

ABSTRAK

KEBIJAKAN PERTAHANAN INDIA DALAM MERESPON DINAMIKA LINGKUNGAN STRATEGIS DI ASIA SELATAN, 2014-2017

Oleh

Nova Bela Dhyta

Penelitian ini mengkaji kebijakan pertahanan India dalam merespon dinamika lingkungan strategis di kawasan Asia Selatan selama periode 2014-2017. Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif melalui studi kasus, data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan jenis data sekunder yang utamanya dipublikasi oleh *the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)* dan *the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)*. Penulis menggunakan beberapa konsep, yakni *defense policy*, *strategic environment*, *national interest*, *deterrence*, *balance of power*, *security dilemma*, dan *arms dynamic* dengan tiga model yaitu *action-reaction*, *domestic structure*, dan *technological imperative*. Penulis berargumen bahwa seluruh negara, khususnya India, telah meningkatkan kapabilitas pertahanan/militer mereka dari segi kuantitas, seperti menambah jumlah personel dan melakukan pengadaan alat utama sistem persenjataan pada tiap matra (darat, laut, dan udara), termasuk pula pada hulu ledak nuklirnya sebagai wujud *deterrence*. India merupakan negara yang lebih bersifat responsif dan cenderung provokatif. Spiral aksi-reaksi lebih melibatkan India dan Pakistan. Dari segi jumlah persenjataan konvensional, India adalah yang paling kuat; tetapi, dari aspek kuantitas hulu ledak nuklir, relatif lebih sedikit dibanding kompetitor utamanya, Pakistan. Sikap responsif yang ditunjukkan oleh India didasari oleh persepsi ancaman, dilema keamanan, dan kepentingan nasionalnya, berupa faktor geografis, demografis, dan ekonomisnya. Kerja sama militer strategis yang dilakukan oleh India dengan berbagai negara, khususnya Amerika Serikat, merupakan reaksi atas hubungan Pakistan dan Tiongkok.

Kata kunci: kebijakan pertahanan India, lingkungan strategis, dinamika persenjataan

ABSTRACT

INDIA'S DEFENSE POLICY IN RESPONSE TO THE DYNAMICS OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT IN SOUTH ASIA, 2014-2017

By

Nova Bela Dhyta

This study analyzes India's defense policies in response to the dynamics of strategic environment in the South Asia during the 2014-2017 period. By using descriptive qualitative research method through case study, the data contained in this study are secondary that were mainly published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). The author uses several concepts; they are defense policy, strategic environment, national interest, deterrence, balance of power, security dilemma, and arms dynamic with three main models, namely action-reaction, domestic structure, and technological imperative. The author argues, all countries, particularly India, had remarkably risen its defense/military capability in terms of quantity, such as the number of personnel and the main weapons system equipment in each dimension (land, sea and air), including its nuclear warheads as a form of deterrence. India had been responsive state and tended to be more provocative. The action-reaction spiral involved much India and Pakistan. The responsive attitude shown by India was basically based on its geographical, demographic, and economic factors. Strategic military cooperation carried out by India with various countries, especially with the United States, was a reaction to the relations between Pakistan and China.

Keywords: India's defense policy, strategic environment, arms dynamic