

Kerja Sama Intelijen Di Kawasan Eropa Utara Sebagai Mekanisme Penting Penanggulangan Terorisme: Pendekatan Multidisipliner Dalam Studi Keamanan Regional = Intelligence Cooperation In The North Europe As An Important Mechanism To Cope Terrorism: A Multidisciplinary Approach To Regional Security Studies

I Made Agus Yogiswara, author

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Abstrak

Tesis ini menganalisis proses sekuritisasi terhadap ancaman terorisme bermotif religi dan kerja sama intelijen sebagai mekanisme penanggulangan terorisme di kawasan Nordik. Peneliti menggunakan teori sekuritisasi untuk mengabstrasi ancaman, pelaku dan proses sekuritisasi. Hasil analisis sekuritisasi ditelaah lebih lanjut dengan teori Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) untuk mengolah indikator kesamaan sistem ekonomi, politik dan sosial budaya serta kerja sama negara Nordik di berbagai tingkatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan wawancara mendalam terstruktur dan tinjauan pustaka sebagai teknik pengumpulan data, serta teknik tematik analisis untuk mengklasifikasikan setiap temuan. Dalam periodisasi sepuluh tahun, penulis menemukan bahwa Swedia, Norwegia, Denmark dan Finlandia mampu meminimalisir serangan teror bermotif religi dan berhasil melaksanakan sekuritisasi terhadap isu tersebut, walaupun proses sekuritisasi di setiap negara berada pada tingkatan yang berbeda. Selain itu, menemukan bahwa Nordik menjadikan kerja sama intelijen sebagai mekanisme penting untuk menghadapi ancaman terorisme bermotif religi, walaupun tidak ada organisasi formal yang menaunginya.

.....This thesis analyzes the securitization process against the threat of terrorism with religious motives and intelligence cooperation as a coping mechanism in the Nordic region. Researchers use securitization theory to abstract threats, actors, and the securitization process. The results of the securitization analysis were further analyzed using the Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) theory to take advantage of indicators of the similarity of the economic, political, and socio-cultural systems as well as the cooperation of the Nordic countries at various levels. This study uses qualitative methods with in-depth interviews and in-depth literature as data collection and thematic analysis techniques to classify each finding. During the separation period, the authors found that Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland could minimize terror attacks with religious motives and successfully securitized the issue. However, the securitization process in each country was at a different level. In addition, it was found that the Nordics used intelligence cooperation as an essential mechanism to deal with the threat of religiously motivated terrorism, even though there was no formal organization that sheltered it.