

## **Chapter V**

### **Conclusion**

The wave of democratization that occurred in east-central region is not only an effect on the domestic politics of countries experiencing democratization. Some regimes in middle-east had fallen. It started from the regime of Ben Ali in Tunisia, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and the collapse of Gaddafi regime in Libya to end the absolute power for over 40 years. Imposition of a story in east-central regime has brought the international community to sympathize, especially since the revolution has killed and wounded soul. Those who died will always be known as the scapegoat of the Revolution.

Political changes in middle-east region have an impact not only in the region, but also make the political changes and policies of other countries outside the middle-east regions. As an example, the United States of America which supports the insurgency to withdraw the regime of Gaddafi in Libya. Since the early leadership of Gaddafi, the United States of America has been in tensions with Libya. Be that as it may it had been a period of normalization of relations between Washington and Tripoli. The relation between both states was improving.

At the clashes between activists of anti-Gaddafi and the government in February 2011, the United States of America condemned the Gaddafi government from behind.

The United States of America accused Gaddafi as a dictator who can kill his own

people. In addition, the United States of America also filed a No Fly Zone Resolution of the territory of Libya to the United Nation. Then, the United States of America sent troops to Libya to enforce the No Fly Zone Resolution in Libya together with NATO forces.

On the far north of Libya, protests also occurred in Syria in March 2011. Pro-democracy demonstrators demanded a change. Their demand was Bashar al-Assad's resignation. Al-Assad was behind the shooting of civilians who tried to fight for democratization in neighboring countries to impose their rule regime.

Similar to Muammar Gaddafi, Al Assad used violence to stop the protesters who wanted him to resign. Al-Assad later received worldwide condemnation. But the different attitude was taken by the United States of America. Obama administration did not protect Syrian civilians by dropping the No Flying Zone Resolution as they did against Libya. Government of the United States of America also seemed to let Al-Assad's regime use violence against its people.

Resolution of No Fly Zone is a zone where all forms of prohibited airspace aircraft are included in the zone, in accordance to the provisions issued by the United Nations. There are several types of No Fly Zone known, some of which is a ban on flying the fixed-wing aircraft and flying on the fixed-wing and rotary-wing. No Fly Zone Resolution is issued to protect civilians, humanitarian aid and peacekeeping forces in the land.

This Resolution of No Fly Zone has been applied in several areas. Among them is the No Fly Zone in northern Iraq that is used to protect the citizens of Kurdish ethnicity from the attack of government of Saddam Hussein. In southern Iraq the resolution was used to protect Syrian civilians from the threat of Saddam Hussein. In Bosnia-Herzegovina it was applied during the civil war in the region.

United States of America has always been directly involved in the enforcement of No Fly Zone in all cases. Together with allies, the United States of America sent troops into those areas. This is similar to when the United States of America insistently supported the implementation of Resolution of No Fly Zone through the UN Security Council Resolution 1973. The United States of America also immediately sent troops to the Mediterranean Sea along with NATO.

United States of America certainly had a good reason to invade the land of Libya to enforce No Fly Zone and to assist anti-Gaddafi fighters. So far, Libya and the United States of America did not get along, especially after the Lockerbie tragedy in which a direct attack was devastating the citizens of the United States of America who were in the Pan Am aircraft owned by U.S.A. companies in the 1980s. Consequently, the United States of America accused Libya of a terrorist state.

United States of America had declared Libya an enemy in the 1980s by expelling the Libyan ambassador from the United States of America, and pulling U.S.A. Ambassador from Tripoli. Termination of diplomatic relations between the two countries is really concerned

However, since the new millennium, the United States of America and Libya tried to normalize their relationship. The United States of America had finally reopened the door to Libya. Libya also opened the door to the United States of America. Libya experienced pressure due to the embargo that made the country sink. Gaddafi then took a pragmatic attempt to re-establish its relations with the United States of America. Then the oil companies operating in the United States of America returned to Libya.

It is undeniable that the United States of America desperately needs Libya's oil abundant reserves. Although only ranked as the 17th oil producing nation of the world, it becomes very tempting to United States of America's statesmen to make the Libya an alternative after Iraq, that they hope to be able to get out of the political crisis.

In addition, there are many U.S.A. oil companies in Libya. These companies accounted for a large foreign exchange but also contributed energy to the United States of America. United States of America interests in Libya. So, the United States of America took steps to support the struggle against Gaddafi and pro-democracy people.

To protect the civilian people of Libya, the United States of America supports the adoption of Resolution No Fly Zone in the UN Security council. Given that Libya has the largest Air Force in North Africa, the resolution will be very important to protect the citizens of the Libyan innocent civilians.

It is contrast to the attitude of the United States of America to Syria. Although Syria also had a history of relatively poor relationship with the United States of

the interests of the United States of America. United States of America only criticized the Syrian government that supported Hamas and Hezbollah in the struggle against the state of Israel. United States of America did not consider Syria as an enemy. In addition, Syria also supported the United States of America when it invaded Iraq in the Gulf War in 1990.

Syria is a state in the Middle-east. Syria also has oil wells that could be explored. However, the amount of oil production in Syria is only about 400,000 barrels per day. In addition, the state-owned enterprises have been mastered by European oil mines in Syria. United States of America does not have a great interest in Syria.

Syria, like Libya, has some fighters made in Soviet. But unlike Libya, Syria's air force is not a force to be feared in the region. In addition, old age also made a lot of Syrian military aircraft cannot be used. The United States of America feels that they need not be involved in the case of Syria.