



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](https://journal.iicet.org)
JPPi (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)
ISSN: 2502-8103 (Print) ISSN: 2477-8524 (Electronic)
Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jppi>



Obstacles and challenges to the national narcotics agency (BNN) of papua province in managing drugs trafficking and illicit goods (case study in Jayapura city)

Melyana Ratana Pugu, Made Selly Dwi Suryanti
International Relations FISIP, Cenderawasih University, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received Nov 09th, 2022
Revised Mar 29th, 2023
Accepted Aug 18th, 2023

Keyword:

National Narcotics Agency,
Drugs trafficking,
Illicit Goods,
Jayapura city

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the obstacles and challenges faced by the Papua Province National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in dealing with the trafficking of drugs and illegal goods in Jayapura City, Papua Province. The phenomenon of transnational crime is increasingly strengthened by the development of globalization, which has resulted in the blurring of national boundaries. One form of this crime is drug smuggling. This research was conducted using qualitative methods because the data presented is based on interviews and observations, so the results obtained are objective and actual. The results of this study show that eradicating the abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs cannot be done by just one person and requires cooperation from various elements of society and other parties such as the police and customs. BNN Papua has made various efforts to ensure that drug abuse and illicit trafficking disappear from Indonesia. Some of the activities carried out include educating the public, rehabilitating former users, and eradicating narcotics smuggling.



© 2023 The Authors. Published by IICET.
This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>)

Corresponding Author:

Melyana Ratana Pugu
Cenderawasih University
Email: puguratana@yahoo.com

Introduction

In the era of globalization, relations between countries are very close and not limited by distance. Each country began to "open" its doors and welcome other countries. This makes it easier for each country to cooperate with each other regardless of conventional state boundaries. Behind all the advantages and positive impacts of "disappearing" borders between countries, there are parties who take advantage of this facility to commit crimes between countries or better known as transnational crimes. Transnational crime is a form of crime that involves more than 1 country (Hasan, 2018). In accordance with the definitions and categories issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (United Office on Drugs and Crime, 2022), the form of transnational crime is not limited to war. There are several forms of crime involving several countries and can have a significant effect on the countries involved. UNODC provides 18 categories of transnational crimes which include illegal substance smuggling or the smuggling of prohibited substances. Life in modern times is very far from friendly; this can be seen from the high level of the busyness of society, high rates of depression, the number of children who lack parental attention, and so diverse activities carried out to the crowded activities in the evening hours, this can be seen from the many nightlife venues that open and develop. This greatly affects the pattern of people's lives, including the presence of drugs and narcotic substances (Hariyanto, 2018).

Substance smuggling is defined by UNODC as “global illicit trafficking involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances that are subject to substance prohibition laws”. Indonesia has long been fighting the use of illegal substances, data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) shows that from 2018-2020 there were 2,777 narcotics-related cases with the number of suspects reaching 4,357 people (BNN, 2020). Especially for the Papua area, there are 96 narcotics cases with 100 suspects from the range of 2018-2021 (BNN Papua, 2022). The narcotics case in Papua is closely related to the smuggling case from Papua New Guinea. In general, the type of narcotics trade that is traded is the type of marijuana which is channeled by sea using speedboats or through forest routes that have not been touched by humans (Sinaga, 2020). Narcotics-related cases involving foreigners are still happening today, where in March 2022 5 Papua New Guinea citizens and one Indonesian citizen were arrested in the vicinity of Argapura Pantai (Dewi Agustina, 2022).

The Papua Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNN Papua) continues to cooperate with various parties, such as the police and customs, to handle drug-related cases. The National Narcotics Agency is a non-ministerial government institution in Indonesia that has government duties in the field of narcotics prevention and eradication (Salmiadi, 2017). So that the eradication of narcotics must be carried out thoroughly, BNN has educated the public as one of the efforts to prevent, rehabilitate former users, and eradicate perpetrators and narcotics themselves. In an effort to reduce and eradicate narcotics trafficking, the Indonesian government relies on the police and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). The two authorities succeeded in uncovering many cases of smuggling and trafficking in narcotics carried out by international syndicates. In addition, the Police and BNN also established foreign cooperation to overcome cross-border narcotics trafficking (Andriansyah, 2014).

