

Strategy Units Reserse Drugs (Satreskoba) Police Resor (Polres) Malang City in the Asimetric War against Drugs Which Threatening the National Security

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Abstract: National Security State has been being threatened by international drug market. This study was conducted to see from the side of its regional – national - international development. Facts and data about massive drug trafficking have become more valid guidelines. When viewed from the side of drug trafficking, largest supply of drugs comes insistently. Besides, drugs are part of the concept of asymmetric warfare. Furthermore, this study used verification - qualitative method. It also explained, described and verified the data obtained, investigated and comprehensively comprehended the relationship between drugs and asymmetric warfare with the focus of the role of Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang Regency Police in efforts to eradicate them. Moreover, it took a case study at Malang city police. Malang City itself is an educational city containing candidates for the next generation of nation and state. If drugs are not taken seriously, they could weaken Indonesia. This is definitely like a time bomb for all Indonesians to do real things to avoid lost generation. Additionally, we are heading towards asymmetrical warfare that has implications for threats to the national security.

Keyword: Drugs, Asymmetric Warfare, Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) of National Security

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I. INTRODUCTION

The drug trafficking is increasingly widespread in almost whole society. Therefore, the State Police of Republic of Indonesia as law enforcement against drug abuse has done a lot of law enforcement actions in an effort to eradicate drugs in Indonesia. Indonesian National Police is also expected to prevent and ward the spread of drug trafficking and abuse. The police role on drug eradication is also regulated in Article 13 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 Year 2002) hereinafter be referred to as Law on Police of the Republic of Indonesia. By seeing the increasingly spread of drug abuse and trafficking and its negative impact on society, it is necessary to control and restore the ideal condition of society life (orderly, safe and peaceful). Hence, Indonesian National Police plays a significant role to overcome them besides BNN (National Narcotics Agency).

The rush of drug attacks into this country must be taken seriously to avoid attacks from other parties who want to rush the nation of Indonesia in a way of new imperialism model. Therefore, it is not excessive if Indonesian National Police always remind that drugs can be used as an asymmetric warfare tool or proxy war by other countries who want to control this country. Inevitably, all elements of the nation must move and fight the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics by real actions because they have attacked all society, social strata, and education even all professions and age range.

The development of contemporary war theory has turned into more dangerous strategy in the civil realm. Enemies will always try to defeat each other by attacking their weaknesses. Moreover, today's battles are rare among the nations with justice. However, it is occurred between different parties with different military power, organizational, and command structures.

In general, drug abuse (Narcotics, Psychotropic, and other hazardous substances) involves three main groups of actors; first, producers, both national and international networks; second, dealers consisting of two categories coming from producer networks, and casual losers, called courier; third, the user, all Indonesian people. Those three main groups can be an inseparable link. In other words, a user can switch into a dealer, or vice versa. In some cases, a dealer turns into a producer.

Therefore, this study attempts to analyze the strategy of Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang regency police in tactics against the world opium war of drug trafficking which is going to be an emergency

phase. It also againsts the black business octopus involving great strength in it, using qualitative research method applying in-depth interview. Besides, it implies direct observation and literature study to complete this study. Moreover, it took a case study at Malang city police. Malang City itself is an educational city containing candidates for the next generation of nation and state. If drugs are not taken seriously, they could weaken Indonesia. This is definitely like a time bomb for all Indonesians to do real things to avoid lost generation. Additionally, we are heading towards asymmetrical warfare that has implications for threats to the national security.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Drugs

Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substance (NAPZA) is a familiar term. It is often defined as NARKOBA which stands for Narcotics, Psychotropic, and other dangerous substances. NARKOBA, known as drugs, is compounds that needed enough in global health, industry and household. The drug compounds mostly affect brainwork system. Therefore, their use is regulated in health legislation. As drug working on nervous system, then the use of drugs can cause various influences ranging from mild to heavy. Mild influences are relaxation and drowsiness, while heavy influences are stupor, drunkenness, and even death (Handoyo, 2004: 1).

Definition of Narcotics in Narcotics Act is a substance or drug derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthesis which can cause decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependency distinguished in three classes (BNN, 2010: 9).

Asymmetric warfare is a model of warfare developed from unconventional thinking and outside the rules of prevailing warfare, with a very broad spectrum of war and encompassed aspects of astagatra (a mixture of triggers, demographics, and natural resources, and pancagatra-ideology, politics, economy, social, and culture). It always involves a war between two actors or more, with prominent characteristic of unbalanced forces.

