

## ABSTRAK

Peristiwa *comfort women* yang terjadi pada masa Perang Dunia II adalah salah satu kasus sejarah yang membayangi relasi Korea Selatan dan Jepang hingga saat ini. Kasus tersebut meninggalkan *wounds of political injustice* bagi relasi antar aktor yang terlibat dalam tatanan politik, atau dalam kasus ini adalah para korban *comfort women*, pemerintah Korea Selatan, pemerintah Jepang, dan publik. Berdasarkan pada teori Daniel Philpott, rekonsiliasi politik perlu dilakukan melalui enam praktik untuk merestorasi *wounds of political injustice* tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagian apa dari praktik rekonsiliasi yang dapat dikatakan berhasil atau gagal berkontribusi terhadap pemulihan *wounds of political injustice* tertentu dalam kasus ini. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan ini, akan dilakukan analisis terhadap upaya-upaya resolusi yang telah dilakukan selama beberapa dekade terakhir dan observasi perubahan kondisi dalam relasi antar aktor untuk menemukan restorasi *wounds of political injustice* yang terjadi. Dari upaya-upaya penyelesaian yang telah dilakukan sejak pertama kali kasus *comfort women* diangkat ke publik, sebagian praktik sudah berhasil membawa restorasi *wounds of political injustice* karena kondisi relasi antar aktor yang membaik. Akan tetapi, terdapat hambatan utama yang mengakibatkan pengakuan secara inkonsisten terhadap penderitaan korban, sehingga restorasi tidak dapat tercapai secara penuh. Hal tersebut menandakan bahwa proses rekonsiliasi berhasil secara parsial, seperti yang seringkali terjadi dalam rekonsiliasi politik menurut Philpott.

**Kata kunci:** Rekonsiliasi, *wounds of political injustice*, restorasi, *comfort women*, pemerintah Korea Selatan, pemerintah Jepang

## ABSTRACT

The case of comfort women, which happened in the period of World War II, is one of the history barriers hampering South Korea and Japan's relations up until now. The case has left wounds of political injustice in the relations between actors in the political order, or in this case can be referred to the comfort women victims, Government of South Korea, Government of Japan, and the public. Based on the theory of Daniel Philpott, political reconciliation needs to be done through six practices to restore the wounds of political injustice. The purpose of this research is to analyze which part of the reconciliation practices that can be said successful or failed in contributing to the restoration of certain wounds of political injustice in this particular case. To answer the question, there will be analysis towards the resolution efforts that has been done in the last few decades and observation towards the changing condition of the relation between actors to discover the restoration of wounds of political injustice. From the resolution efforts that has been done since the first time this case went public, several practices has been successful in restoring wounds of political injustices, as can be seen from the changes of relations between actors in the positive direction. However, there are obstacles that cause the inconsistent acknowledgment towards the victim's suffering, resulting in the difficulty to achieve full restoration. This shows that the reconciliation process is partially successful, a condition commonly happens during political reconciliation as stated by Philpott.

**Keywords:** Reconciliation, wounds of political injustice, restoration, comfort women, Government of South Korea, Government of Japan