Narcotics are very useful and necessary in medicine and health services. However, if it is not in accordance with its designation or health standards, it can backfire on human health itself (Busnarma, 2019). According to Article 1 Point 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce pain, and cause dependence, which is divided into groups (Republik Indonesia, 2009). According to (Suyatna, 2018), in particular, Indonesia has also become one of the countries that has a fairly high level of narcotics use and circulation; there have even been several areas that have been used as locations for marketing and production of narcotics. In addition, the target of this drug crime is also increasingly widespread, no longer covering adults but having touched teenagers and even children. So that the youth, as a generation that is expected to become the successor of the nation, are increasingly vulnerable to being eaten away by addictive substances that destroy nerves. So the young man could not think clearly. As a result, the nation's resilient and intelligent generation of hope will remain only a memory (Dewi et al., 2022).

The rampant, unauthorized use of various types of narcotics and psychotropics in this country is increasingly serious and alarming and cannot be underestimated (Zulfa & Pramono, 2019). So in the efforts of the Papua New Guinea National Narcotics Agency to eradicate transnational crimes related to narcotics, there are several challenges. The biggest challenge is guarding Indonesia's 750-kilometer border with Papua New Guinea. Another challenge that can also be said to be an obstacle in eradicating Papua is the condition during the pandemic. Drug circulation does not stop or slow down during the pandemic; on the contrary, according to the Head of BNN Papua, the circulation and abuse of narcotics are increasing because of human resources (Jayapura, 2020). Drug addiction is caused by drug abuse coupled with excessive doses of use and withdrawal signs, which have the nature of addiction that is no longer restrained, a penchant for increasing doses, and physical and psychological dependence (Maharani, 2021).

Research conducted by (Nurlaelah et al., 2019) stated that the prevention strategy carried out by the national narcotics agency in implementing the eradication program was severely challenged, although in the eradication process optimal efforts have been made in extracting information about drug trafficking, but this is still very difficult to prevent drug trafficking because it can be seen from the increasing projection of the prevalence of the number of drug abusers from year to year so that neither the BNN nor the police are able to overcome the availability and circulation of drugs in the community. Furthermore, research conducted by Vina stated that the Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City faces a challenge in order to prevent illicit drug trafficking, namely the need to increase the number of personnel and add more budget to facilitate every matter related to illicit drug trafficking (Fadhuyahazis, 2019). This research will focus on the role of BNN Papua in overcoming obstacles and challenges in eradicating narcotics smuggling as a form of transnational crime. Research will be limited to looking at the role of BNN Papua in 2020-2021. So based on the description above, the researchers wanted to conduct research with the aim of analyzing the obstacles and challenges faced by the Papua Province National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in dealing with the trafficking of narcotics and illegal goods in Jayapura City, Papua Province.

Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. According to (Sugiyono, 2019), qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions. This research is presented based on the results of direct observations and interviews with BNN Papua, because in this case BNN Papua has the authority to eradicate transnational crime cases, so the data obtained are objective and actual. David William in (Moleong, 2017) said that qualitative research is a process of collecting data in a natural setting, using natural methods and carried out by a person or researcher naturally (Moleong, 2017). Another definition by Kirk and Miller states that qualitative research is a certain habit in social science that basically looks at human observations both in its area and in terms (Moleong, 2017). Another definition of.

Qualitative research methods are used to describe the role of the Papua Province National Narcotics Agency in eradicating drug smuggling. The technique used in collecting data is through in-depth interview research or in-depth interviews with state actors and non-state actors. The interview is conducted by the researcher, and when the interview begins, specific goals are to be achieved. Interview in qualitative research are purposeful talk preceded by some informal questions. Research interviews are more than just conversations and range from informal to formal. Although all conversations have certain transitional rules or controls by one or both participants, the rules in research interviews are stricter. Unlike in ordinary conversations, research interviews are aimed at obtaining information from one side only; therefore, asymmetrical relationships must be apparent. Researchers tend to direct interview toward the discovery of participants' feelings, perceptions, and thoughts. In this case, representatives from the Papua National Narcotics Agency and non-state actors such as representatives of Community Based Intervention (IBM). Another technique is through searching and reviewing library materials such as books, journals, newspapers, reports from certain institutions (library studies). Data obtained through documentation and interviews will be processed, interpreted and described in the form of words and elaborated through data verification.

