

INTISARI

Penelitian ini akan mengidentifikasi bagaimana konsep ancaman dikonseptualisasikan dalam tradisi-tradisi pemikiran dalam Ilmu Hubungan Internasional. Konsep ancaman mengalami perkembangan melalui, namun tercecce, di dalam serial perdebatan pelbagai perspektif, sehingga belum ada konsep ancaman yang bersifat konkrit. Dalam disiplin Hubungan Internasional, setidaknya konseptualisasi ancaman ini dapat dipilih untuk dilihat dalam tiga mazhab pemikiran: *Realism*, *Liberalism*, dan *Constructivism*. Dalam tradisi *Realism* serta turunannya, konsep ancaman terikat pada konsepsi entitas negara. Tradisi *Liberalism* dan turunannya, konsep ancaman bersifat normatif dan adalah sesuatu yang melanggar norma yang telah disepakati. Sementara *Constructivism*, menganggap ancaman adalah hasil proses konstruksi sosial yang bersifat dinamis dengan berbagai konsep yang masing-masing memiliki implikasi yang berbeda terhadap konstruksi ancaman.

Kata kunci: Ancaman, Keamanan, Teori Hubungan Internasional

ABSTRACT

This thesis will identify how the concept of threat constructed in select few International Relations school of thoughts. The concept of threat is developed through, but scattered among numerous scholarly debates, thus so far there are yet to be a concrete concept of threat formulated. Among International Relations school of thoughts, there are at least three traditions with their developed branches that can be viewed: Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism. In Realist thoughts, threats are inseparable with the concept of state and sovereignty. In Liberalist thoughts, threats are always normative and directly linked to certain boundaries of agreement and common understanding. On the other hand, Constructivism thought's concept of threat is very dynamic as it is the result of social construct process, in which each concept has different implication with the construct of threat itself.

Keywords: Threat, Security, International Relations Theories