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INDONESIA-SINGAPORE SEA BORDER GUARD STRATEGY TO PREVENT NARCOTICS SMUGGLING

(Case Study of Marine Security Group First Command Fleet in 2018)

Pujo Widodo*

Universitas Pertahanan
pujowidodo78@gmail.com

Achmed Sukendro

Universitas Pertahanan

Nining Parlina

Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Abstract

The problem with the Indonesia-Singapore sea border comes by the smuggling of narcotics and drugs using sea lanes and becomes serious threat towards the sovereignty of the Indonesian state on Batam Island. This trend shows Indonesia as both destination country and transit place. This research aims to establish the protection of the Indonesia-Singapore sea border from narcotics smuggling. Research method used is qualitative methods with a case study approach. Theories used are strategy theory, prevention and synergy to answer research questions. Data collection technique used are observations, interviews and document studies. The results of this study are: First, indonesia-Singapore sea border guard have several obstacles in the form of internal factors such as the number of personnel, ownership of the main equipment technology weapons systems and limited logistics; and also external factors such as broad geographic conditions, difficulty predicting weather factors, less public legal awareness, and ease of entry access into Indonesia. Secondly, Customs, Immigration, Quarantine and security cooperation is indispensable in the custody of the Indonesia-Singapore sea border in the form of IDO cooperation, namely Intelligence cooperation, Defense Diplomacy and Military Operations. And last, the Indonesian Navy strategy in safeguarding the Indonesia-Singapore sea border in the form of a strategy of counteraction, suppression and recovery.

Keywords : Strategy, Guard, Sea Border, Prevention, Smuggling and Narcotics.

BACKGROUND

The Indonesian government passed Law No. 7 of 1997 referring to Convention ² Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 (Habibi & Hoffman, 2018). In fact, The Guard of Customs, Immigrating, Quarantine, Indonesian National Navy and Air-and-Water Police has not been fully cooperating in preventing narcotics smuggling on Batam Island. The problem which often arises is violation of illegal territory and activities, e.g. escaping drug dealers in Batam Island.

According to the ³¹ 1982 United Nation Convention of the Sea, Indonesia is an island nation bordering 10 neighboring countries, including Singapore (Patmasari et al., 2016). The National Purpose to protect the Nation of Indonesia is stated in the opening of ²⁶ the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 which is spelled out by Law No. 7 of 1997 and updated by Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. For the current state of guard, the Government of Indonesia has not fully utilized the exerts of degree of strength, cooperation and strategy by the marine, and therefore seems to be a persistent threat of drug asymmetry to weaken the aspects of the nation's life and the morale of the Indonesian youth.

The eradication of illicit narcotics based on the Strategic Plan of the National Narcotics Agency in 2015-2019 contains vision, mission, objectives, strategies, policies, programs, development activities, regulatory frameworks and institutional frameworks. Results of the ²⁹ National Survey on Drug Abuse in 34 Provinces in 2017 conducted by the National Agency for Narcotics with the University of Indonesia health research center on time (Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2019). In fact, the implementation of narcotics eradication programs is mostly carried out in cooperation with the National Narcotics Agency with Indonesia National Police in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 23 of 2010 on the National Agency for Narcotics. In article 2, the National Narcotics Agency only cooperates with the ¹ Police of the Republic of Indonesia in the prevention and eradication of illegal narcotics abuse and circulation. Thus, this

raises synergistic issues in the implementation of narcotics smuggling prevention duties with Customs, Immigration, Quarantine and Indonesia National Navy agencies. Drug smuggling prevention has been implemented by the National Narcotics Agency and Indonesia National Police as a special agency for the prevention and eradication of narcotics to formulate strategies, prepare resources and take action to prevent and eradicate narcotics and to launch Prevention, Eradication, Abuse and Circulation of Illicit Narcotics (Pina & Soedirham, 2017). In reality, the law enforcement operation to eradicate drug abuse in Batam city ranks fourth nationally (Suradi, 2018) yet the tendency of institutions involved are still forms sectoral ego. The problem arises includes the lack of intelligence cooperation, defense diplomacy and operations in the implementation of mutual deterrence.