Results and Discussions

The Crime of Illicit Drug Trafficking on the Indonesian-PNG Land Border Line

The border area of Indonesia is one of the fertile fields for transnational crime syndicates to carry out their crimes. This is due to the ineffectiveness of the security system in the country's border areas, both land borders and sea borders. This condition occurs because, so far, the border area is still considered as the backyard of a country and is an underdeveloped area that is difficult to reach and supervise by the regional government and the central government. However, the problem of transnational crime is not only experienced by Indonesia, but also by all countries in the world, including the superpower country, the United States of America. The same thing happened in the border areas in Indonesia, including the RI-PNG border area in Jayapura City.

According to health experts, drugs are actually psychotropic drugs that are commonly used to anesthetize patients when they want to operate or drugs for certain diseases with the intention of treatment, but now the perception is misused due to use that has exceeded the dose limit (Suryono in (Habibi, 2019)). According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 22 of 1997, narcotics are defined as substances or drugs derived from plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic that can cause or change consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence. Narcotics themselves are divided into three groups, namely groups I, II, and III where the difference lies on a very high scale (I: Opium, Coca, Marijuana and Heroin), medium scale (II: Morphine, Fentanyl, and Pethidine), and mild (III: Codeine and Ethyl Morphine). WHO defines narcotics as solid, liquid or injected substances that can change the function and structure physically and psychologically, excluding food, water and oxygen needed to maintain normal body functions (Winarto, 2014: 400).

In Jayapura City, the border area between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, there are still many very vulnerable rat trails which are the entry or cross path for transnational crimes in the form of illicit drug trafficking. This is because along the Indonesian-PNG border area, it is still surrounded by many forests that have not been touched by humans, and there are also no security guard posts for the two countries. This is what is used by a group of people who intentionally commit the crime of smuggling narcotics (illicit drug trafficking). However, sometimes there are activities that do not pass through the rat's path. as happened in various cases of smuggling narcotics (illicit drug trafficking). Not only on land borders, but these crimes also often use sea routes to smuggle drugs from PNG.

It is undeniable that the RI-PNG land border in Jayapura City is one of the land border routes that is very vulnerable to the occurrence of illicit drug trafficking (especially marijuana) from PNG. This is evidenced by

the number of smuggling cases that have been thwarted by the security forces, which continues to grow every year. Since 2013-2016, the smuggling cases that were successfully thwarted by the security forces were 7 cases with approximately 19 kg of marijuana caught with various smuggling motives. However, there are also many cases of illicit drug trafficking from PNG which have escaped and escaped the surveillance of the security forces. because a lot of smugglers go through rat lanes that are not monitored by security forces and have managed to escape into Indonesia, especially in the city of Jayapura. This is evidenced by the high rate of marijuana users in Jayapura City and its surroundings. At the Papua Province level, based on the results of the 2011 BNN survey, published in 2012, it was found that there were 5,000 novice users, 7,500 regular users, 250 addicted to injecting drugs, and 4,000 addicted to non-injecting drugs. If we add up this number, it reaches 0.8 percent of the population of Papua, and the largest user groups are teenagers and students. Meanwhile for drug cases alone in 2013 there were 136 drug cases and in 2014 there were 81 cases. This is evidenced by the high rate of marijuana users in Jayapura City and its surroundings. At the Papua Province level, based on the results of the 2011 BNN survey, published in 2012, it was found that there were 5,000 novice users, 7,500 regular users, 250 addicted to injecting drugs, and 4,000 addicted to non-injecting drugs. If we add up this number, it reaches 0.8 percent of the population of Papua, and the largest user groups are teenagers and students. Meanwhile for drug cases alone in 2013 there were 136 drug cases and in 2014 there were 81 cases. This is evidenced by the high rate of marijuana users in Jayapura City and its surroundings. At the Papua Province level, based on the results of a 2011 BNN survey, published in 2012, it was found that there were 5,000 novice users, 7,500 regular users, 250 addicted to injecting drugs, and 4,000 addicted to non-injecting drugs. If we add up this number, it reaches 0.8 percent of the population of Papua, and the largest user groups are teenagers and students. Meanwhile for drug cases alone in 2013 there were 136 drug cases and in 2014 there were 81 cases. If we add up this number, it reaches 0.8 percent of the population of Papua, and the largest user groups are teenagers and students. Meanwhile for drug cases alone in 2013 there were 136 drug cases and in 2014 there were 81 cases. If we add up this number, it reaches 0.8 percent of the population of Papua, and the largest user groups are teenagers and students. Meanwhile for drug cases alone in 2013 there were 136 drug cases and in 2014 there were 81 cases.

