ABSTRACT

The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union into several countries, including Russia, Armenia, Georgia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, and Ukraine. However, the conflict does not just stop with the breakup of the Soviet Union, as conflicts have emerged in countries newly formed, as in Crimea, Ukraine. Social and political history of Crimea are inclined to Russia, making people want to return to join Russia. Referendum held on March 16, 2014, has resulted in a decision that 96.7% of the vote want to join Russia. But, does not all residents of Crimea want to be a part of Russia. Crimean Tatars reject the referendum result and want to remain a part of Ukraine. Formulation of the problem of this undergraduate thesis is why ethnic Crimean Tatars rejected the Crimea referendum results. To examine and refine the analysis of research in this undergraduate thesis, the framework used is a conflict theory of Johan Galtung and the concept of self-determination in the UN Charter. The research methodology used in this undergraduate thesis is a qualitative descriptive method. Source of data used for the preparation of this paper is to use the technique of library research, data obtained through books, theses, journals, magazines, articles, internet websites, and other written sources. The contents of this undergraduate thesis is composed of several chapters, the first, which describes the profile and dynamics of conflict in the Crimea. Second, that explains the above reasons the Crimean Tatars reject the referendum and shall contain international responses on the referendum. Third, that explains the Crimean Tatar autonomy demand to Russia after the referendum. Based on this empirical evidence, the Crimean Tatars should acquire the right of self-determination in the Crimea from Russia. Russia should consider giving autonomy to the Crimean Tatars so that they will no longer be a victim of discrimination by Russia as in the past.