

ABSTRAK

Dewasa ini, diplomat perempuan menjadi salah satu ujung tombak pelaksanaan misi diplomasi Indonesia. Kehadiran diplomat perempuan dalam berbagai misi diplomasi menarik perhatian masyarakat dan dianggap sebagai fenomena yang baru. Sebenarnya, kehadiran diplomat perempuan telah ada sejak awal kemerdekaan Indonesia. Namun, peran mereka dalam berbagai misi diplomasi teresklusi dalam penulisan sejarah diplomasi Indonesia yang didominasi oleh diplomat laki-laki. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mengkaji peran diplomat perempuan dalam misi diplomasi Indonesia sejak 1946 sampai 1960an. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghadirkan peran perempuan dalam sejarah diplomasi Indonesia, sehingga penulisan sejarah diplomasi menjadi lebih *androgynous*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode sejarah, yang hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa dalam kurun waktu tersebut terdapat tiga diplomat perempuan yang sangat berpengaruh dalam diplomasi Indonesia yaitu Maria Ulfah Soebadio, Laili Roesad, dan Supeni Pudjobuntoro. Dengan memperhatikan dinamika politik luar negeri Indonesia, peran ketiga diplomat perempuan tersebut dapat dilihat dalam dua periode yang berbeda, yakni periode 1946 sampai 1955 dan periode 1956 sampai 1960an. Dalam menjalankan tugasnya sebagai diplomat, para perempuan tersebut sangat dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang keluarga, pendidikan, hingga pengalaman mereka sebelumnya. Selain itu, peran para diplomat perempuan ini juga dipengaruhi oleh kondisi sosial dan politik mulai dari Perang Dingin, feminisme, hingga pasang surut politik nasional.

Kata Kunci: diplomasi, diplomat perempuan, politik luar negeri, Soekarno.

ABSTRACT

Today, women diplomats are at the forefront of the implementation of Indonesia's diplomatic missions. The presence of women diplomats in various diplomatic missions has attracted public attention and is considered as a new phenomenon. In fact, the presence of women diplomats has existed since the beginning of Indonesia's independence. However, their roles in various diplomatic missions were excluded in the history of Indonesian diplomacy which was dominated by male diplomats. Therefore, this study examines the role of women diplomats in Indonesia's diplomatic missions from 1946 to 1960s. This study aims to present the role of women in the history of Indonesian diplomacy, so that the writing of diplomatic history becomes more androgynous. This research was conducted using the historical method, which the results show that during that time there were three women diplomats who were very influential in Indonesian diplomacy, namely Maria Ulfah Soebadio, Laili Roesad, and Supeni Pudjobuntoro. By paying attention to the dynamics of Indonesia's foreign policy, the roles of the three women diplomats can be seen in two different periods, as the period 1946 to 1955 and the period 1956 to 1960s. In carrying out their duties as diplomats, these women were greatly influenced by their family backgrounds, education, and their previous experiences. In addition, the role of these women diplomats is also influenced by social and political conditions such as the Cold War, feminism, and the ups and downs of national politics.

Keywords: diplomacy, foreign policy, women diplomat, Soekarno.