

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berusaha menganalisis pengaruh pengungsi Palestina terhadap instabilitas politik dan keamanan di Lebanon pasca berakhirnya perang sipil tahun 1989. Instabilitas Lebanon berakar pada sistem keseimbangan sekte yang diadopsi untuk memfasilitasi perbedaan sekte di masyarakat. Instabilitas politik dan keamanan di Lebanon kembali diuji ketika pengungsi Palestina memasuki wilayah Lebanon pada tahun 1948. Pengungsi Palestina yang sebagian besar berasal dari kelompok Islam Sunni perlahan membentuk Palestine Liberation Organization dan melakukan perlawanan bersenjata terhadap Israel melalui wilayah Lebanon. Kondisi tersebut memicu perpecahan dalam masyarakat Lebanon yang multietnis. Akibatnya tahun 1975 pecah perang sipil hingga tahun 1989. Pasca-1989, meskipun pengungsi terus hadir di Lebanon, kehadirannya tidak lagi mampu menyebabkan instabilitas politik dan keamanan akibat pecahnya perang sipil. Kondisi tersebut dimungkinkan oleh interaksi kompleks tiga variabel penting: (1) jaringan pemberontakan sosial, (2) pemerintah dan (3) masyarakat negara penerima.

Kata kunci: Pengungsi Palestina, Lebanon, perang sipil, jaringan pemberontakan sosial, kebijakan negara penerima, masyarakat negara penerima.

ABSTRACT

This research analysis the role of Palestinian refugees on Lebanon security and political instability after the end of Lebanon Civil War in 1989. Lebanon instability was mainly created around its fragile sectarian balance. Instability in Lebanon further threaten as Palestinian refugees arrived in 1948. Majority came from the Sunni Islam, Palestinian refugees has grown awareness to against its cause of displacement from Lebanon during the 1960s-1980s. Thus their activities, through PLO and its largest military wing, Fatah, has cause series of violent conflict which lead to the 1975 civil war. Today, the population live in destitute situation in refugee camps and gathering across Lebanon. Unable to go back home to Palestine in the last six decade, their existence represent a time bomb to Lebanon as host country and the regional at large. However, since 1989 until today Palestinian refugees can no longer create civil war in divided Lebanon. This analysis found that the relations between refugees and receiving country determined by three eminent variables: (1) rebel social network, (2) receiving country government and (3) society.

Keywords: *Palestinian refugees, Lebanon, civil war, rebel social network, policy of receiving country, society of receiving country.*