

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Dalam upaya mendapatkan jawaban atas pertanyaan penelitian “Bagaimana proses penerimaan AS terhadap Nuklir Iran setelah pelanggaran pada *Non-Proliferation Treaty 1979?*”. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan Konstruktivisme oleh Friedrich Kratochwill disertai. Disertai dengan konsep Proliferasi Nuklir dan dilengkapi dengan konsep Ancaman. Berdasarkan data yang dibahas pada Bab II dan hasil analisis Bab III, penelitian ini menemukan empat poin kesimpulan.

Kesimpulan pertama, penerimaan dipengaruhi karena adanya ditemukannya kesamaan identitas kedua aktor menolak akuisisi nuklir dalam *Anti-Weapon Mass Destruct* (WMD) yaitu upaya pencegahan penyebaran senjata pemusnah massal. Kedua, adanya pembuktian bahwa kepentingan nuklir Iran sifatnya tidak mengancam bagi kepentingan nasional Amerika Serikat. Ketiga, adanya kesamaan tujuan kedua belah pihak untuk saling memperbaiki hubungan negara dengan melakukan diskusi dan negosiasi penyelesaian isu nuklir. Keempat, adanya interaksi sosial yang menggunakan instrumen pidato bernuansa perdamaian dari Amerika Serikat dan membentuk intersubjektivitas yang baru di antara keduanya.

Aktor membentuk asumsi atau pandangan tentang kecenderungan yang dilakukan oleh aktor lain. Dunia memandang perkembangan nuklir Iran sebagai ancaman, karena ada kecenderungan mereka melakukan akuisisi menjadi senjata dan bom. Amerika Serikat memiliki *identity* Eksepsionalisme sebagai negara yang beradab

memiliki obligasi atas keselarasan perdamaian dan keamanan negara. Dengan peristiwa 9/11 membentuk penilaian Iran sebagai *rogue states* dan menghasilkan *meaning* adanya kecenderungan akuisisi nuklir untuk kepentingan aksi kelompok terorisme yang akan datang. Dengan identitas tersebut membentuk upaya mereka untuk menghentikan perkembangan nuklir Iran.

Banyak tuduhan-tuduhan dari sistem internasional, bahwa Iran berambisi untuk membuat senjata nuklir. Hal ini kemudian diverifikasi oleh IAEA dengan hasil kepentingan nuklir mereka sebenarnya bukan ancaman bagi perdamaian dan keamanan internasional. Iran terbukti tidak menggunakan nuklirnya untuk kepentingan militernya, menjamin untuk tidak keluar dari *Non-Proliferation Treaty 1979*, dengan bersikap transparan terhadap IAEA dan bersedia melimitasi nuklirnya di *Interim Agreement 2013*. Sanksi-sanksi yang diberikan oleh kepada Iran dipicu oleh *double standard* yang dibentuk oleh AS dan UNSC. Nuklir Iran terbukti bertujuan damai berdasarkan hasil pengujian AS, bahwa tidak ditemukan sinyal radioaktif di sekitar fasilitas nuklir Iran.

Setelah terbukti nuklir Iran penuh dengan tujuan damai, akhirnya Obama memiliki *intention* untuk memperbaiki hubungannya dengan Iran. Pendekatan Bush sebelumnya tidak berhasil menghentikan nuklir Iran, sehingga Obama secara terbuka mengajak diskusi dan negosiasi. Untuk memperlihatkan keterbukaannya, Obama mengubah ambisi AS yang awalnya *no nuclear enrichment* menjadi *no nuclear weapon*. Ia mempercayai resolusi penyelesaian nuklir ini dapat dicapai dengan dilakukannya negosiasi.

Ajakan negosiasi ini diterima baik oleh Hassan Rouhani, karena sanksi ekonomi yang diberikan kepada Iran berupa limitasi terhadap perdagangan minyak bumi. Penjatuhan sanksi seperti itu menyebabkan permasalahan serius bagi Iran, karena merugikan sektor ekonomi dan finansial mereka. Untuk memperbaiki kondisi negaranya, Rouhani sepakat untuk melakukan negosiasi terkait upayanya dalam melonggarkan sanksi ekonomi dari AS.

