

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji penggunaan senjata otonom berbasis kecerdasan buatan oleh Israel dalam konflik Israel–Palestina pada tahun 2023-2024, serta dampaknya terhadap hukum humaniter internasional dan hak asasi manusia. Teknologi militer canggih seperti sistem drone digunakan untuk melakukan identifikasi, pelacakan, dan penargetan sasaran secara otomatis dengan klaim meningkatkan efisiensi dan presisi operasi militer. Melalui analisis dari berbagai jurnal, penelitian ini menelaah bagaimana penerapan teknologi tersebut memengaruhi perlindungan warga sipil dan apakah melanggar dari prinsip Konvensi Jenewa di wilayah konflik Palestina.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun senjata otonom diklaim mampu meningkatkan akurasi serangan, penggunaannya kerap menimbulkan pelanggaran hukum perang karena tidak sepenuhnya selaras dengan prinsip dalam hukum humaniter internasional. Penggunaan teknologi ini dikaitkan dengan serangan terhadap infrastruktur sipil dan meningkatnya risiko korban non-kombatan, serta menimbulkan persoalan akuntabilitas hukum atas keputusan berbasis sistem AI. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya penguatan regulasi internasional yang lebih ketat dan upaya diplomasi global untuk memastikan pengembangan dan penggunaan senjata otonom tidak melanggar norma kemanusiaan serta mencegah eskalasi konflik bersenjata.

Kata kunci: Senjata Otonom, Israel, Palestina, Hukum Humaniter Internasional, Konvensi Jenewa

ABSTRACT

This study examines the use of artificial intelligence–based autonomous weapons by Israel in the Israel–Palestine conflict during the period 2023–2024, as well as their impact on international humanitarian law and human rights. Advanced military technologies, particularly drone systems, are employed to carry out automatic identification, tracking, and targeting of objectives, with claims of enhancing the efficiency and precision of military operations. Through an analysis of reports from human rights organizations, international media sources, and interviews with experts, this research investigates how the deployment of such technologies affects the protection of civilians in Palestinian conflict zones.

The findings indicate that although autonomous weapons are claimed to improve the accuracy of military strikes, their use frequently results in violations of the laws of war due to their lack of full compliance with the principles of distinction and proportionality under international humanitarian law. The use of these technologies is associated with attacks on civilian infrastructure and an increased risk of non-combatant casualties, while also raising significant concerns regarding legal accountability for decisions made by AI-based systems. Therefore, this study emphasizes the need for stronger and more comprehensive international regulations, as well as enhanced global diplomatic efforts, to ensure that the development and use of autonomous weapons do not violate humanitarian norms and to prevent further escalation of armed conflict.

Keywords: *Autonomous Weapons, Israel, Palestine, International Humanitarian Law, Jenewa Convention.*