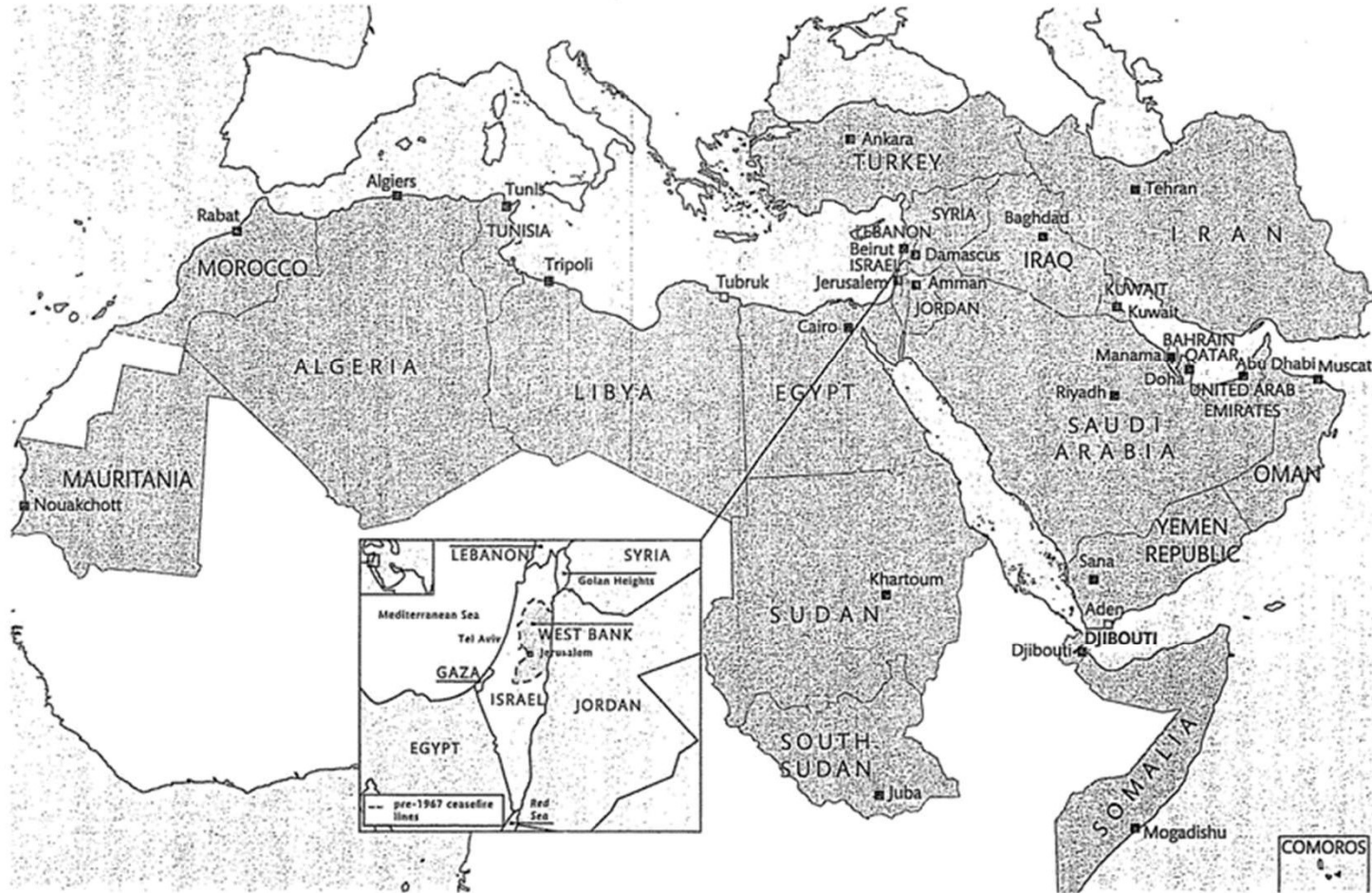




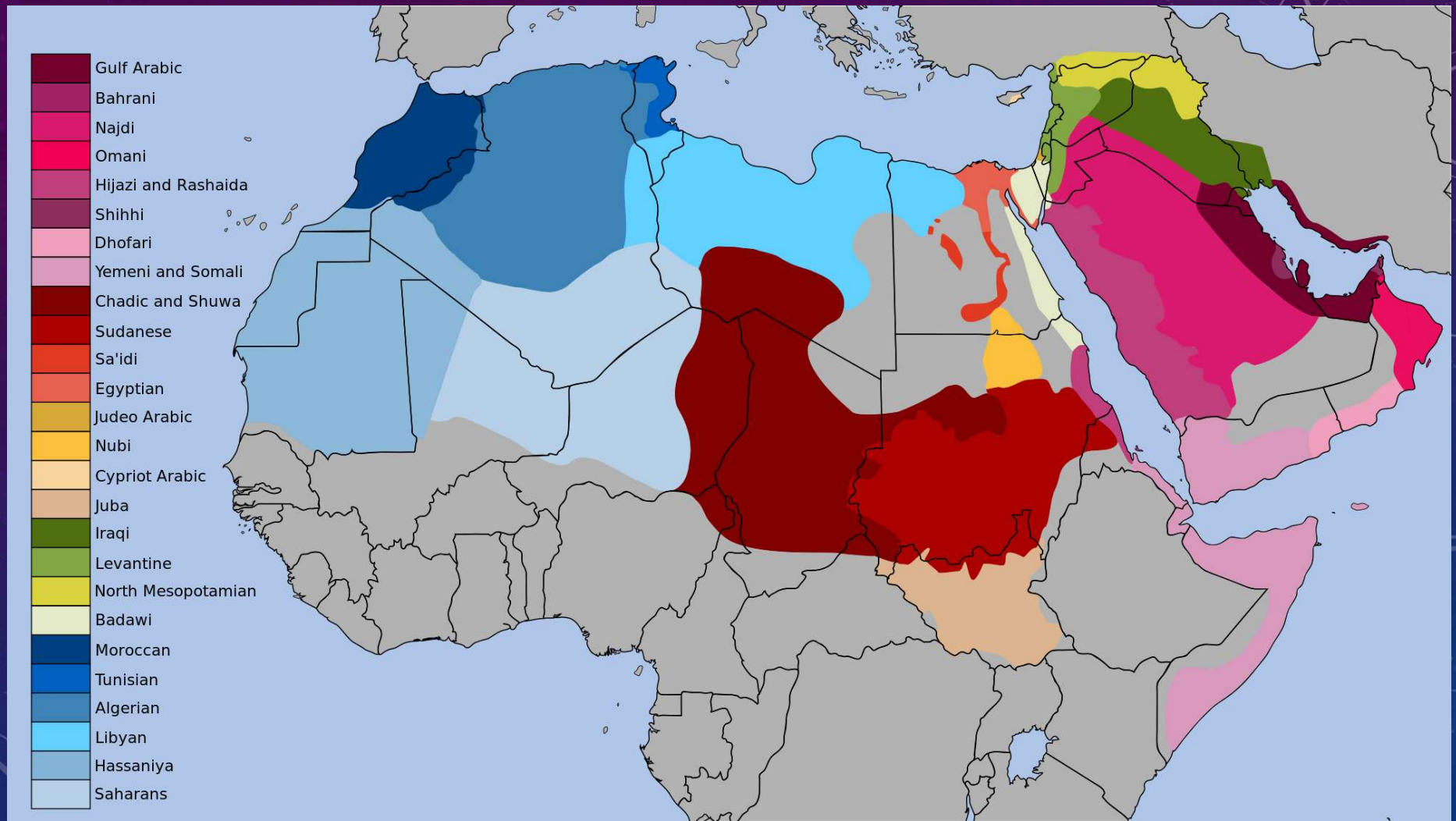
KERANGKA STUDI TIMUR TENGAH

DR ASEP SETIAWAN
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU POLITIK
FISIP UMJ
2021

TIMUR TENGAH





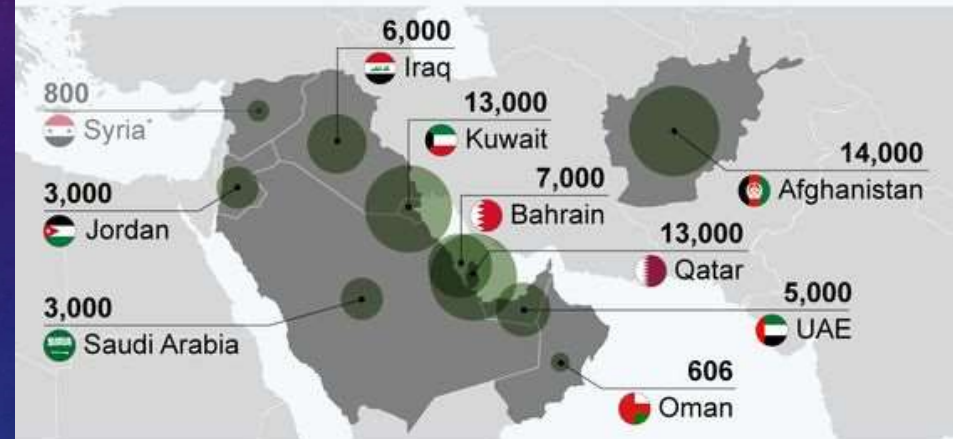


PENGERTIAN TIMUR TENGAH

- Istilah TimurTengah telah digunakan oleh Inggris dan Amerika Serikat sejak Perang Dunia II untuk menyebut kawasan di Asia Barat Daya dan Afrika Timur Laut (Kirdi Dipoyudo: 1982, Fawcett: 2016). Istilah itu digunakan sebagian dari komando militer Inggris dalam persiapan perang di kawasan yang semula disebut sebagai Timur Dekat atau Levant.

Where U.S. Troops Are Based in the Middle East

Estimated number of U.S. troops based in Middle Eastern countries



* withdrawing

As of Jan 4, 2020 (not reflecting most recent deployments).

Number of troops in Turkey: 2,500

Source: Washington Post



PENGERTIAN TIMUR TENGAH

- Menurut Dipoyudo dari berbagai istilah Timur Tengah, kawasan ini mencakup negara-negara :
- Di Eropa : Turki bagian Eropa;
- di Asia : Turki bagian Asia, Iran, Irak, Israel, Suariah, Yordania, Arab Saudi, Yaman Utara, Yaman Selatan (sekarang Yaman), Oman, Uni Emirat Arab, Qatar, Bahrain dan Kuwait.
- Di Afrika: Mesir, Sudan dan Libia. Dengan pertimbangan budaya, Tunisia, Aljazair dan Maroko dimasukan kedalam kawasan Timur Tengah.

Population Size and Growth in the Countries of the Middle East and North Africa: 1950, 2007, and 2050