Asymmetric warfare is done indirectly to influence power and exploit weakness of the opponent by exploiting technology and public unrest. The examples of it are terror, drugs, weapons of mass destruction, transnational crime (trans-state) organized, and cyber war. Moreover, it can occur on global, regional, or national scale. At the national scale, there can be foreign penetration and national vulnerability. At the regional level, asymmetric warfare can be regional disputes, international migration, international criminal organizations, drug cartels, and can be triggered by transnational business groups. Besides, terrorism, piracy, terror by insurgents and insurgents, and countries violating international society norms are examples of asymmetrical warfare at global level.

Role and Function of Indonesian National Police in Eradicating Drugs

The role and function of the Indonesian National Police in the prevention of drugs are not only emphasized on law enforcement but also on the prevention of drug abuse. The prevention of drug abuse is defined as an entire effort aimed at reducing demand and illicit drug needs. Based on basic economic principles of demand and supply, as long as the demand still exists, inventory itself will always exist. If the demand stops or decreases, the inventory itself will also decrease, including the market. In law enforcement concept of the Indonesia National Police, it certainly can not be separated from the realization of security and public order. As stated in Law Number 2 of 2002, "Kamtibmas" is defined as: "a dynamic condition of society as one of prerequisites for the implementation of national development process in achieving national goals characterized by ensuring the orderliness and law enforcement as well as the establishment of tranquility which contains the ability to nurture and develop the potential and power of society in warding, preventing, and tackling all forms of lawlessness and other forms of harassment that may disturb the public."

1. Law Enforcement Function

In terms of law enforcement, it can not be separated from inquiry and investigation of drug cases. The case of narcotics is definitely a typical case where there is no "police report". It is only based on information and reports from the society followed-up by the Indonesian National Police. Furthermore, discretion is "the authority given by law to act in special situations in accordance with the judgment and conscience of the agency or officer itself" (Walker 1983: 54 in Barker 1994).

2. Preventive function

The prevention of drug abuse is defined as an entire effort aimed at reducing demand and illicit drug needs. Based on basic economic principles of demand and supply, as long as the demand still exists, inventory itself will always exist. If the demand stops or decreases, the inventory itself will also decrease, including the market. Moreover, the drug abuse is a complex problem that is generally caused by 3 (three) factors; individual

factors, environmental factors, and availability factors, indicating that effective prevention of drug abuse requires an integrated and comprehensive approach.

National Security

Defense and Security Resilience can be interpreted as a dynamic condition of the life of the nation's defense and security. It includes the tenacity and resilience containing the ability to develop national power in facing and overcoming all threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges that directly or indirectly come from both inside and outside. They also endanger the identity, integrity, and survival of the nation and state of NKRI based on Pancasila and Constitution 1945.

1. Defense and National Security (Hankamnas)

Development of National Defense and Security (Hankamnas) can not be separated from National Development. On the one hand, National Development is directed towards the achievement of the nation's welfare improvement. On the other hand, the level of the nation's welfare must be secured against all forms of threats that can interfere, and even destroy it in the form of an open war.

2. Political Defense and National Security

Basically, our National Defense and Security Policy (Hankamnas) is directed to the following key objectives below:

- a) Going within, creating a safe, peaceful, orderly, and dynamic atmosphere and circumstance, which is the base and climate for every business in the implementation of development in all fields.
- b) Going out, participating in ensuring world peace and establishing stability in Southeast Asia.
- c) Being ready to face any possible threats in all forms and manifestations from outside or inside, which can hamper, interfere, and endanger the survival of the nation and state.

3. National Defense and Security Strategy

The National Defense and Security Strategy is directed to the establishment, development and utilization of Hankam's forces and elements to ensure the achievement and realization of the National Defense and Security Policy.

4. National Defense and Security Functions

- a) Establishing a Hankamnas power which has potential of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, in addition to other potentialities
- b) Maintaining and enhancing the National Resilience in all fields, whether in the mental-ideological, political, social, cultural, and military fields
- c) Maintaining and enhancing national alertness and preparedness
- d) Developing the integration of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia with people, the internal integration of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as the internal integration of the armed forces.

5. The provisions of legislation in the field of Defense

These are the following provisions of the laws in the field of Defense applied in the reform era:

- a. UUD RI 1945 (Amendment) CHAPTER III Articles 10, 11, 12 and Chapter XII Article 30;
- b. UU no. 3 of 2002 on State Defense;
- c. UU no. 34 of 2004 on the TNI;
- d. Decision of the TNI Commander No.KEP / 2 / I / 2007 dated. January 12, 2007 on Tri Dharma Eka Karma (Tridek).
- e. The Relevance of Current Sishankamata

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used verification - qualitative method. It also explained, described and verified the data obtained, investigated and comprehensively comprehended the relationship between drugs and asymmetric warfare with the focus of the role of Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang regency police in efforts to eradicate them. Sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. It uses data collection techniques conducted by direct observation, in-depth interview with people who have capability and credibility using research titles and documents. Besides, this study uses sampling technique, purposive sampling. In addition, it is located in Malang Regency Police.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) is the element of main tasks implementation under the Indonesian National Police Chief. It is in charge of conducting or investigating the functions of the inquiry and investigation of drug crimes, as well as coordination in the framework of guidance, prevention, rehabilitation of victims, and drug abuse. It is also headed by Chief who is responsible to the Chief of Indonesia National Police and the daily tasks under the control of the Vice Chief of Indonesian National Police.