In article 1 paragraph-1 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics states that Narcotics is a substance or drug derived from plants or not from plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic that can cause decreased or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to relieve pain, and may lead to addiction. National narcotics agency's strategy in preventing the circulation of Narotika with cooperation between the national narcotics agency, non-governmental organizations and the public (Nurlaelah et al., 2019). Indonesian current states the younger generation of Indonesians in the cities of Batam and Jakarta are victims of the circulation of narcotics. And as the consequences, this raises the issue of prevention of illicit drug trafficking through Indonesia's sea border strips, especially Singapore.

In article 1 of Law No. 35 of 2009 paragraph-2 mentions the death penalty policy against drug dealers (Butarbutar, 2020), turns out not to be effective as expected. In fact, dealers influence the structure of government by bribing government officials as decision makers in trade policymaking. As a result, indonesia-Singapore sea border guards are protected by the certain degree of power until it surpasses into Indonesian territory.

Indonesia's diplomacy with Singapore in setting sea borders after Singapore's reclamation efforts remains unclear while it interferes with Indonesia's sovereignty (Akmaludin, 2016). As a result, Indonesia's sea border guard – Singapore is cooperating between the institutions of the National Narcotics Agency and the institutions of Indonesia National Navy, Marine Security Agency, Customs, Immigration, Indonesia National Police and Regional Intelligence still tends to perform sectoral ego. The tendency of the institution to seek its own achievements and sustenance. Internal problems of each institution in the form of personnel limitations, lack of equipment, and the uneven spread of naval guard posts have an impact on less maximum sea border guards.

Indonesia National Navy's task is included in Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesia National Navy in article 7 paragraph-2 mentioning Indonesia National Navy assisting the local government and police of the Republic of Indonesia (Subekti, 2014). In addition, in article 361 paragraph-2 of Law No. 23 of 2014 mandates that the Central Government must establish a border area with neighboring countries. In the implementation of the duties of Indonesia National Navy as a government institution that runs one of the absolute government affairs of the field of defense. Indonesia National Navy, marine security group first command fleet in conducting sea border guard found problems of lack of coordination and cooperation in preventing narcotics smuggling.

The marine security group first command fleet strategy in accordance with Law No. 34 of the Year on Indonesia National Armed Forces in article 9 paragraph 2 states that enforcing the law and maintaining security in the sea territory of national jurisdiction. Development of defense and security forces, especially readiness in the face of military and nonmilitary threats, for the sake of security and comfort in accordance with the ratified provisions of national and international law (Jazuli, 2016). In fact, the Marine Security Group First Command Fleet and the National Narcotics Agency of Batam region have no coordination on military assistance to

the Indonesian National Police. The problem is, Indonesia national police rarely ask for help in the prevention of narcotics smuggling.

The rapid development of technology caused a lot of disruption which President Joko Widodo has prepared a road map that must be implemented by the Indonesian National Police (Hendrayady, 2020). Therefore, the Strategy of the Indonesian National Police of Batam in enforcing the law in accordance with Law No. 1 of 2002 on the police of the Republic of Indonesia. In fact, Indonesia National Police encountered barriers to public support factor less willing to report to police posts because the public is afraid to be witnesses and lose time of work if they enter court hearings. This raises the problem of smuggling information nets still closed.

