

Peran Hizbullah dalam Konflik Israel-Palestina Studi Kasus : Hizbullah pada Masa Kepemimpinan Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah Periode 2019-2024

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis peran Hizbullah dalam Konflik Israel-Palestina pada masa kepemimpinan Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah periode 2019-2024. Menggunakan Teori Konstruktivisme dan konsep Politik Identitas, skripsi ini membedah kesenjangan antara situasi ideal perjuangan dan realitas konflik di lapangan. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara ahli, studi pustaka, dan riset berbasis internet. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peran Hizbullah bertransformasi menjadi tiga dimensi yang saling mengunci. *Pertama*, secara ideologis, Hizbullah berhasil membangun solidaritas transnasional lintas sektarian (Sunni-Syiah) dengan membingkai konflik melalui narasi Karbala dan menolak normalisasi kawasan. *Kedua*, secara militer, Hizbullah menyeimbangkan konseptualisasi pertahanan kolektif melalui pelebagaan Doktrin Kesatuan Medan Tempur (*Wahdat al-Sahat*) pasca-asasinasi Jenderal Qasem Soleimani, yang puncaknya diimplementasikan dengan membuka "Front Dukungan" (*Jabhat al-Isnad*) pasca-peristiwa 7 Oktober 2023. Melalui strategi *domestic industrial mimicry*, Hizbullah berhasil mentransfer teknologi militer asimetris ke Jalur Gaza. *Ketiga*, di tengah krisis multidimensional Lebanon, Hizbullah menerapkan strategi *decoupling funding streams* melalui lembaga keuangan mikro Al-Qard al-Hasan guna mengamankan basis sosiologisnya. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa peran Hizbullah berfungsi sebagai kekuatan deterensi strategis regional yang memaksa Israel memperhitungkan risiko perang dua front, meskipun belum sepenuhnya mewujudkan pembebasan total Palestina.

Kata Kunci: Hizbullah, Konflik Israel-Palestina, Hassan Nasrallah, Konstruktivisme, *Wahdat al-Sahat*, Al-Qard al-Hasan.

The Role of Hezbollah in the Israel-Palestine Conflict Case Study: Hezbollah During the Leadership of Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah, Period 2019–2024

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the role of Hezbollah in the Israel-Palestine Conflict under the leadership of Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah for the 2019-2024 period. Utilizing Constructivism Theory and Identity Politics concepts, this thesis examines the gap between the idealized struggle and the concrete realities of the conflict. The methodology adopted is descriptive qualitative, with data gathered through expert interviews, literature reviews, and internet-based research. The findings demonstrate that Hezbollah's role transformed into three interlocking dimensions. First, ideologically, Hezbollah fostered cross-sectarian transnational solidarity (Sunni-Shia) by framing the conflict through the Karbala narrative and rejecting regional normalization. Second, militarily, Hezbollah institutionalized collective defense via the Unity of Fields Doctrine (*Wahdat al-Sahat*) post-assassination of General Qasem Soleimani, culminating in the activation of the "Support Front" (*Jabhat al-Isnad*) after October 7, 2023. Through domestic industrial mimicry, it successfully transferred asymmetric military technology into the Gaza Strip. Third, amid Lebanon's multidimensional crisis, Hezbollah implemented a decoupling funding streams strategy utilizing the Al-Qard al-Hasan microfinance institution to sustain its sociological base. The study concludes that Hezbollah functions as a regional strategic deterrence force that compels Israel to calculate two-front war risks, even though it has not fully achieved the total liberation of Palestine.

Keywords: *Hezbollah, Israel-Palestine Conflict, Hassan Nasrallah, Constructivism, Wahdat al-Sahat, Al-Qard al-Hasan.*