

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Dengan mengaplikasikan teori yang ditulis di Kerangka Pemikiran, memperhatikan data-data yang sudah dikumpulkan baik itu di bab 2, ditambah dengan analisis yang sudah ditulis di bab 3, maka penelitian ini menemukan 5 kesimpulan terkait pertanyaan penelitian **“Bagaimana Amerika Serikat mengamankan kepentingan nasionalnya melalui *Operation Unified Protector* oleh NATO dalam perang saudara di Libya.”**

Dari analisis yang dilakukan, ditemukan bahwa AS tidak hanya melakukan intervensi demi kepentingan kemanusiaan saja, tetapi juga untuk kepentingan nasionalnya sendiri. Tindakan ini dilakukan agar AS bisa *survive* di dalam sistem yang tidak memiliki kekuatan apa pun diatas negara atau status quo.

Adanya tiga kepentingan nasional yang dimiliki AS dapat terancam dengan adanya konflik yang terjadi di Libya. Untuk mengurangi biaya yang akan ditanggung untuk terpenuhi kebutuhan nasionalnya, AS mengajak NATO untuk turut terlibat agar dana yang dikeluarkan tidak terlalu besar. Intervensi yang dilakukan bukanlah murni atas dasar kemanusiaan atau *Responsibility to Protect* namun dilakukan karena adanya kepentingan AS di Libya. NATO kemudian berada di Libya agar mereka dapat menekan ancaman terorisme yang telah menjadi mimpi buruk selama bertahun-tahun. Dengan adanya ancaman terorisme, maka

kepentingan yang lain kemudian akan turut terancam. AS juga menggunakan NATO untuk menggulingkan pemerintahan Gaddafi yang sebenarnya tidak boleh menjadi tujuan intervensi agar ada perubahan dalam sistem politik minyak Libya. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan hubungan baiknya AS dengan NTC atau kelompok pemberontak yang melawan rezim Gaddafi. AS mengakui NTC sebagai pemerintahan yang berdaulat karena menganggap Gaddafi telah kehilangan legitimasinya sebagai presiden.

Konflik di Libya kemudian semakin menjadikan Timur Tengah lebih anarki dan ketakutan antar satu sama lain. Maka dari itu, AS kemudian terlibat di dalam Timur Tengah dan melakukan sesuatu demi terjaganya kepentingan nasional. Cara yang dilakukan AS adalah dengan menjadi hegemoni di dalam sistem Timur Tengah dan kemudian mempengaruhi bagaimana negara tersebut bertindak sesuai dengan keinginan AS. Selain itu, NATO juga merupakan alat penyebar ideologi liberalisme dan menahan penyebaran ideologi komunisme. Adanya sistem '*burden sharing*' atau penyerangan terhadap 1 negara sama dengan penyerangan terhadap aliansi, menjadi harapan bagi negara-negara di Timur Tengah dan Afrika yang saat itu berada di tengah-tengah kondisi instabilitas, seperti adanya konflik Palestina-Israel serta adanya permasalahan Irak dan juga Afghanistan. Dengan adanya ideologi liberalisme dan '*burden sharing*' yang disebarluaskan oleh NATO, menjadikan harapan bahwa beban yang akan ditanggung negara-negara tersebut tidak terlalu berat. Keberhasilan penyebaran ideologi liberalisme ini dibuktikan dengan memintanya Liga Arab kepada PBB untuk melakukan program yang menjadi salah 1 komponen dari OUP yakni *No-Fly Zone dan Arms Embargo*.

Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa keterlibatan AS di Libya tidak hanya karena adanya kepentingan kemanusiaan atau *Responsibility to Protect*, namun juga karena adanya usaha pemenuhan kepentingan nasional AS di Libya.

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