In support of the realization of the world's maritime axis aimed at safeguarding sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety in Indonesian territorial waters, especially maritime security, the organization of the Maritime Security Agency was created (L. Tri Setyawanto R. Nazili Abdul Azis*, 2016). The Strategy of the Maritime Security Agency in securing the traffic of ships to the port area of Indonesia in accordance with the presidential regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 178 of 2014 article 2 states that the Maritime Security Agency is only in charge of security and safety patrols in the territorial waters of Indonesia and the jurisdiction of Indonesia. In addition, article 3 point c mentions the Marine Security Agency has the function of carrying out the maintenance, supervision, prevention, and suppression of violations of the law in the territorial waters of Indonesia and the jurisdiction of Indonesia. In fact, the Marine Safety Board encountered limited ship numbers and many damaged. The problem is that the Marine Safety Agency has difficulty pursuing ships suspected of carrying illicit goods including Narcotics..

Customs Strategy under Law No. 17/2006 on article 1 mentions customs clearance is everything related to supervision of the traffic of goods in or out of the customs area as well as

the voting of customs duties and customs duties. This Law mandates Customs oversee prohibited goods including Narcotics. Supervision of goods through transportation, documents and physical examination of goods is the authority of Customs. However, the fact 1.3 tonnes of narcotics were caught in Tanjung Priok in 2016 shows evidence of a large number of drug traffickers from the port to Jakarta's Tanjung Priok port (Ristiono & Sriyanto, 2018). The problem is, customs office already exists, but the number of personnel is small so the Indonesia-Singapore sea border surveillance strategy is not optimal so many drug dealers get away with it. Cases of drug dealers caught in Batam Island by police officers and the National Narcotics Agency of Riau Islands have often occurred every year in small amounts. However, the case of drug caught more than 1 Ton by marine security group first command fleet in the sea waters of Batam Island Riau Islands is a rare interesting case (Nurtam, 2015). The problem is that the number of drugs on the Indonesia-Singapore sea border every year is increasing and it is important to seek the cause of only small number of traffickers got caught.

Based on the above problems, the researchers made the following research questions:

1. How is the situation in Indonesia-Singapore sea border barriers?
2. How is the Indonesia-Singapore Sea Border Control Cooperation in Preventing Narcotics Smuggling?
3. How is the Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard strategy to prevent narcotics smuggling?

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses the theory of Strategy, Territorial Sovereignty, and security cooperation as well as the concept of safeguarding and smuggling. The design of this study uses qualitative methods with a case study approach and inductive thinking. Primary data source with informants or research subjects from Indonesia National Navy, Indonesia National

Police, Riau Islands National Narcotics Agency, Batam Local Government, Customs, Riau Islands Marine Security Agency, Regional Border Management Agency, Regional Intelligence Community, and Quarantine. Narcotics smuggling prevention research object and marine security group first command fleet in Batam Island Riau Islands. ¹¹ Data collection techniques using observation, interview and document study. Data analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman, et al (2014) with interactive model data analysis that includes data collection, data condensation, data presentation and withdrawal of conclusions. This study uses data validity testing with triangulation techniques, sources and theories (Nasution, 2003) with locus research in Batam Island.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard barriers.

Drug dealers in Batam Island. This drug dealer is more in control of the geographical condition of Batam island which is very strategically located close to Singapore.

Table 1 Drug Abuser Data by Level of Kep.Riau Province

No	Tahun	Populasi Usia 10-59 Tahun	Jumlah Penyalahguna	Prevalensi
1	2011	1.310.464	55.888	4.26
2	2014	1.421.800	41.767	2.94
3	2017	1.556.300	26.540	1.71

Based on the data, drug abuse in Riau Islands Province tends to decrease, but the population is increasing. The reality is that drug dealers are increasingly targeting The City of Jakarta. Therefore, the city of Batam becomes the main destination for business and trade.

In contrast, based on data on drug crime cases in Riau Islands according to the chart below, mentioning the number of narcotics crimes the National Narcotics Agency kepri year 2017 and may 2018 seen decreased. In fact, many dealers escaped because Batam is not a target to sell drugs, but rather as a transit place. The goal is jakarta city.

Graph.1 Drug Crimes cases in Riau Islands Province in 2017/2018

Drug abuse in Riau Islands Province tends to decrease but drug dealers are increasingly targeting the city of Jakarta.