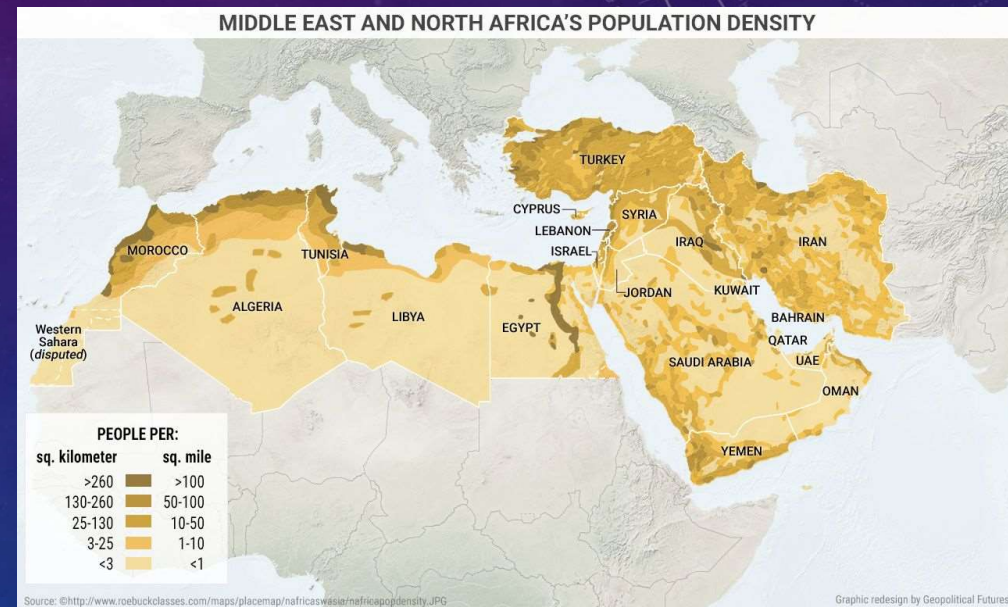
| Country and region | Population in thousands | | | Ratio of population | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | 1950 | 2007 | 2050* | 2007/ 1950 | 2050/ 2007 |
| Middle East and North Africa (MENA) | 103,886 | 431,587 | 692,299 | 4.2 | 1.6 |
| MENA–Western Asia | 51,452 | 215,976 | 332,081 | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| Iran | 16,913 | 71,208 | 100,174 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| Iraq | 5,340 | 28,993 | 61,942 | 5.4 | 2.1 |
| Israel | 1,258 | 6,928 | 10,527 | 5.5 | 1.5 |
| Jordan | 472 | 5,924 | 10,121 | 12.5 | 1.7 |
| Lebanon | 1,443 | 4,099 | 5,221 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| Palestinian Territory | 1,005 | 4,017 | 10,265 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Syria | 3,536 | 19,929 | 34,887 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| Turkey | 21,484 | 74,877 | 98,946 | 3.5 | 1.3 |
| Arabian Peninsula | 8,336 | 58,544 | 123,946 | 7.0 | 2.1 |
| Bahrain | 116 | 753 | 1,173 | 6.5 | 1.6 |
| Kuwait | 152 | 2,851 | 5,240 | 18.7 | 1.8 |
| Oman | 456 | 2,595 | 4,639 | 5.7 | 1.8 |
| Qatar | 25 | 841 | 1,333 | 33.6 | 1.6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3,201 | 24,735 | 45,030 | 7.7 | 1.8 |
| United Arab Emirates | 70 | 4,380 | 8,521 | 62.9 | 1.9 |
| Yemen | 4,316 | 22,389 | 58,009 | 5.2 | 2.6 |
| Northern Africa | 44,099 | 157,068 | 236,272 | 3.6 | 1.5 |
| Algeria | 8,753 | 33,858 | 49,610 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| Egypt | 21,834 | 75,498 | 121,219 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| Morocco | 8,953 | 31,224 | 42,583 | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Libya | 1,029 | 6,160 | 9,683 | 6.0 | 1.6 |
| Tunisia | 3,530 | 10,327 | 13,178 | 2.9 | 1.3 |

* Projected

Source: UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* (2007; <http://esa.un.org/>, accessed April 10, 2007); table A.2.

CIRI CIRI KAWASAN

- **Sheldon W Simon (1976)**
- Pertama, pola interaksi yang regular.
- Kedua, interkoneksi dimana satu perubahan dalam system akan mempengaruhi keseluruhan.
- Ketiga, identifikasi diri.
- Keempat, pengakuan eksternal sebagai aktor yang memiliki kekhususan.
- Kelima, anggota system relative inferior di dalam system global.



