

Masalah flight information region (FIR) dalam hubungan Indonesia dan Singapura = Issues of flight information region (FIR) in relations between Indonesia and Singapore

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Abstrak

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Wilayah udara yang berada di atas sebuah negara merupakan hak negara tersebut secara penuh dan eksklusif. Namun, ketentuan itu tidak selalu dapat diikuti. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan adanya pengaturan wilayah penerbangan di atas negara ? negara di dunia, Flight Information Region (FIR), yang tidak selalu mengikuti garis batas negara. Kondisi tersebut dialami oleh Indonesia. Sebagian wilayah udara di kawasan Kepulauan Riau dan Natuna didelegasikan kepada Singapura karena ketidakmampuan Indonesia konon dalam mengelola navigasi penerbangan. Melalui pendelegasian wilayah udara tersebut, terdapat berbagai kerugian yang diderita oleh Indonesia. Namun, pemerintah Indonesia tetap meneruskan kerja sama pengelolaan wilayah udara tersebut walaupun perjanjian pendelegasian, yang dibuat pada tahun 1995, telah berakhir masa berlakunya, dan kondisi Indonesia telah memungkinkan untuk mengambil kembali kewenangannya. Hal inilah yang menjadi anomali dari sikap negara berdaulat. Oleh sebab itu, tesis ini menggunakan teori politik birokratik (bureaucratic politics theory) dalam pembedahan isu untuk melihat proses pemutusan kebijakan politik luar negeri di antara birokrasi ? birokrasi di dalam negeri. Pembedahan tesis dibagi sesuai dengan variabel dalam teori ini, yaitu aktor/birokrasi yang terlibat, faktor yang menentukan masing ? masing aktor, dan sikap aktor dalam menyatukan pertimbangan untuk menghasilkan keputusan dan tindakan pemerintah. Setelah mendapatkan ketiga variabel penelitian, langkah selanjutnya adalah memetakan politik birokratik Indonesia terkait isu tersebut. Pada akhirnya, ditemukan adanya masalah politik birokratik intranasional yang menyebabkan limitasi pilihan bagi pemerintah dalam proses pemutusan kebijakan politik luar negeri menanggapi isu pendelegasian wilayah udara nasional kepada Singapura. Masalah ini juga merefleksikan persaingan antara Indonesia dan Singapura di beberapa aspek.

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ABSTRACT

Air territory, located above a country, is exclusively and fully considered a right owned by the subjacent state. However, this provision does not always succeed to follow. This is indicated by the Flight Information Region (FIR) which most unlikely follow the country demarcation line. That condition is experienced by Indonesia with most of the air territories in Riau Islands and Natuna are delegated to Singapore due to the country?s inability in managing air navigation. By

delegating the air territory, Indonesia suffers various losses. However, Indonesian government still continues the air territory management cooperation although the delegation agreement in 1995 has expired, and the condition of Indonesia has made it possible to take back the authority. This is considered an anomaly of the sovereign state's attitude. Therefore, this thesis applies the bureaucratic politics theory in dissecting issues to look at the foreign policy decision making process among bureaucracies in the country. Thesis dissection is divided according to the variables in this theory, the actor/bureaucracy involved, the factors that determine each actor, and the attitude of each actor in aggregating to yield governmental decisions and actions. After obtaining three variables of the study, Indonesian bureaucratic politic, related to the issue, is mapped. In the end, the identified problems of intra-national bureaucratic politics cause choices of limitation in the governmental foreign policy decision making process in response to the issue of national air territory delegation to Singapore. Furthermore, this issue also reflects the competition between Indonesia and Singapore in several aspects.;

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