In July 2016, as many as 21 students in seven schools in Jayapura City, tested positive for using class one marijuana. This was found based on urine examination by the National Narcotics Agency of Papua Province in a number of high schools during July 2016. In addition, it is also known that throughout 2015 there were 174 users undergoing rehabilitation at BNN Papua. As many as 60 percent of the 174 users are students and university students. All of them consume marijuana originating from Papua New Guinea. Not only that, recently on 11 February 2017, the Nimbokrang Police of Jayapura Regency managed to arrest 87 minors who were proven to have used marijuana. This is, of course, very worrying.

From the data described above, it can be concluded that until now the use of marijuana types in Jayapura City has reached a very worrying level. The victims are not only youth/students, but children who are underage are also affected. If this is not addressed quickly, the dangers of marijuana-type drugs can damage the nation's next generation. According to the Papuan Provincial Police Chief Inspector General Paul Waterpauw, all illegal marijuana types circulating in Jayapura City all come from Papua New Guinea which were successfully smuggled into Indonesia, especially in Jayapura City. Indeed, until now there has been no definite information regarding where the marijuana-producing areas in PNG are. But last year, on September 7, 2016, joint TNI/POLRI officers managed to find half a hectare of marijuana fields in the RI-PNG land border area, precisely in Bompay Village, Keerom Regency. This marijuana field is 1.8-2 meters high, 3-4 months old and ready to harvest. There are allegations that these cannabis seeds were obtained or purchased from the state of PNG.

The Role of the Papuan National Narcotics Agency in Combating Drugs Smuggling

Trafficking of illegal drugs has been systematically organized and then looks to Indonesia as a potential market for international drug syndicates. This condition occurs because Indonesia has a large population, weak law enforcement, and high drug users. Law enforcement against drug crimes has been carried out by many law enforcement officials and has received many judges' decisions. Law enforcement should be expected to be an antidote factor to the increase in illicit trafficking and narcotics trafficking, but in reality, the more intensive law enforcement is, the more the illicit circulation and trafficking of narcotics will increase (Sagenta, 2017). In addition, this condition is followed by the difficult economic situation of the community, the increasing number of unemployed, and the need is not high, causing not a few people to fall into illegal activities to get big, fast, and easy profits. The illegal drug trade can also be said to be one of the easiest businesses to enter Indonesia by only requiring resources and funds. Until now, it can be said that Indonesia has become one of the main routes in the drug trade. Several reasons why Indonesia is an attractive target for drug smuggling are as follows: 1) The data states that 80% of the entrance to narcotics for Indonesia is by sea, while the remaining 20% is by land and air; 2) Weak supervision is also one of the causes of drug trafficking and human trafficking

in Indonesia; 3) Due to demand from consumers who need imported drug supplies, increasing drug abuse. This can be seen from the many inmates of drug cases in prison; 4) The strategy of drug distribution syndicates is carried out in stages that are disconnected from the supplier to the user level, including the withdrawal of money from drug sales is carried out in stages. These modes include packing, swallowing, and hiding in certain items.

Factors Causing the Crime of Illicit Drug Trafficking

The crime of illicit drug trafficking is one type of crime that is included in the category of transnational crime. This crime is a crime involving international crime organizations where the consequences are very damaging and detrimental to the state. This problem is not only experienced by Indonesia but also by all countries in the world. This is also what happened at the RI-PNG border in Jayapura City. The phenomenon of transnational crime such as illicit drug trafficking will have a major impact on reducing the sense of security in social life. This is in line with what was stated by Buzan, 1998 explaining that, security threats are translated not only to armed and political power (state), but are more dominated by factors in the form of population, transnational crime, natural resources, natural disasters and others. This is because the current threats are more directed at non-state actors such as individual security (human security).

