widely studied to see the nexus between disaster and conflict. The emergence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus has become a momentum for the return of India-Pakistan's disaster diplomacy after previous disasters. However, India's refusal of Pakistan's COVID-19 aid and India's production of COVID-19 vaccines for neighboring countries, except for Pakistan, is an evidence of the failure of disaster diplomacy between the two sides. This undergraduate thesis aims to analyze the factors that led to the failure of the India-Pakistan's disaster diplomacy during the COVID-19 pandemic. By using the concept of Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS) developed by Louise K. Comfort, this thesis found that India's refusal of Pakistan's aid was partly caused by bureaucratic obstacles at the central government level and the large amount of similar aids by the international communities which placed the help from Pakistan at its last priority. In addition, based on the decision-making concept, the failure of disaster diplomacy between India-Pakistan cannot be separated from non-disaster factors such as domestic politics, internationalization of the Kashmir conflict, and India-Pakistan relations which are lately deteriorating due to armed conflicts and various terrorist attacks.