Sanksi ekonomi dijatuhkan kepada Iran karena ancaman yang dihasilkan dari *identity* yang melekat pada Iran. Pasca Peristiwa 9/11 Bush menilai mereka sebagai negara sponsor teroris. Ditambah lagi dengan perkembangan nuklir yang dilakukan secara misterius, memunculkan asumsi bahwa Iran sedang berambisi membentuk senjata WMD untuk mendukung aksi terorisme. AS sebagai negara yang dikenal dengan *anti-WMD*, pada akhirnya memberlakukan sanksi kepada Iran untuk menghentikan ambisi mereka dalam menciptakan WMD.

Asumsi yang dibangun ini sifatnya hanya praduga yang belum teruji akan realita yang sesungguhnya. Iran menggunakan ajaran agama Islam untuk menuruti *fatwa* (perintah) yang menyebutkan produksi, penimbunan dan penggunaan nuklir untuk membentuk senjata penghancur sifatnya tidak diperbolehkan. Sehingga, disimpulkan bahwa pembentukan WMD dikategorikan sebagai tindakan yang *haram* (perbuatan yang berdosa) secara syariat Islam. Berdasarkan identitas politik yang dimiliki oleh Iran, diharapkan keduanya memiliki kesamaan tujuan dalam mencegah penyebaran senjata penghancur masif.

Penerimaan keduanya juga didukung dengan adanya *language*, bahwa interaksi dapat mempengaruhi struktur hubungan antar aktor. Berdasarkan interaksi sosial, antar aktor dapat memahami maksud, tujuan dan identitas dengan baik. Terbukti pada saat Bush yang menyatakan Iran sebagai musuh dengan metafora *Axis of Evil* dan menolak seluruh negosiasi terkait nuklir. Kekosongan diskusi ini akhirnya membentuk ambiguitas pada keduanya, sehingga membentuk pola hubungan yang dipenuhi penolakan.

Interaksi keduanya mulai membaik saat Obama memberikan pidato *Nowruz Greetings* kepada Iran. Ia menghindari adanya interaksi buruk dengan Iran dan menggunakan bahasa yang baik dan tidak menyiratkan kebencian. Bahasa menjadi stimulus untuk membentuk permusuhan atau persahabatan, karena dapat menggambarkan maksud, tujuan dan identitas mereka terhadap aktor lain. Dalam pidatonya, Obama mengingatkan bahwa AS dan Iran pada dasarnya hanyalah anak-anak Adam yang diciptakan untuk saling bersinergi satu sama lain.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, penerimaan Amerika Serikat terhadap nuklir Iran disebabkan karena interaksi keduanya tidak berjalan baik, sehingga menimbulkan asumsi yang dibentuk antar aktor. Bagaimana keduanya dipenuhi dengan penolakan dan keengganan, menghasilkan keambiguitasan dalam hubungan keduanya. Hubungan antar aktor bersifat dinamis dan dapat berubah bergantung pada waktu tertentu. Penerimaan ini disebabkan karena AS dan Iran sebenarnya memiliki kesamaan dalam *interest, intention, identity & language*.

Berdasarkan analisis yang dilakukan, penerimaan AS terhadap Nuklir Iran setelah pelanggaran terhadap *Non-Proliferation Treaty 1979* disebabkan karena kedua aktor telah memahami adanya kesamaan *interest, intention, identity* satu sama lain. Kesamaan ini dapat ditemukan berdasarkan *language* yang terjalin di antara keduanya. Hubungan antar aktor bersifat dinamis, sehingga akan berubah seiring dengan berjalannya waktu. Dengan menganalisis hubungan AS dengan nuklir Iran menggunakan pendekatan Konstruktivisme, terbukti bahwa realitas sosial memiliki sifat *polymorphic* (multi bentuk) yang membentuk hubungan kawan rivalitas atau persahabatan dari hasil konstruksi aktor terhadap suatu fenomena sosial.

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