

Berhenti menjadi teroris (pengalaman 30 mantan teroris dalam desistance from terrorism) = Stop become a terrorist (experience of 30 former terrorist in desistance from terrorism)

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK Terorisme dikategorikan sebagai kejahatan luar biasa. Dalam setiap proses kejahatan, individu akan melalui proses desistance from crime, seseorang mengakhiri masa keterlibatannya dalam aksi terorisme. Proses disengagement adalah tahapan yang penting untuk mencapai desistance from crime. Untuk mencapai hal tersebut, seseorang harus memiliki pull factor, seperti keluarga, lingkungan, ekonomi maupun hukuman. Maka, dalam penelitian Thesis ini, ada empat variabel determinan yang dapat mendorong individu menjadi desistance from crime. Kemudian, artikel jurnal yang ditulis oleh LaFree dan Miller (2015) yang berjudul desistance from terrorism: what can we learn from criminology? membahas tujuh perspektif teoritis yang berkaitan dengan prediksi yang berkaitan dengan desistance dan mempertimbangkan potensinya untuk menjelaskan desistance from terrorism. Dengan menganalisis dan membedah hal tersebut, akan memunculkan pola-pola desistance from crime dan memperlihatkan kecenderungan primary desistance yang bersumber pada data pengalaman 30 mantan teroris di Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

Terrorism is categorized as extra-ordinary crime. In every crime process, an individual will go through a process of desistance from crime, which is a proses of someone ended his/her involvement in acts of terrorism. The disengagement process is a crucial stage to achieve desistance from crime. To achieve this, an individual must have pull factor, such as family, surroundings, economy, and punishment. Thus, in this thesis study, there are four determinant variables that can encourage individual to be desistance from crime. Then, article journal written by LaFree and Miller (2015) entitled desistance from terrorism: what can we learn from criminology? discuss seven criminological perspectives relating to predictions about desistance and consider their potential to explain desistance from terrorism. By analyzing and dissecting this, patterns of desistance from crime will emerge and show the tendency for primary desistance based on data from thirty former terrorist in Indonesia.