

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Meski Libya telah berupaya untuk melakukan transisi pemerintahan menuju demokrasi, akan tetapi faktor ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya telah memberi dampak positif berupa dukungan terhadap demokrasi dan hambatan terhadap proses demokratisasi juga terjadi karena kontribusi ketiga faktor tersebut terhadap demokrasi. Faktanya, ketiga faktor tersebut masih berproses untuk menciptakan demokrasi liberal di Libya. Penelitian ini telah berhasil menjawab pertanyaan penelitian “Bagaimana faktor ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya berkontribusi dalam proses demokratisasi di Libya?” dengan tujuan penelitian untuk mendeskripsikan kontribusi dari faktor ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya dalam upaya demokratisasi Libya.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan terhadap kontribusi faktor ekonomi, terdapat 2 temuan. Pada temuan pertama, pertumbuhan ekonomi Libya yang disebabkan oleh transisi menuju ekonomi pasar masih berproses untuk mewujudkan kesejahteraan masyarakat maupun pengembangan sumber daya manusia. Akan tetapi, ekonomi Libya masih perlu mengalami restukturisasi dan pengembangan yang kuat untuk mensejahterakan rakyatnya. Hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan tingginya angka kemiskinan dan pengangguran di Libya yang diakibatkan oleh ketergantungan pada sektor migas dan konflik bersenjata antar faksi politik. Berdasarkan kerangka pemikiran, transisi Libya menuju ekonomi pasar masih berproses untuk berkontribusi terhadap demokratisasi Libya yang terhambat karena

terdapatnya krisis legitimasi pemerintah yang tidak mencerminkan lembaga-lembaga demokratis.

Dalam temuan kedua, Rostow mengatakan bahwa demokrasi menjadi pendukung keberhasilan tahap lepas landas melalui perwujudan lingkungan politik yang stabil untuk menarik investasi, mendorong inovasi, dan meningkatkan stabilitas sosial. Meskipun Libya telah memasuki tahap lepas landas, Libya masih berporoses untuk mempertahankan laju pembangunan ekonomi yang konstan serta terbebas dari pengaruh sektor migas yang fluktuatif terhadap harga pasar. Diversifikasi ekonomi harus terus ditingkatkan untuk memperkuat pertumbuhan ekonomi Libya dan mengurangi angka pengangguran dengan pembukaan lapangan kerja di sektor ekonomi selain migas dan energi.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan terhadap kontribusi faktor sosial, terdapat 2 temuan. Dalam temuan pertama, tatanan politik hibrida (*hybrid political order*) masih terbentuk di Libya. Fakta ini bertentangan dengan demokrasi yang memerlukan kohesi sosial untuk membentuk lembaga-lembaga demokratis. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan adanya krisis legitimasi dalam sistem politik, dengan banyaknya badan legislatif dan eksekutif yang menganggap dirinya sebagai perwakilan sah masyarakat Libya. Alhasil, perpecahan politik menjadi lebih besar dan menghambat pembentukan tatanan politik yang kohesif.

Dalam temuan kedua, di sisi lain, munculnya organisasi masyarakat sipil telah mendukung proses demokratisasi di Libya. Hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan pandangan Robert Dahl yang menyatakan bahwa kehadiran organisasi independen penting dalam mendistribusikan kekuasaan di seluruh lapisan masyarakat untuk

memberikan peluang bagi masyarakat yang independen dari pemerintah dan menawarkan ruang bagi suara dan gagasan oposisi, perbedaan pendapat, dan minoritas dalam perwujudan demokrasi yang sejati di Libya.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan terhadap kontribusi faktor budaya, terdapat 2 temuan. Dalam temuan pertama, pembentukan budaya politik Libya masih dipengaruhi oleh ideologi Jamahiriya bahkan setelah jatuhnya gaddafi. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan masih sedikitnya kebebasan berpendapat bagi masyarakat Libya untuk menentukan nasibnya sendiri. Alhasil dalam proses demokratisasinya, budaya politik parokial masih sangat dominan di Libya yang dibuktikan dengan banyaknya faksi politik yang masih bersaing untuk merebut kekuasaan di Libya meskipun pemerintahan Libya telah terbentuk.

Dalam temuan kedua, di sisi lain, Libya mulai berproses untuk mewujudkan budaya politik partisipan dengan terbentuknya inklusivitas dan kesetaraan politik bagi kaum muda dan wanita. Upaya yang dilakukan oleh Ikhwanul Muslimin (*muslim brotherhood*) untuk memperoleh legitimasi dengan masyarakat Libya merupakan contoh konkret yang mencerminkan perwujudan budaya politik partisipan di Libya. Akan tetapi, dalam prosesnya, pemerintah dan partai konservatif Libya sangat tidak terbuka akan perubahan yang menyebabkan terbentuknya budaya politik subjek. Budaya politik subjek menandakan bahwa Libya masih kesulitan untuk mengurangi tingginya marjinalisasi politik.

Dari penjelasan yang diberikan sebelumnya, dapat disimpulkan bahwa melalui proses demokratisasinya, Libya masih berproses untuk mewujudkan kriteria-kriteria ideal dalam demokrasi liberal. Kelima indikator demokrasi secara

menyeluruh masih berposes meskipun dengan laju dan Langkah yang berbeda. Secara keseluruhan, kontribusi faktor ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya masih berjalan di Libya sehingga belum secara keseluruhan mewujudkan kondisi demokrasi liberal yang ideal. Perwujudan stabilitas politik, kesejahteraan masyarakat, dan kebebasan berpendapat harus terus ditekankan untuk mewujudkan demokrasi ideal di Libya.

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