Efforts in overcoming drug abuse can be done in three ways; preemptive, preventive (prevention), and repressive (repression) efforts. These are the main functions (operational) in accordance with the basic tasks of the Indonesian National Police set forth in Article 13 of the Police Act as follows:

1. Preemptive Efforts (coaching)

Preemptive efforts are initial efforts made by the police to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts. Efforts made in the prevention of crime preemptively is instilling good values or norms so that they are internalized in human being. Although there is a chance to commit a crime but there is no intention to do, it can be meant that there will be no crime. Hence, in this case the intention factor becomes lost even if there is a chance.

2. Preventive Efforts (prevention)

Preventive efforts are the follow-up of preemptive efforts that have preventions before the occurrence of crime. This can be said that those efforts eliminate the opportunity to commit a crime. Moreover, they are intended as an attempt to make positive changes to the possibility of disturbances in society, resulting in legal stability. This is a better than efforts done after having a crime. Hence, preventing crime is better than trying to educate criminals for the better in the sense of easier, cheaper, and achieving the desired goals. Besides, the efforts in improving or educating the criminals not to repeat their crime become one of criminology principles. Nevertheless, ways in improving or educating criminals are important to note and direct to avoid recurring crime (recidivists).

3. Repressive Efforts (Repression)

Repressive efforts are programs aimed at cracking down on manufacturers, dealers, dealers and drug users legally. This is an attempt to combat crime conceptually pursued after a crime. It is also intended to crack down on the perpetrators of crimes in accordance with their actions and fix them so that they realize that their actions violate the law and harm the society. Hence, it is hoped that they will not repeat them because the punishment will be more severe .

The researcher found out how the Police effort in overcoming the drug abuse in Malang City based on the interview with Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang, Bambang Heriyanta, S.H. and Criminal Reserse Investigation Unit Malang City, Guntur Putra Abdi Wijaya, S.H. through intensive interview conducted by researchers for four weeks. They tried to summarize the effort of Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang City viewed from non penal facilities. It has conducted Routine Police Operations and Special Police Operations. Besides, these are the following actions done by them:

- a. Cooperating with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)
- b. Cooperating with Non-Governmental Organizations and related institutions. Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang City makes efforts to overcome drug abuse by doing various cooperation with NGO in the prevention of narcotics and government agencies to provide mutual support information about the existence of drug abuse.
- c. Performing operation or routine raid
- d. Police are deployed directly to suspicious areas used as shelter, storage, and distribution of narcotics. They also conducts raids for the purpose of inquiry and investigation and even the arrest of people suspected in drug abuse. These raids are usually conducted in the venue of night-time entertainment as well as places where information is obtained from the society. This operation also includes doing raids on motor vehicles.
- e. Installation of billboards advertisement on the dangers of narcotics for the health and child future.
- f. Cooperating with BNNK and conducting cooperation with National Narcotics Board of East Java Province in the process of prevention, eradication, rehabilitation and others.

The following case data revealed by Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang City:

- In 2015 there are 171 cases of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Dangerous Drugs
- In 2016 there are 195 cases of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Dangerous Drugs
- In 2017 there are 267 cases of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Dangerous Drugs

This study took data from 2015 - 2016 - 2017. From these results, it can be ascertained that the drug problem has not decreased yet. It is predicted that it will increase in 2018. Researchers were trying to ask questions about the target area of operation that must be tightened. It is the area of Klojen - Lowokwaru - Blimbing which is an prone area of the spread of drugs. Here's the following data:

Year 2015

No. Map Render Amount

- 1 Klojen 40
- 2 Lowokwaru 41
- 3 Blimbing 32
- 4 Breadhea 18
- 5 Kdkandang 31
- 6 Outside Malang City 9
- Total 171

Year 2016

No. Map Render Amount

- 1 Klojen 38
- 2 Lowokwaru 43
- 3 Blimbing 35
- 4 Bonds 25
- 5 Kdkandang 37
- 6 Outside of Malang 18
- Total 195

Year 2017

No. Map Render Amount

- 1 Klojen 46
- 2 Lowokwaru 77
- 3 Blimbing 56
- 4 Breadfruit 35
- 5 Kdkandang 42
- 6 Outside Malang City 21
- Total 277

The type that revealed a lot in Malang is the type of drugs "Ganja" and "LL"

Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa* syn *Cannabis indica*) is a plant producing fiber, commonly known as psychotropic drugs because of the content of tetrahydrokanabinol (THC, tetra-hydro-cannabinol) substances that can make the wearer experience euphoria. Marijuana plants are usually made into marijuana cigarettes.

