

Perjuangan diplomasi indonesia dalam sengketa irian barat 1959-1963 = Indonesia diplomacy struggling in west new guinea dispute 1959-1963

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Abstrak

Skripsi ini membahas tentang diplomasi Indonesia dalam sengketa Irian Barat sejak penetapan Demokrasi Terpimpin. Sistem Demokrasi Terpimpin menjadi jawaban atas kegagalan Indonesia memperjuangkan Irian Barat pada masa Demokrasi Parlementer. Diplomasi Indonesia selanjutnya diimplementasikan dengan cara konfrontatif untuk menekan Belanda. Perubahan kebijakan diplomasi Indonesia dipengaruhi oleh dua hal. Pertama, sistem Demokrasi Terpimpin memungkinkan Presiden Sukarno mengonsolidasikan unsur-unsur dalam negeri untuk mendukung pemerintah dalam perjuangan Irian Barat. Kedua, situasi Perang Dingin memberikan peluang bagi Indonesia untuk menarik dukungan dari dua adikuasa, Uni Soviet dan AS. Diplomasi ini terbukti berhasil ketika Irian Barat masuk kedalam kekuasaan Republik Indonesia lewat mediasi AS dan PBB.

This thesis describes Indonesian diplomacy during the West New Guinea dispute since the confirmation of the Guided Democracy. This system became a worthwhile respond toward the failure of Indonesia in struggling for the West New Guinea handling in Parliamentary Democracy. Furthermore, Indonesian diplomacy was implemented with confrontation way to make Dutch in under pressure. The changing of those manner was affected by two factors. Firstly, Guided Democracy enabled President Sukarno consolidated whole internal substances to maintain the government in West New Guinea struggling. Secondly, the cold war gave opportunity to Indonesia in dwell some supports from superpower countries, Soviet Union and United States of America. This diplomacy was proved right when West New Guinea integrated into Indonesia sovereignty through United States and United Nations mediation.