The border area is one of the fertile fields for transnational organized crime syndicates. Crimes that occur in an organized manner at national borders are increasingly becoming a very serious problem for a country, because they do not only occur in land border areas, but also in maritime border areas that are bordering and have a relatively close distance or with sophistication of transportation technology, of course, they can be accessed easily, fast and easy. Things like this are happening in the border area of the Republic of Indonesia-PNG in Jayapura City. The RI-PNG land border area in Jayapura City is one of the fertile fields and access to illicit drug trafficking. This is evidenced by various cases of illicit drug trafficking that occurred in the Indonesia-PNG land border area as described by the researcher in the previous sub-chapter. Therefore, below, the researcher will explain what factors cause the crime of illicit drug trafficking on the Indonesian-PNG land border route.

Globalization Factor

Globalization does provide a lot of positive impacts on the lives of global people, such as the ease of communication technology, the unification of people in the world into a global society, easy access to information, the occurrence of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in various fields, and so on. However, globalization can also cause negative impacts, such as the occurrence of transnational crimes such as illicit drug trafficking.

The existence of the above transnational crime activities, including smuggling and drug trafficking, cannot be separated from the era of globalization which is marked by the emergence of information and communication technology that allows individual interactions between countries to be more intensive. Communication and exchange of information can be done quickly. The emergence of information and communication technology on the one hand "simplifies and satisfies" work, both for individuals and for an organization. But on the other hand it is also an instrument for criminals to increase the intensity of their operations both at the domestic and global levels, as stated by Thomas L. Friedman (in (Muhamad, 2016)), that technology encourages globalization which involves global integration,

The impact of cross-border relations and globalization has in turn resulted in the state being unable to optimally fulfill individual security, economic growth, social protection, and even individual rights. This means that the human security of a community is also threatened, which is caused by the inadequate protection efforts provided by the state. Things like this are happening in the RI-PNG Border area.

With globalization, bilateral cooperation between RI-PNG has been created in various fields, one of which is in the economic field, namely the existence of a common market for residents in the border areas of the two countries. This causes an increase in the number of border crossers, both traditional border crossers, and official border crossers who use passports and visas. Initially, the RI-PNG border was opened for economic activity in 1999, in accordance with the Basic Agreement on Border Arrangements Between The Republic of Indonesia and The Republic of Papua New Guinea. Before it was opened in 1999, there were around 10-20 border crossers per day. It was also done to go gardening and do trade traditionally by the two residents of the border area (Source: Jayapura City Border Management Agency 2015). However, when compared to now, the number of border crossers has reached 900-1000 people per day. It is from these factors that some people take the opportunity to commit illicit drug trafficking, such as the cases of catching the crime of illicit drug trafficking which the researchers have explained in the previous sub-chapters.

Cross-border Trade Factor

Cross-border trade between RI-PNG is the implementation of the agreement that has been agreed between the two countries in the Basic Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Papua New Guinea on Border Arrangements, Article 9 of 2013 regarding Customary Trade at Borders (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2013). However, before the agreement between the two countries related to cross-border trade, the residents of the two countries in the border areas had already carried out this cross-border trade activity.

The existence of cross-border trade between the two countries is of course very beneficial for both countries, especially residents in the border areas of the two countries. On the one hand, the existence of cross-border trade activities can certainly increase state income and also on the other hand, residents of the two countries who live in border areas do not have to bother going to cities to carry out buying and selling activities or to fulfill their daily needs.

To further simplify and facilitate this cross-border trade, the Papua Provincial Government through the Jayapura City Government built two markets located in the RI-PNG border area, namely: Marketing Point and Lhoncini, which were occupied by 173 traders. These two markets sell various types of goods, ranging from food, clothing, household appliances, electronic equipment and so on. The existence of these two markets has a very important role for PNG residents who live around the border. This is because merchandise in these two markets is much cheaper than the price of goods in PNG (Reinhold., & Ma'rif, 2008).

The existence of cross-border trade is one of the factors causing illicit drug trafficking cases. This can happen because CIQS officers are overwhelmed in guarding and observing traditional border crossers who want to go shopping at the Marketing Point and Lhoncini markets with the number of border crossers ranging from 900 to 1000 border crossers every day. The number of border crossers is more dominated by border crossers from PNG. Meanwhile, border crossers who come from Indonesia to PNG per day are only around 20-30 border crossers and even then, are only dominated by business people and local residents in Jayapura who want to shop in Vanimo City, PNG. This is because more PNG residents prefer to shop at Marketing Point and Lhoncini markets because of them. Consider that the goods sold in the Marketing Point and Lhoncini markets are cheaper when compared to the price of goods purchased in their country.