- Cannabis in the data revealed in 2015: 6674.63 Kg.
- Cannabis in the data revealed in 2016: 9487.31 Kg.
- Cannabis in the data revealed in 2017: 18248.45 Kg.

LL according to the Head of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Malang Regency, AKBP I Made Arjana, explains, double L aka cop koplo has been abused and includes to the type of illicit drugs. In fact, the real use of this drug is treating people with Parkinson's disease. Parkinson's is one of the neurological diseases causing the sufferer to experience tremors or uncontrolled movements on the hand:

- LL in data revealed 2015: 267659 Items / Pills.
- LL in data revealed in 2016: 79521 Items / Pills.
- LL in data revealed in 2017: 308782 Items / Pills.

Researchers formulate that the tactics of terror and drug trafficking are evidence of a link between drugs, terrorism, and insurgency. This starts from a number of small groups, as well as large or with groups oriented on the same source, purpose, and interest in the action. Most of the information on terrorism is collected by intelligence agencies and has been classified. Information from open sources is largely derived from media reports and non-governmental studies, organizations, and institutes of research.

Strategy Formulation

1. Consistency Enforcement Rules before Occurrence of Transformation of Drug Syndicates The Stronger

The researchers sees that drug can be a threat for organized crime groups that are able to take their positions on other black markets. Overall, drug sales continue to play an important role for organized, transparent crime groups and have also found increasingly untapped new ways to smuggle and sell their products and hide their profits to intimidate their rivals or to influence politicians and eliminate their enemies.

Hence, the researchers include a strategy formula. Moreover, the important thing is how the state is consistent in applying the rule of law for drug dealers. If law enforcement can always be mocked then the future of Indonesia will be lost to the drug war.

2. The State of Indonesia can not Stand Alone In Fighting Drug Storms

The research states that state institute is not strong enough to arrange for illegal drugs. Practically, anti-drug institutions in some countries do not have the capacity to perform their good functions, manage drugs and list drugs that are increasingly undetectable. The key point is there are misconceptions about current realities, and the confusion over whether drug law reform has been achieved or is merely desirable.

3. Increased Awareness of Organized Crime that Will affect on Open Drugs Sales Practice

Crime in recent years has been characterized by organized crime groups. They have always taken advantage of new opportunities. Organized crime groups always have a lot of ways and resources to adapt, such as counterfeiting, deceit, kidnapping and trafficking as a fair game.

4. Tighten up the Control of Narcotics-Terrorism Funding

In raising funds to support the operation of acts of terrorism, terrorist organizations in Latin America, Europe, the Middle East and various parts of the world turn out to rely on traditional criminal activities, including narcotics, drugs and counterfeiting. In fact, more than a few years now, law enforcement agencies have reported that there is an increase in cooperation between terrorist organizations and criminal actors. This is evidenced by terrorist activities, including attacks financed by illegal crimes, to perpetrators who have been convicted of crimes directly targeted by Hezbollah and Al Qaeda organizations.

V. CONCLUSION

1. Portrait of drug trafficking in Malang City has increased since 2015 until 2017. therefore, there is a trend of changing the pattern of theft into drug sellers to gets a bigger profit. Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang City should increase alertness and supervision of prone areas or not.

2. The strategy of Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang City is how to build consistent efforts with integrity as law enforcement officers. This is definitely important in eradicating drugs. Drugs themselves have a massive impact on destruction if they are not taken seriously. Malang city itself as a city of education should capable to defend its image to avoid lost generation. The rise of drug abuse forced Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang City to work extra in escorting the nation's future.

3. Developmental strategy of Drug Investigation Unit (Satreskoba) Malang City should look at academic studies discussing about cases handling regionally – nationally – internationally to add the study of strategies – new varied and effective strategy. Furthermore, what is often overlooked is how the state forms a profit campaign in eradicating drugs. It is one of the most efficient strategies to study so that state officials and drug dealers will have the conscience to commit unlawful acts. Stopping the demand will lost the supply.

Suggestion

1. For further research, it is desirable to examine in terms of philosophy. It is about why human beings are said to be victims who must be rehabilitated when they should have known their consequences that their action violates the law whether it is an attempt to truly awaken or it is only a protection system established to protect drug addicts who avoid being in jail.

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