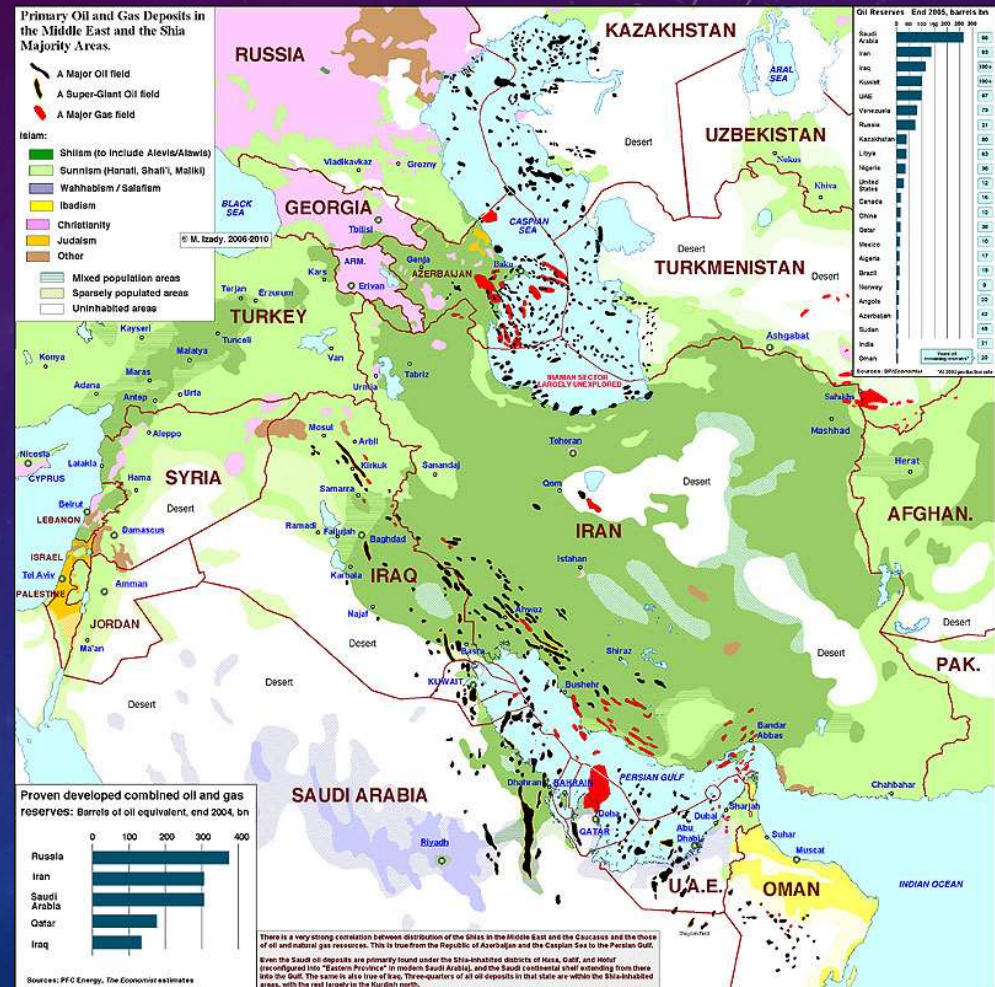
CIRI CIRI KAWASAN

- Kelima, anggota system relative inferior di dalam system global.
- Keenam, subordinasi terhadap sistem yang dominan dimana perubahan di system dominan akan memiliki pengaruh terhadap system regional daripada sebaliknya. Penetrasi yang intensif dari system global terhadap system regional, bukan sebaliknya.
- Ketujuh, dalam tingkat tertentu memiliki kesamaan etnik, Bahasa, budaya dan ikatan sejarah.
- Kedelapan, hubungan kelembagaan yang eksplisit.



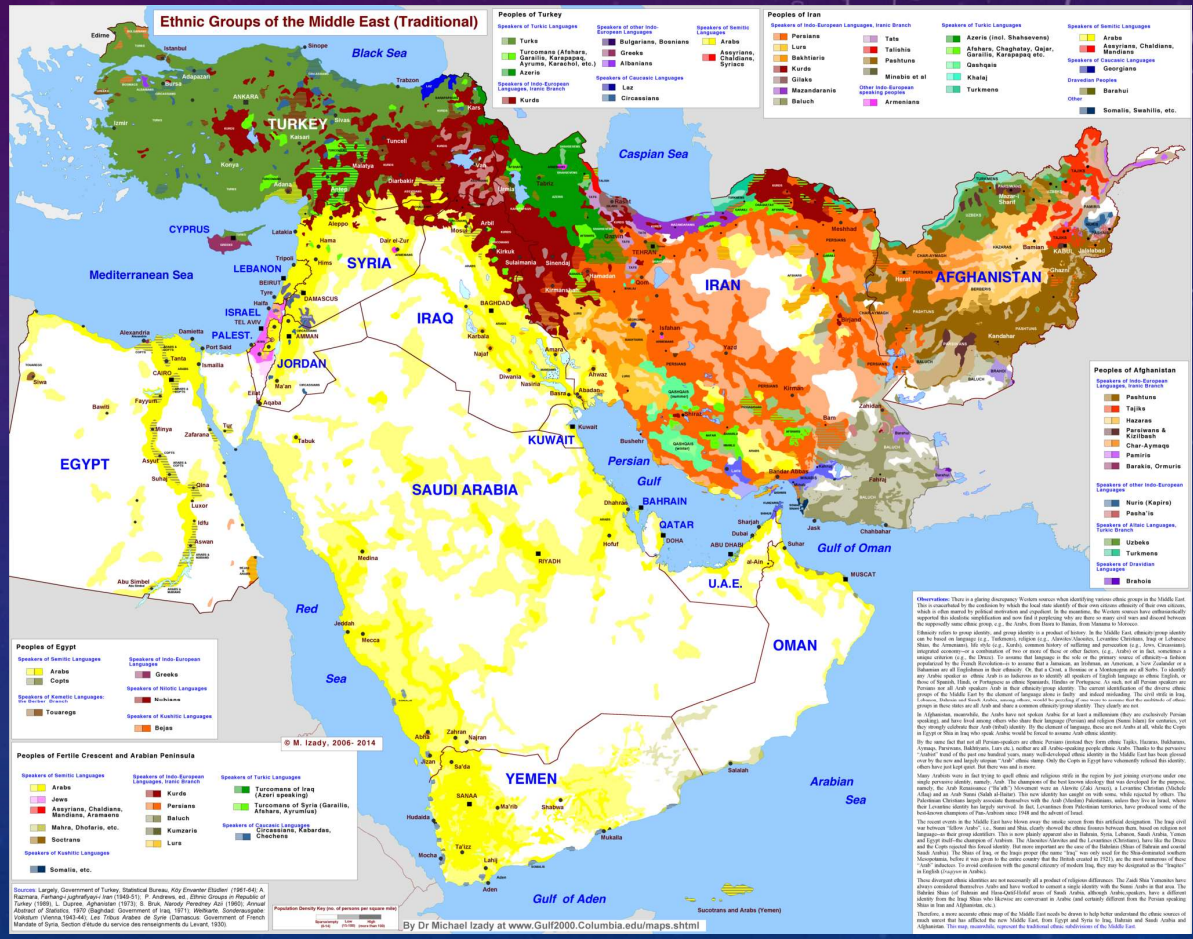
CIRI CIRI KAWASAN

- Kedelapan, hubungan kelembagaan yang eksplisit.
- Kesembilan, otonomi yaitu lebih kuat tindakan system intra regional daripada pengaruh eksternal.
- Kesepuluh, keseimbangan kekuatan local di tingkat regional.
- Kesebelas, status pembangunan yang sama.
- Dari sebelas ciri system kawasan itulah dapat dipahami bagaimana interaksi antar anggota kawasan dalam bentuk negara serta bagaimana pula pengaruh negara besar di kawasan ini.