CIQS consists of Customs (Customs and Excise), Immigration, Quarantine, and Security (TNI/POLRI). The CIQS work system is for border crossers to enter Indonesia, they must first pass through the Immigration section which is supervised by approximately 10-15 officers who usually work alternately. After passing through Immigration, border crossers must pass through the Customs and Excise section which is supervised by 5-7 officers and only has one x-ray device. After passing the Customs and Excise inspection, border crossers can take transportation such as motorcycle taxis and chartered transportation and are monitored by security forces such as the TNI/POLRI. The quarantine department is usually not too involved in the inspection because it is very rare for border crossers to bring livestock for sale or plant seeds.

Although there is already a border crossing checkpoint above the Cross Border Post, there are still many border crossers who do not follow the procedures and only pass through the outer side of the checkpoint on the grounds that they are traditional border crossers who want to garden and shop. Besides that, many of the authorities in the border areas like CIQS allow this to happen, for the same reason that they are traditional border crossers who want to go gardening and shopping. Of course this is not in accordance with the SOP than it should be, and of course it can also be a threat in itself, such as the existence of elements who deliberately pretend to be traditional border crossers who want to garden and also shop when they are committing the crime of illicit drug trafficking.

According to the Head of Intelligence and Security at the Jayapura Police, Iptu Yan Viktor Makanuay, from several cases that were arrested in Jayapura City, there were some perpetrators who obtained contraband goods in the form of marijuana through traditional border crossers who passed through the Cross-Border Post on the grounds that they wanted to do gardening and shop at the Marketing Point market. Lhoncini.

RI-PNG Border Area as a Tourist Attraction

The RI-PNG border area in Jayapura City is now one of the most visited places by local and foreign tourists, who when visiting Jayapura City often take the time to visit this border area. The interesting thing that makes the RI-PNG border area a tourist destination is because in addition to being able to see the natural beauty on offer, visitors can also cross the border line without using a passport or Cross-Border Card to see the border area and capture images. (photographs) in PNG country. Besides that, usually the visitors do not only travel, but also shop.



Figure 1. Tourist Visitor Activities at the RI-PNG Border
(source: Personal documentation during the Internship 2022)

This tourist attraction in the border area is one part of the factors that cause the crime of illicit drug trafficking. This can happen because the visitors are not monitored properly by the CIQS. Visitors who come to visit besides do not have to go through the CIQS route, visitors can also directly use their vehicles until they reach the RI-PNG border gate, and after they finish visiting, they can directly return to their place of origin through the Border Crosser Post without being checked by CIQS officers. While the location of the Cross-Border Post is about 500 M behind the RI-PNG gates. Due to the lack of good supervision from security officers, smugglers use this to conduct transactions at the gates of the RI-PNG border. This is evidenced by several cases that were caught by the security forces. There is also a motive used by unscrupulous marijuana smugglers from PNG by pretending to be passengers and their colleagues from Jayapura City pretending to be transporting motorcycle taxis. However, they were arrested after passing through the Cross-Border Post and after being suspected by the security forces. From this problem, one of the factors for the occurrence of illicit drug trafficking is a tourist attraction in border areas.

One example of a case that was successfully arrested by the police was on July 7, 2016. At that time the police managed to arrest a PNG citizen who was carrying 2 kg of dried marijuana through the border crossing post by taking advantage of the thanksgiving moment held in the Indonesian border area. -PNG and with the reason of only visiting to see tourist attractions in border areas ("Postpol Members Failed Smuggling from Overseas"). And there are also cases like the one that the researcher has exemplified in the previous sub-chapter, namely, a student who was successfully arrested by the Border Police Post. Initially, the perpetrators pretended to travel on the RI-PNG border.

Lack of Security Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure at Cross Border Posts

The RI-PNG Cross-Border Post is still experiencing problems in securing and inspecting luggage carried by border crossers. This is because the RI-PNG Cross-Border Post still relies on generators (diesel engines) as a substitute for electricity. In addition, the existing x-ray inspection machines are not in very good condition and often have problems. If the x-ray machine encounters problems, Transboundary Postal Officers such as Customs and Excise are forced to carry out manual checks, and of course it is inefficient and very vulnerable to the occurrence of illicit drug trafficking. Besides that, the lack or lack of CIQS officers guarding the Cross Border Post is one of the weaknesses in supervising border crossers, especially those who deliberately want to smuggle illegal goods such as drugs and so on.



