ABSTRAK

Keberhasilan kebijakan *State Of Exception* yang diterapkan Presiden Nayib Bukele di El Salvador sejak tahun 2022 dalam menekan aktivitas geng kriminal *Mara Salvatrucha* (MS-13) dan Barrio 18 menarik perhatian negara-negara lain di kawasan Segitiga Utara Amerika Tengah. Honduras dan Guatemala kemudian mengikuti kebijakan tersebut sebagai respons terhadap tingginya tingkat kriminalitas, lemahnya penegakan hukum, serta meningkatnya tuntutan masyarakat terhadap terciptanya keamanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis mengapa Honduras dan Guatemala mengikuti kebijakan *State Of Exception* El Salvador. Penelitian ini menggunakan Teori Difusi Kebijakan (*Policy Diffusion Theory*) dengan memfokuskan analisis pada mekanisme learning dan emulation. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus komparatif melalui teknik studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Honduras dan Guatemala mengikuti kebijakan *State Of Exception* El Salvador karena keberhasilan El Salvador dalam menekan kriminalitas yang menciptakan *demonstration effect*, kesamaan permasalahan keamanan akibat ancaman geng kriminal transnasional, serta tekanan politik domestik yang mendorong pemerintah mengadopsi kebijakan yang dinilai efektif. Honduras menerapkan kebijakan tersebut secara lebih komprehensif dan berkelanjutan, sedangkan Guatemala menerapkannya secara lebih terbatas dan bersifat lokal sesuai dengan kondisi politik dan kelembagaan domestiknya.

Kata Kunci: Honduras, Guatemala, *State Of Exception*, El Salvador

THE POLICIES OF HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA IN ADOPTING EL SALVADOR'S *STATE OF EXCEPTION*

ABSTRACT

The success of the State Of Exception policy implemented by President Nayib Bukele in El Salvador since 2022 in suppressing the activities of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and Barrio 18 criminal gangs has attracted the attention of other countries in the Northern Triangle of Central America. Honduras and Guatemala subsequently adopted similar policies in response to high crime rates, weak law enforcement, and increasing public demands for greater security. This study aims to analyze why Honduras and Guatemala followed El Salvador's State Of Exception policy. The study employs Policy Diffusion Theory, focusing on the mechanisms of learning and emulation. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a comparative case study approach through library research. The findings indicate that Honduras and Guatemala adopted El Salvador's State Of Exception policy due to El Salvador's success in reducing crime, which created a demonstration effect, the similarity of security challenges posed by transnational criminal gangs, and domestic political pressures that encouraged governments to adopt policies perceived as effective in addressing the security crisis. While both countries were influenced by the Bukele Model, Honduras implemented the policy more comprehensively and continuously, whereas Guatemala adopted it in a more limited and localized manner in accordance with its domestic political and institutional conditions.

Keywords: Honduras, Guatemala, State Of Exception, El Salvador