CIRI CIRI TIMUR TENGAH

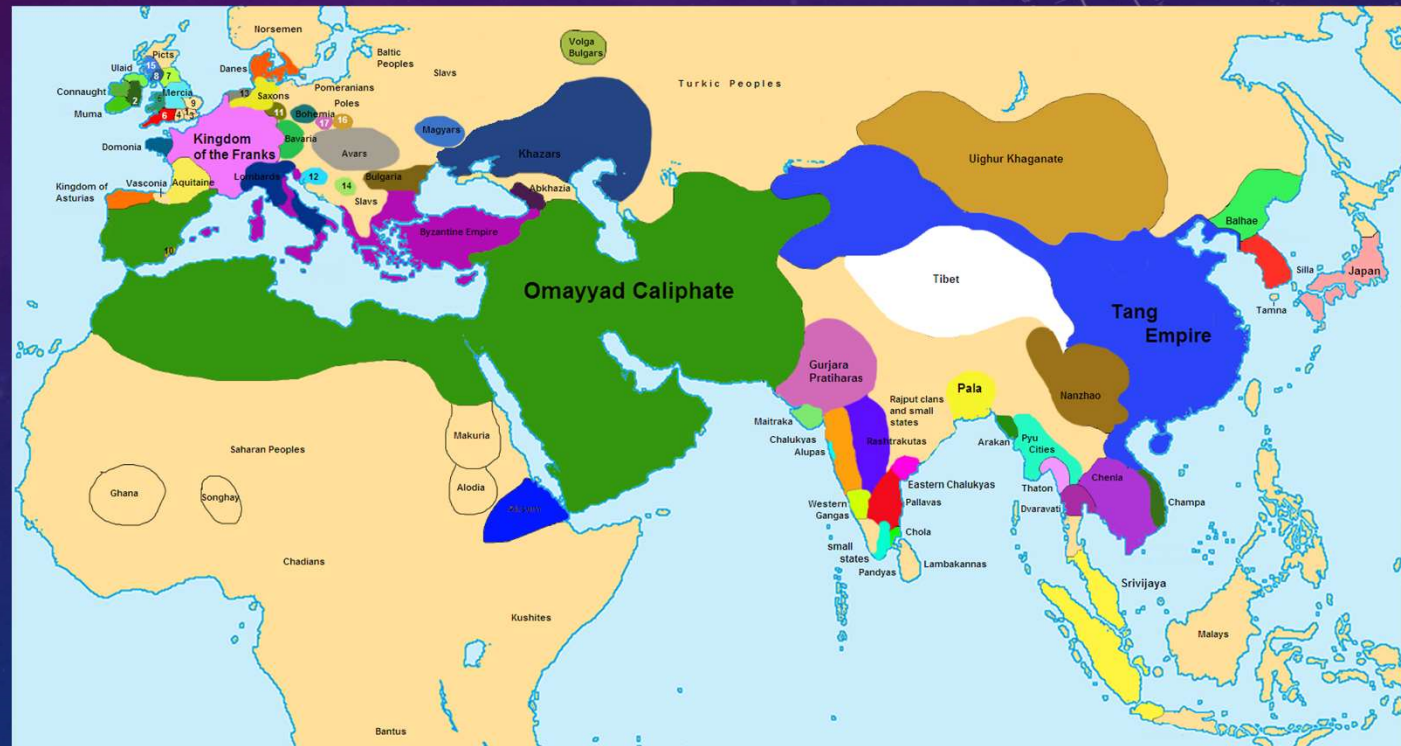
- IDENTITAS



Observation: There is a (diverse) Iranian/Turkic ethnic group in the Middle East. This is considered by the author to be the largest ethnic group in the Middle East. It is composed by the author by which the local identity of their own ethnic group, which is also defined by geographical and historical factors. The Iranian ethnic group is composed of many ethnic groups, such as the Kurds, the Baluch, and the Persians. It is important to note that the author also identifies many other ethnic groups in the Middle East, such as the Arabs, the Jews, and the Egyptians. The author also notes that the Middle East is a region of great diversity, and that the ethnic groups in the Middle East are not always easily defined. The author also notes that the Middle East is a region of great diversity, and that the ethnic groups in the Middle East are not always easily defined. The author also notes that the Middle East is a region of great diversity, and that the ethnic groups in the Middle East are not always easily defined.

