

PRAKARSA ‘*BEING LGBT IN ASIA*’ SEBAGAI POLITIK PERJUANGAN KESETARAAN: TRANSNASIONALISASI GERAKAN DAN PEMBENTUKAN IDENTITAS KOLEKTIF

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Abstrak

Diskriminasi dan persekusi terhadap kelompok LGBT di beberapa negara Asia memicu gelombang aktivisme transnasional yang juga difasilitasi oleh globalisasi dan internasionalisasi. Tidak adanya jaminan perlindungan terhadap hak-hak kelompok LGBT, mendorong dibentuknya Prakarsa *Being LGBT in Asia* sebagai upaya pembelajaran dan pengembangan pemahaman akan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) yang dimiliki kelompok LGBT di Asia dengan berfokus di delapan negara prioritas yakni China, Filipina, Indonesia, Kamboja, Mongolia, Nepal, Thailand dan Vietnam. Struktur opresi di masing-masing negara didominasi oleh nilai-nilai agama, budaya (*family values*), dan konfigurasi politik domestik. Kondisi ini memunculkan ketegangan antara universalisme HAM dan relativisme budaya dalam diskursus gerakan hak-hak LGBT di Asia. Dengan menggunakan konsep aktivisme transnasional dan identitas kolektif, penelitian ini berfokus pada pembentukan identitas ‘LGBT Asia’ dan bagaimana identitas tersebut mempengaruhi diskursivitas gerakan hak-hak LGBT. Identitas sebagai ‘LGBT Asia’ tidak hanya menjadi katalisator terbentuknya aksi kolektif komunitas LGBT, tetapi juga merupakan *outcome* dari proses-proses politik dalam gerakan tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Aktivisme Transnasional, Identitas Kolektif, Gerakan Hak-Hak LGBT

**'BEING LGBT IN ASIA' INITIATIVE AS THE POLITICS OF EQUALITY
STRUGGLE: TRANSNATIONALIZATION OF MOVEMENT AND FORMATION
OF COLLECTIVE IDENTITY**

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Abstract

Discrimination and persecution against LGBT people in several Asian countries triggered a wave of transnational activism facilitated by globalization and internationalization. The absence of protection of the rights of LGBT people prompted the establishment of the 'Being LGBT in Asia Initiative' as an effort to learn and develop an understanding of human rights of the LGBT community in Asia by focusing on eight priority countries; China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam. The structure of oppression in each country is dominated by religious values, traditional culture (family values), and domestic political configuration. This condition raises tensions between human rights universalism and cultural relativism in the LGBT rights movement discourse in Asia. By using the concept of transnational activism and collective identity, this study focuses on forming the identity of 'Asian LGBT' and how it affects the discursiveness of the LGBT rights movement. Identity as 'Asian LGBT' is the catalyst for the formation of collective action of the LGBT community and the outcome of the political processes.

Keywords: *Transnational Activism, Collective Identity, LGBT Rights Movement*