Narcotics Crime Case in Kep Riau Among 2017-2018



It is perceived as the users, dealers, couriers and people involved in narcotics crimes seem to be declining in Batam. The informant from Riau islands national narcotics agency said that the people of Riau Islands are not involved in drugs, yet there are still tendency of the people not to report the arrival of ships carrying prohibited goods such as Drugs.

According to data marine security group first command fleet Batam mentioned that drug dealers are tendency to survive because the local community reports the arrival of security forces patrolling the sea border area so that dealers always escape the pursuit of security forces. If combined the data is actually the problem of dealers changing the target target that was originally the city of Batam into the city of Jakarta so that the number of escaped dealers is increasing and the number of abuses for narcotics is decreasing.



Figure 1. Capture of 1 Ton of Crystal Meth by Navy in Batam Waters 10 feb 2018

Other weakness includes personnel limitations, lack of equipment, ease of access to Indonesia and the uneven spread of naval guard posts. These barriers complicate coordination and cooperation between agencies and security law enforcement institutions on the Indonesia-Singapore border, especially Batam.

Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard cooperation in preventing narcotics smuggling. Marine Security Group First Command Fleet in Batam observation found weaknesses in early warning systems in the prevention of illicit drug circulation. According to the source the information shows the prevention strategy implemented by the National Narcotics Agency and Indonesia National Police with a legal system that lacks coordination between institutions and institutions.

The tendency of this legal system does not involve indonesia national navy and marine security agency in the implementation of law enforcement. This is because too many small ports are difficult to reach from the marine security apparatus. In addition, the large number of security personnel easily bribed by drug dealers made it difficult to arrest users and drug dealers on the Indonesia-Singapore border, especially in Batam.

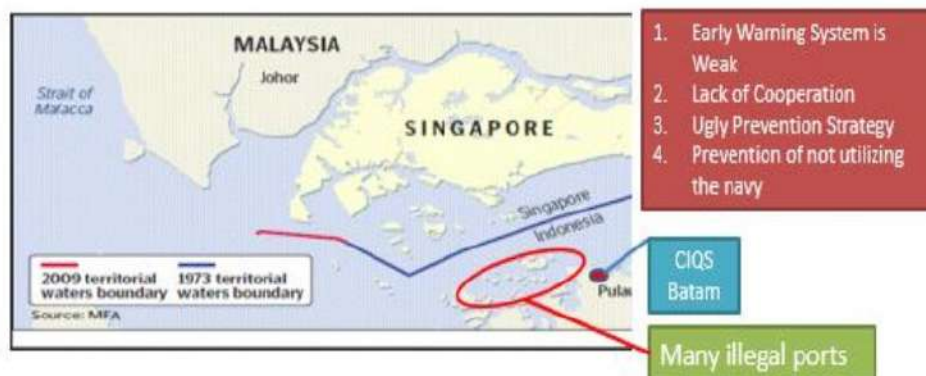


Figure 2. Custom, Immigration, Quarantine, and Security (CIQS)

Customs as a supervisor of goods in and out of ports and immigration as a supervisor of foreigners is less active due to personnel limitations and detection tools in the implementation of surveillance in small and large ports. Similarly, Quarantine as an surveillance in animal trafficking has difficulty supervising rare animals that contain drugs in their organs due to personnel limitations and the availability of technology to detect these animals.

Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard strategy to prevent narcotics smuggling

²¹ The results of interviews with the National Narcotics Agency and Indonesia National Police stated that the cooperation of the National Narcotics Agency only with Indonesia National Police in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 23 of 2010 on the National Narcotics Agency. Article 2 states that the National Narcotics Agency only cooperates with the Police. While Indonesia National Navy on Law No. 34 of 2004 article 7 point 2 mentions military assistance only to Indonesia National Police and Local Government. The national

narcotics agency does not yet have a Law to obtain military assistance from the Indonesian National Navy in terms of eradicating drug dealers.