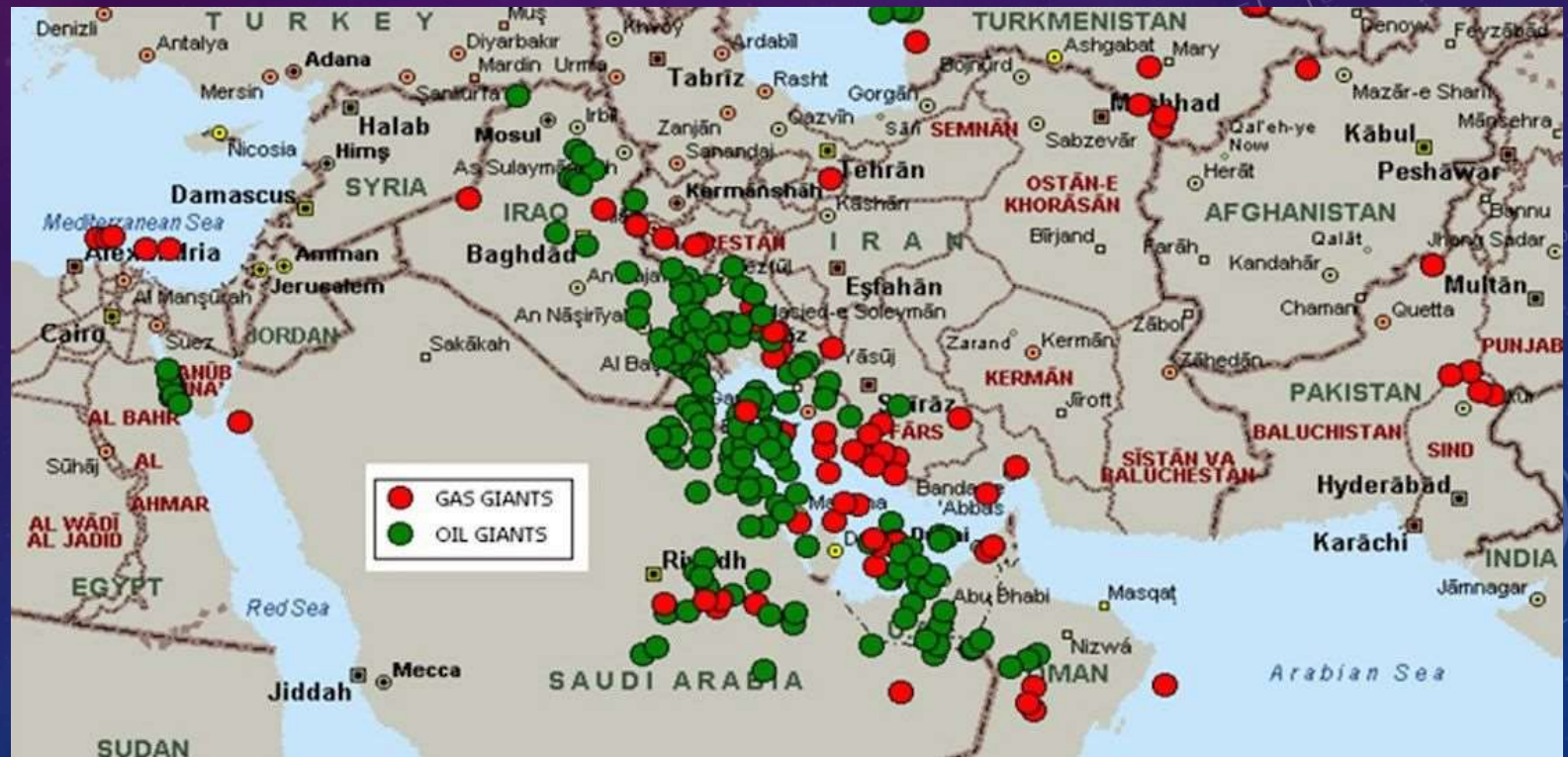
CIRI CIRI TIMUR TENGAH

- AGAMA



CIRI CIRI TIMUR TENGAH

- MINYAK



CIRI CIRI TIMUR TENGAH

- MINYAK



CIRI CIRI TIMUR TENGAH

- MINYAK

| PROVEN OIL RESERVES (BILLION BARRELS) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | BP (2013) | OGJ (2013) | EIA (2013) | OPEC (2013) | % of World | R/P ratio |
| BAHRAIN | - | 0.12 | 0.12 | - | - | - |
| IRAN | 157.0 | 157.3 | 154.6 | 157.3 | 9.4 | - |
| IRAQ | 150.0 | 140.3 | 141.4 | 140.3 | 9.0 | - |
| KUWAIT | 101.5 | 101.5 | 104.0 | 101.5 | 6.1 | 89 |
| OMAN | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 16 |
| QATAR | 23.9 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.2 | 1.4 | 33 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 265.9 | 265.9 | 267.9 | 265.9 | 15.9 | 63 |
| SYRIA | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 41.7 |
| UAE | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 5.9 | 79 |
| YEMEN | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | - | 0.2 | 45 |
| WORLD | 1669 | 1645 | 1526 | 1478 | 100 | 53 |

Sources: BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2003); Oil & Gas Journal (Dec. 2, 2013); Energy Information Administration (EIA, DOE/USA) website; OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin (2013)
Notes: The data are for proven, recoverable, conventional oil reserves. Data on Share (%) of world and Reserves/Production (R/P ratio in years) come from BP (2013).

| OIL PRODUCTION (1,000 BARRELS/DAY) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | BP (2013) | OGJ (2013) | EIA (2013) | OPEC (2013) | Oil Wells |
| BAHRAIN | | 41 | 55 | 168 | 496 |
| IRAN | 3,680 | 3,000 | 3,589 | 3,740 | 2,074 |
| IRAQ | 3,115 | 2,918 | 2,987 | 2,942 | 1,526 |
| KUWAIT | 3,127 | 2,454 | 2,797 | 2,978 | 1,286 |
| OMAN | 922 | 919 | 924 | 814 | 4,918 |
| QATAR | 1,966 | 741 | 1,579 | 734 | 513 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 11,530 | 9,513 | 11,726 | 9,763 | 2,895 |
| SYRIA | 164 | 168 | 176 | 182 | 146 |
| UAE | 3,380 | 2,651 | 3,213 | 2,653 | 1,458 |
| YEMEN | 180 | 184 | 171 | 161 | 2,578 |
| WORLD | 86,152 | 74,680 | 89,344 | 72,859 | 893,249 |

Sources: BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2003); Oil & Gas Journal (Dec. 2, 2013); Energy Information Administration (EIA, DOE/USA) website; OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin (2013)
Notes: Number of producing oil wells from OGI (2003).

