

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor penyebab kekerasan etnis tidak lagi mengemuka pasca tragedi kekerasan 1969 di tengah penerapan mekanisme konsosiasional yang tidak ideal. Sebelum terjadi kekerasan 1969, mekanisme konsosiasional yang diterapkan lebih merepresentasikan proporsionalitas masing-masing kelompok etnis. Namun, permasalahan ketimpangan akses kultural seperti pendidikan dan bahasa induk oleh etnis non-Melayu, dan permasalahan ketimpangan sosio-ekonomi antara etnis Melayu dan non-Melayu menimbulkan ketakutan akan dominasi etnis non-Melayu di bidang ekonomi serta ketakutan akan sulitnya akses perihal kultural oleh etnis non-melayu. Sistem konsosiasional yang dibangun pasca tragedi justru menimbulkan hegemoni Melayu serta diskriminasi terhadap etnis non-Melayu yang semakin terlihat akibat dari diterapkannya kebijakan Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB) untuk menangani isu ketimpangan sosio-ekonomi. Meskipun begitu, susunan konsosiasional pasca tragedi 1969 tidak berujung kekerasan etnis hingga sekarang.

Dengan menggunakan konsep keamanan etnis oleh Lake dan Rotchild, tulisan ini menjawab bahwa faktor penyebab kekerasan etnis tidak lagi mengemuka pasca tragedi 1969 dikarenakan kekuatan institusi Malaysia pasca 1969 yang semakin menguat melalui kebijakan DEB untuk meningkatkan legitimasi negara dan komitmen yang mampu dibangun antara koalisi oposisi dengan masyarakat sipil sehingga menurunkan ketidakpastian sosial di masa depan dan keamanan etnis menjadi lebih terjamin. Dalam hal ini, mekanisme konsosiasional tidak memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap pencegahan kekerasan etnis di Malaysia karena menguatnya hegemoni Melayu dan dukungan masyarakat yang sulit terbentuk atas hasil keputusan kompromi elit di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: mekanisme konsosiasional, keamanan etnis, kebijakan Dasar Ekonomi Baru, koalisi oposisi, masyarakat sipil

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to identify factors that causes ethnic violence no longer surfaced after the 1969 violent tragedy in the midst of a non-ideal consociationalism mechanism adoption. Prior to the 1969 violence, consociational mechanism represented the proportionality of each ethnic group. However, the problem of inequality of cultural access such as education and mother tongue by non-Malays, and socio-economic equality between Malays and non-Malays raises fears of the domination of non-Malays in the economic field as well as fears of difficult access to cultural issues by non-Malays. Consociational system that was built after the tragedy actually created Malay hegemony and discrimination against non-Malays, which was increasingly visible as a result of the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) to address socio-economic inequality issues. Even so, the post-1969 consociational mechanism has not resulted in ethnic violence until now.

By using the concept of ethnic security by Lake and Rotchild, this paper answers that factors that causes ethnic violence no longer surfaced after the 1969 violent tragedy due to the strength of post-1969 Malaysian institutions through the NEP policy to increase state legitimacy and the commitment that can be built between the opposition coalition and civil society so as to reduce social uncertainty in the future and ensure ethnic security. In this case, the consociational mechanism doesn't have a significant impact on the prevention of ethnic violence in Malaysia due to the strengthening of Malay hegemony and difficult community support to the compromise decisions of the elite in Malaysia.

Keywords: consociational mechanism, ethnic security, New Economic Policy, opposition coalition, civil society