Figure 3. Narcotics Dealer Routes in Indonesia

From the results of an interview with an Indonesian national navy source said that Indonesia National Navy has never requested Indonesia National Police in the form of military assistance in the prevention of drug smuggling because Indonesia National Police is not available budget program to finance Indonesia National Navy operations.

In addition, information from the local community tends to be closed and do not want to report drug dealers in Batam because if they are appointed as witness, their work time will be prolonged and out the cost. Therefore, the web of information from the public is very weak. Indonesia National Navy's ship pursuit strategy during this time in the form of investigation, pursuit, arrest and finally dealer examined, then handed over to indonesia national police for trial in court. Therefore, the Indonesia-Singapore sea border control strategy is not optimal.

DISCUSSION

Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard barriers.

There are two sides to consider about Indonesia and Singapore Sea Borders. The first is external factors. Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard are hindered by Geographical Conditions, weather factors such as high waves, rain, storms, strong winds and lightning, sea tides, public awareness and weather situation of the offender's home country. Bad weather conditions are used by smugglers to carry out their actions when the Marine Security Patrol are interrupted. The terrible weather is also used to search for smugglers' hideouts around the coastline. Another obstacle is the awareness of people who do not care about their surroundings, and makes security forces more complicated to catch smugglers, especially drug dealers in Batam Island.

The second is internal factors. Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard barriers faced by marine security group first command fleet, which acts as human resources in the form of a limited number of personnel and only half the strength. Positions are held concurrently and makes the duties of personnel less effectively. In addition, the Marine Security Group has limited weapons technology. The type of Patrol Boat used is still often slower compared to the agile speed boats owned by average smuggler. The tools to detect the arrival of many smugglers' boats were so malfunctioning that most Narcotics smugglers managed to escape.

Furthermore, the limited number of marine security posts which concentrated only in certain parts of the island causes narcotics smugglers to easily use small ports to hide and held narcotics transactions.

Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard cooperation in preventing narcotics smuggling.

According to Sillower Synergistic Theory that the orientation of cooperation consists of strategic vision, cultural strategy, power and culture (Nurtam, 2015). The relationship between Indonesia's drug traffickers and neighboring countries' borders in eradicating narcotics as used by the Indonesian Government in tackling drug trafficking from Malaysia is more focused on legal crackdowns. The Two Countries have yet to find an ideal form of agreement on monitoring drug influx routes. It found a lack of joint Indonesia-Malaysia patrols at the Sea border (Putra, 2015). Most of the problems found in Indonesia's borders with neighboring countries are usually smuggling activities, namely the smuggling of firearms, groceries, drugs, and oil. Illegal activities in the form of illegal mining, logging, human trafficking, and various violations such as the application of visas/passports and cross-border countries (Sahudiyono & Pinto, 2019). In particular, the handling of the Indonesia-Singapore Sea Border requires a number of Naval military in the process of law enforcement that requires cooperation with institutions and other law enforcement agencies in addressing the illicit circulation of Narcotics.

CIQS cooperation concept is customs, immigration, quarantine and security cooperation. This component of the nation is crucially disputed in the custody of the Indonesia-Singapore sea border. CIQS cooperation concept is combined with IDO concept of Intelligence cooperation, Defense Diplomacy and Military Operations. For example, defense cooperation between coastal countries and island states between Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore in the sea border area in securing drug smuggling in the Strait of Malacca. As described as follows:



Figure 4. Cooperation in Intelligence, Defense Diplomacy and Military Operations

This is a form of defense diplomacy strategy as well as an integral component of foreign policy. The role of Civil Intelligence in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Naval Military Operations and Defense Diplomacy looks ⁴ to realize the national interest and safeguard the sovereignty of the Indonesian state (Studi et al., n.d.). Therefore, the Navy's special military cooperation in law enforcement functions at sea must be empowered due to the institutional limitations of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Narcotics Agency in terms of the number of ships, personnel and equipment in the speed of eradicating Drug smuggling at the sea border.