Figure 2. Condition of Facilities and Infrastructure at Customs and Excise Checkpoints
(source: Personal documentation during Internship)

Unofficial Border Crossing Path (Jalan Tikus)

The unofficial border crossing (rat road) is one of the best alternative routes used by unscrupulous drug smugglers from the state of PNG. It is undeniable that in the RI-PNG border area in Jayapura City, there are many rat trails that are often used to transact or smuggle marijuana-type drugs from PNG. This happens because the RI-PNG border area from Jayapuran to Merauke, almost all of which are still covered by forests, most of which have not been touched by humans. This was also acknowledged by the Head of the Papua Province Border and Foreign Cooperation Agency, ZusanaWanggai that there are still many rat roads along the RI-PNG border that are used as a marijuana distribution route (PLBN Development).RI-PNG PreventLimit Drugs Country").The same thing was conveyed by Lt. Col. Inf. A. YoyokPramonok (Dandim 1701/Jayapura), he said that there are still so many traditional pedestrian roads that do not yet have a Cross-Border Post, so it is feared that if they are not handled properly they will become areas for drug, marijuana, alcohol, and firearms smuggling. illegal activities that can endanger other communities in Jayapura City (BPP, 2015).

From the factors above, it is in the research and observations of researchers that are the factors causing the occurrence of illicit drug trafficking through the RI-PNG land border in Jayapura City. This can be seen from various criminal cases of illicit drug trafficking and the high crime rate and marijuana type drug cases both on the RI-PNG border, and in Jayapura City which researchers have described previously. This problem must be quickly addressed by both the Central Government and the Regional Government, because this problem has a very bad and detrimental impact on the country, especially for residents of border areas and residents in Jayapura City in the future. Besides that, the security management at the RI-PNG state border should be tightened.

Border management related to access management that, if border access is opened as wide as possible (with globalization and international cooperation such as the existence of a common market or cross-border market between RI-PNG) then from the aspect of its security must be managed very well. Besides that, government employees of the two countries such as; customs, police, immigration, transportation services, and health services need to be well prepared. As for security management, security activities at the border will be highly dependent on the foreign relations policy between the two countries, geographical and economic aspects. The most important thing is that the people of the two countries, especially those at the border, must be given an understanding and awareness about; illegal immigrants (illegal migrants), illicit goods (drugs, illegal firearms, etc.), health hazards, and military attacks.

Consumer Demand for Marijuana Types of Narcotics From PNG

The factor causing the crime of illicit Drug Trafficking on the RI-PNG border line is the real factor or root of the problem that causes illicit Drug Trafficking on the RI-PNG border line. Why do researchers say that, because of the number of cases that researchers have described in previous chapters, it is impossible for this to happen if there is no demand for marijuana-type narcotics from PNG itself. Due to the demand, resulting in cases of illicit Drug Trafficking will never end. Therefore, the Government must cooperate and must work

extra hard in order to break the chain of demand for marijuana type narcotics originating from the PNG country itself.

Forms of Combating Transnational Crime Drugs Smuggling

Papua's closest neighbor is Papua New Guinea. With a land border area, this geographical location opens up greater opportunities for narcotics smuggling from Papua New Guinea. So that the concentration of BNN focuses on monitoring narcotics syndicates from neighboring countries. Efforts made by the Papua Province BNN in tackling narcotics smuggling from Papua New Guinea, namely preventive and repressive efforts.

