

ABSTRAK

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KEGAGALAN AMERIKA SERIKAT DAN PERSERIKATAN BANGSA-BANGSA DALAM MENCEGAH GENOSIDA DI RWANDA (1994)

(xii + 75 halaman: 2 gambar, 3 lampiran)

Kata kunci: Amerika Serikat, PBB, struktur sistem internasional, kepentingan nasional, kapabilitas

Kegagalan komunitas internasional di Rwanda tahun 1994 silam merupakan bukti nyata rendahnya perhatian masyarakat terhadap isu humaniter. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai peran Amerika Serikat dan PBB dalam mencegah terjadinya aksi genosida, dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui alasan di balik minimnya intervensi kedua aktor internasional. Penulis menggunakan teori Neorealisme dengan tiga konsep utama yaitu; kepentingan nasional, kekuatan dan kapabilitas, dan struktur sistem internasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan metode penelitian historis. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan bahwa sebagai satu-satunya negara adidaya dalam sistem unipolar, Amerika Serikat memiliki pengaruh besar terhadap sikap negara dalam menanggapi isu global. Mengingat besarnya kekuatan yang dimiliki, respons positif Amerika Serikat sangat dinantikan. Jauh harapan dari kenyataan, AS bersikap abai karena isu Rwanda dinilai tidak mempengaruhi kepentingannya. Di sisi lain, kelambanan PBB dalam mengenali aksi genosida menghasilkan keputusan yang kurang tepat. Penempatan UNAMIR di Rwanda tidak membuahkan hasil signifikan karena terbatas oleh mandat. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa sebenarnya, Amerika Serikat dan PBB memiliki kapabilitas yang cukup namun, hal tersebut tidak digunakan dengan maksimal sehingga tidak mampu membendung aksi genosida.

Referensi: 15 buku + 21 jurnal + 32 artikel daring + 1 film

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THE FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS' ON PREVENTING THE GENOCIDE IN RWANDA (1994)

(xii + 75 pages: 2 pictures, 3 appendixes)

Keywords: The United States, United Nations, structure of international system, national interest, capability

The international community's failure in Rwanda, 1994, becomes a conclusive evidence in regards to society's low concern on humanitarian issues. This research paper discusses the role of the United States of America and United Nations on preventing the acts of genocide, aiming to know the reason behind the minimized intervention between the two international actors. Author uses Neorealism as the theory for this research paper with three main concepts; national interest, power and capability, and international system structure. This research uses qualitative approach and historical research method. The research results explain that as the only great power in the unipolar system, the United States has a great influence on the country's attitude in responding to global issues. Given the power it has, a positive response from the United States is highly anticipated. Far from expectations, the reality remains that the United States is indifferent towards the issue in Rwanda as it does not affect its interest. On the other hand, the UN's inaction in recognizing the act of genocide resulted in inaccurate decisions. UNAMIR's deployment in Rwanda did not produce significant results as it was limited by its mandate. As so, it could be concluded that the United States and the UN does in fact have sufficient capabilities, however, these are not used optimally and resulted in the failure to repress the act of genocide.

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