Furthermore, information from the Batam City Marine Safety Agency mentions that the unplanned immediate pursuit have the tendency to succeed and the marine security information system tends to leak so that dealers quickly escape. Likewise, informants from the Police in Batam sea border guard use the water and air police, but in the handling of drugs using the unit of the Directorate of Drugs Of Kepri Police so that the authorities do not maximise in preventing drug smuggling.

So is the Customs Informant at the Office of The Main Service of Customs and Excise type B Batam in marine operations and prevention and suppression has limitations with patrol

vessels that are less fast in movement so drug dealers have ships that are faster than those of Customs vessels.

Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard strategy to prevent narcotics smuggling

Based on the theory of prevention of state intelligence agencies according to Hendro Priyono, namely early detection in the form of early warning system and early prevention (Utomo Dwi Hatmoko et al., 2018), in the form of security measures that use tools to block the opponent's objectives. Opponents in this case are narcotics and drug dealers. The Regional Intelligence Community requires openness in exchange for information. The success of the joint task in securing and maintaining the Indonesia-Singapore sea border depends on the strategy of communication, coordination and cooperation in the implementation of joint duties.

The country's defense strategy according to the 2014 state defense strategy book model lykke namely Means, Ways and Ends (KEMHAN, 2007). Means is the capability and power of available resources, Ways is the concept of strategic acting chosen, and Ends is the goal or goal you want to achieve. The Indonesian government is inclined to use the functions of the Indonesian Armed Forces, namely Counteracting, Cracking down and Restoring as a strategy related to means, ways and ends model. The image below shows Indonesia national navy strategy, especially Marine Security Group First Command Fleet in Batam in carrying out the function of Indonesian Armed Force in guarding the Indonesia-Singapore sea border.



Figure 5. Marine Security Group First Command Fleet in Batam Strategy

Based on the image above infrastructure, the methods and objectives of prevention of narcotics and drug smuggling are carried out with the following measures:

First, a counteractive or preventive strategy implemented by the Intelligence function to provide early warning upon the arrival of ships, goods and people suspected of narcotics and drugs. Then, initial prevention implemented by customs, immigration, quarantine and security.

Second, the suppressive strategy implemented by the combined Indonesia National Police, marine security agency and Indonesia National Navy. This crackdown is in the form of patrols and sweeping in conducting surveillance at small and large ports in Batam.

Third, the recovery strategy is that the perpetrators of narcotics and illegal drugs who are imprisoned are given psychology education, supervision when returning to society, health control and good name recovery.

The three strategies above are steps to reduce the impact of the implementation of a weak legal system. According to Lawrence M. Friedman's theory of the legal system (Parker, 2017). There are three steps, namely substance, structure and culture. If the content of the article in the legislation is good, but the organizational structure that carries out the task is less compatible and the culture of the community of legal awareness is good then the result remains poor due to the large number of security apparatus people who are easily bribed by narcotics

and drug dealers. Therefore, the model of intelligence cooperation, defense diplomacy and military operations carried out by all marine security forces is possible to be accomplished and successfully prevent the smuggling of narcotics and illegal drugs on the Indonesia-Singapore sea border, especially in Batam.

CONCLUSION

1. Indonesia-Singapore sea border guard barriers are: First, internal factors are the number of personnel, ownership of alutsista technology and limited logistics. Second, external factors are broad geographic conditions, difficulty predicting weather factors, less public legal awareness, and ease of access to Indonesia.
2. Customs, Immigration, Quarantine and security cooperation is indispensable in the custody of the Indonesia-Singapore sea border in the form of IDO cooperation, namely Intelligence cooperation, Defense Diplomacy and Military Operations.
3. The Indonesian Navy's strategy of guarding the Indonesia-Singapore sea border is a strategy of counteraction, suppression and recovery.

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