CIRI CIRI TIMUR TENGAH

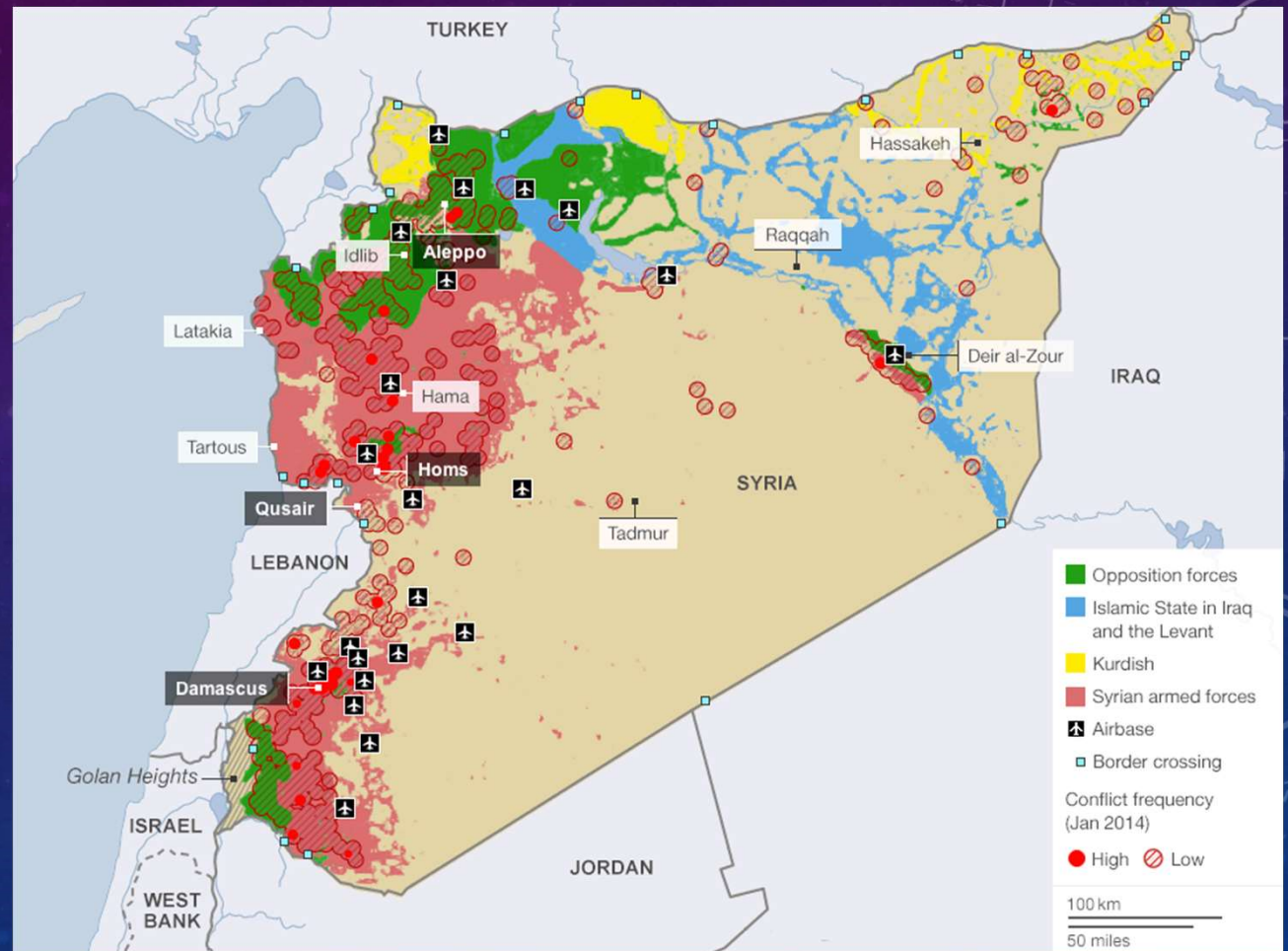
- KONFLIK ARAB ISRAEL

Israeli territorial changes 1949 - 1967



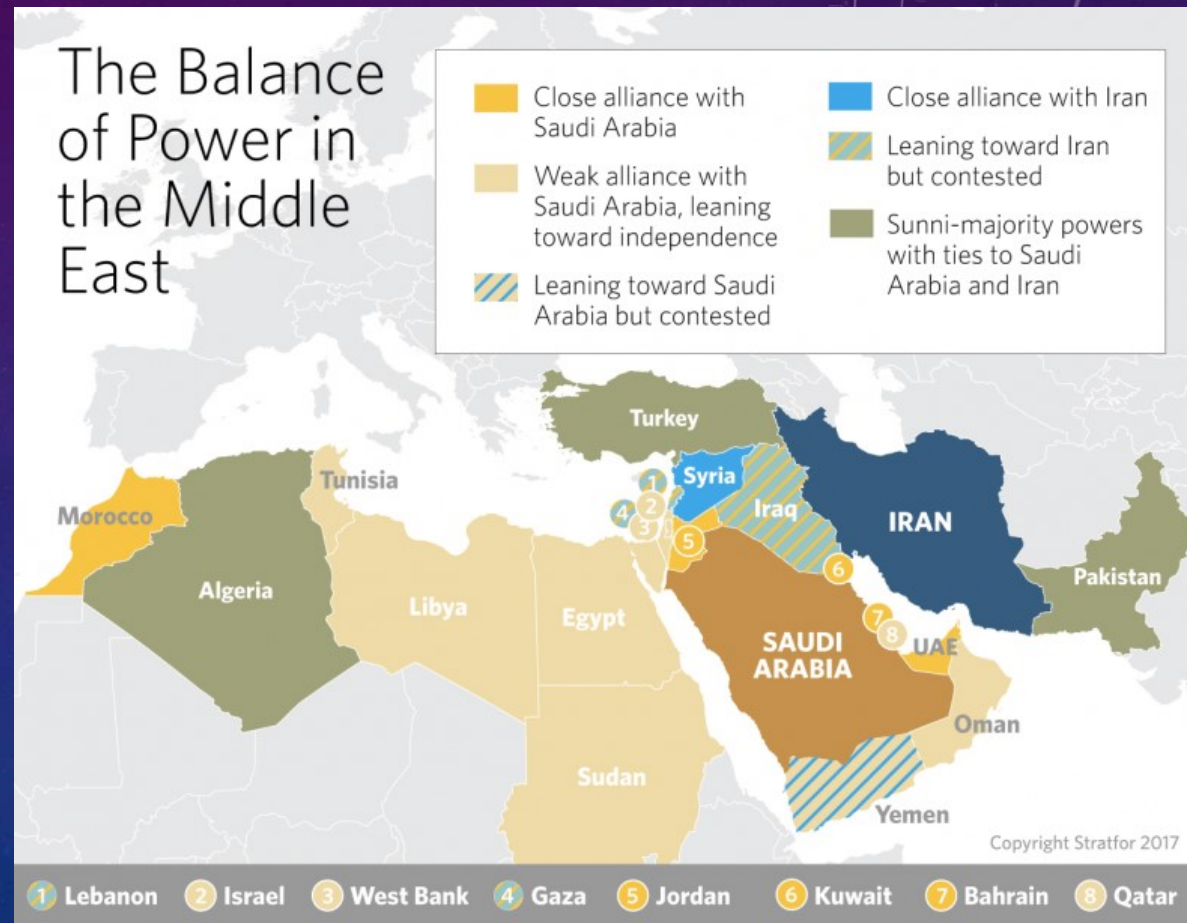
CIRI CIRI TIMUR TENGAH

- PERANG DI TIMUR TENGAH



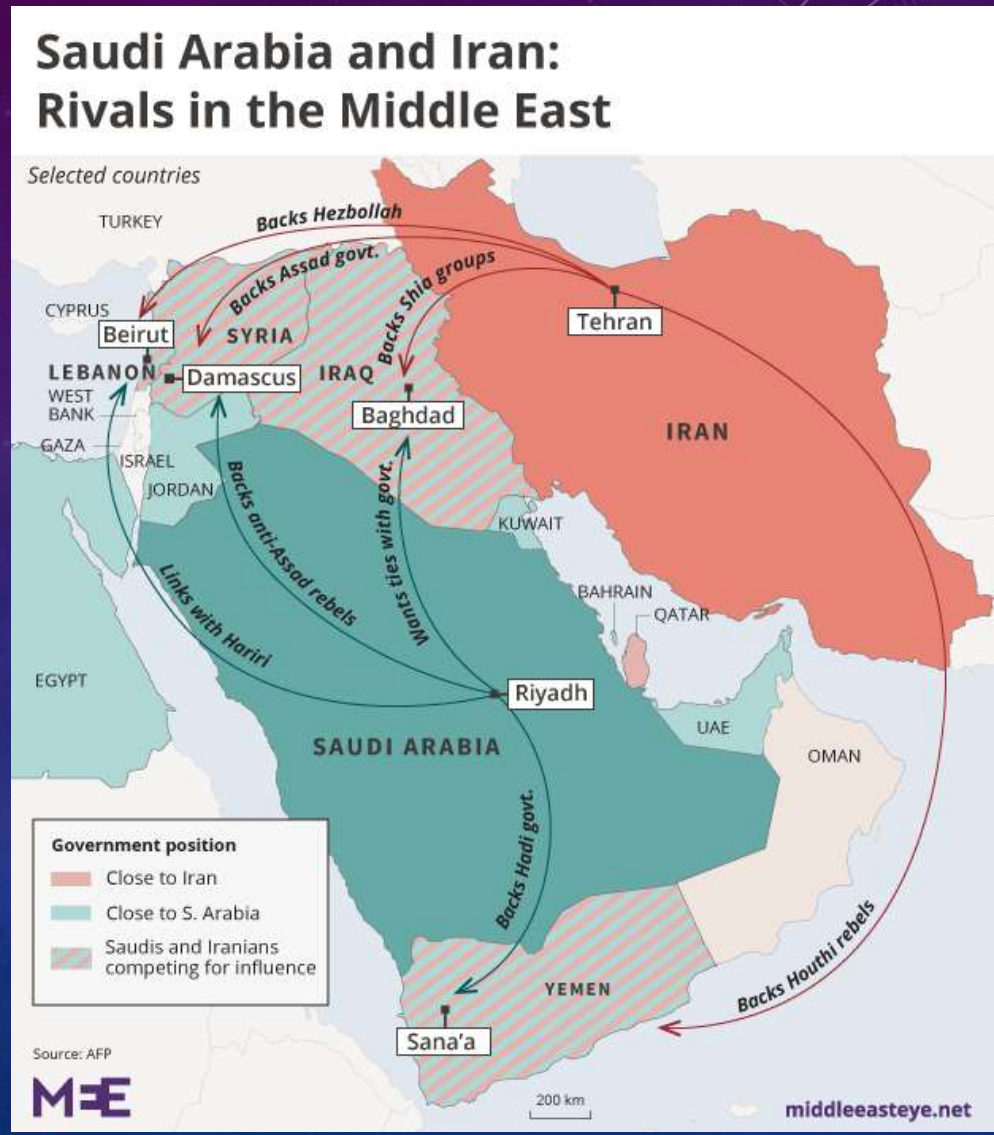
PENDEKATAN INTI DAN PINGGIRAN

- Michael C. Hudson (1976) menjelaskan bahwa untuk menjelaskan system kawasan di Timur Tengah dapat dibagi kedalam anggota inti dan anggota pinggiran. Pembagian ini untuk memudahkan identifikasi aktor mana yang dominan dibandingkan lain dan apakah peran aktor negara akan tetap sama atau mengalami perubahan. Anggota inti dalam system kawasan Timur Tengah adalah Arab Saudi, Aljazair, Mesir, Suriah, Irak, Iran, Turki dan Israel. Lima negara Arab anggota inti memiliki koordinasi dalam memperjuangkan Palestina sejak tahun 1960-an.
-
- Michael C. Hudson 1976. The Middle East. Dalam James N. Rosenau, Keneth W.Thompson and Gavin Boyd. World Politics: An Introduction. New York: The Free Press. Hal. 466.



PENDEKATAN INTI DAN PINGGIRAN

- Sedangkan negara yang disebut pinggiran oleh Hudson adalah Maroko, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Yordania, Lebanon, Kuwait, Uni Emirat Arab, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman dan Yaman. Dapat ditambahkan negara lainnya yakni Palestina. Negara pinggiran ini dalam klasifikasi Hudson tidak berarti tidak kuat namun lebih kepada perannya di dalam kawasan Timur Tengah tidak lebih dari berpengaruh dari anggota inti.
-
- Michael C. Hudson 1976. The Middle East. Dalam James N. Rosenau, Kenneth W. Thompson and Gavin Boyd. World Politics: An Introduction. New York: The Free Press. Hal. 466.



NEXT

- IDENTITAS DAN KEDAULATAN