Preventive Effort

1) Formation of an interdiction team at the Airport and Seaport The interdiction team is a combination of several related agencies that have jurisdiction or authority to prevent or monitor goods that are suspicious or inappropriate or do not meet the customs formalities that have been stipulated in the law. The agencies that join the interdiction team are: BNN Papua Province, Police (narcotics directorate) Papua Pilda, Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Immigration Division, Drug and Food Control Agency of Papua Province. The purpose of the interdiction team is an effort made to break the narcotics indication; 2) Interdiction Team Coordination Meeting To improve the prevention, eradication, abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, the National Narcotics Agency of Papua Province held an interdiction team meeting with the relevant agencies. The coordination meeting of the interdiction team was held to address the problems and obstacles faced in tackling narcotics smuggling; 3) Inspection and Installation Using X-Ray Machine Detection Equipment The Papua Provincial Government has tightened the security of entrances on the island of Papua, both at Sentani airport and at official ports, smuggling of goods that endanger the security of the Papua province, namely by operating an X-Ray machine detection device. X-Ray is a tool used to detect all passenger luggage that can quickly detect it without opening bags, suitcases and so on because X-rays can penetrate by issuing a signal if there are suspicious items.

Repressive Effort

1) Securing evidence and securing narcotics smugglers or narcotics couriers. Securing evidence is an important thing in evidence. Evidence can ensnare perpetrators based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and laws relating to customs, if more than 5 grams of perpetrators can be punished for life. Securing narcotics smugglers or couriers is an effort made by officers so that the perpetrators do not do things they don't want; 2) Take action against perpetrators found to be involved in drug smuggling. In taking action against the perpetrators, the Papua Province Interdiction Team has the authority to take action that is proven to have carried out narcotics smuggling carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations on narcotics smuggling carried out by the courier or smuggling may be subject to criminal sanctions based on the Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics with Article 113 paragraph 1 and 2.

Efforts to prevent and eradicate abuse and or illicit trafficking of narcotics from Papua New Guinea in Papua are not easy. This is inseparable from the Papua Province which is a direct border area with Papua New Guinea, as well as the modes used to smuggle narcotics in Papua using various modes to deceive officers. There are many obstacles faced by BNN Papua Province in tackling narcotics smuggling from Papua New Guinea, many efforts have been made by BNN so that narcotics smuggling from Papua New Guinea can be overcome. As described above, BNN's efforts to tackle narcotics smuggling have been described. However, cases of narcotics smuggling from Papua New Guinea every year keep popping up.

Apart from that, the obstacles faced so far by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Papua Province in tackling the smuggling of narcotics from Papua New Guinea by air include body pack mode, swallowing, and smuggling using package delivery services. In addition to the air route, BNN's constraints on land routes, the Papua Province BNN cannot directly monitor vehicles passing on land. The Papua Province BNN cannot monitor or directly check on vehicles that pass on land, because the Papua Province BNN only relies on information. While the information is sometimes inaccurate, such as the characteristics of the vehicle's identity. This makes it difficult for the Papua Province BNN to arrest or prevent perpetrators. Meanwhile on the sea route too. The existence of illicit ports or the presence of narcotics smuggling rats on the sea route has yet to be maximally addressed because there are still unofficial ports used by smugglers.

Discussion

The RI-PNG border area is one of the state borders that directly borders with neighboring countries, which is located in Wutung Village, Mosso Village, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City, Papua Province. Broadly speaking, the security problems that occur at the RI-PNG border are problems that are classified as non-traditional security threats in the form of the threat of illicit drug trafficking. This is in line with the results of research conducted by (Muhamad, 2016), that the threat experienced by the state today is a threat that is more non-violent. traditional. This is because the actor is no longer the state, but rather to non-state actors and the

threat is no longer the state but rather to individuals or residents within the state itself. This is of course inseparable from what Buzan said that the threats currently faced by countries in the world are no longer threats in the form of traditional threats in the form of conflict (strategic military) or threats to sovereignty from a country, but more non-traditional threats (human security) such as the threat of transnational crime, human trafficking, illegal fishing, and so on.

It is no longer an open secret that the RI-PNG border line is one of the routes used by transnational crime syndicates to commit illicit drug trafficking. This border line is indeed a very easy target, this is supported by the location and condition of the border area which stretches for 820 km from Jayapura in the north to the mouth of the Bensbach river, Merauke in the south. Coupled with the condition of the border area which is still surrounded by many forests, most of which have not been touched by humans. However, the basis for the occurrence of illicit drug trafficking on the RI-PNG border is due to the globalization factor. With globalization, the connectedness and openness of the Republic of Indonesia with the State of PNG is created. This is the first access to the entry of the crime of illicit drug trafficking. We know that globalization does not only have a positive impact on a country, but also has a negative impact on the country, for example, the threat of illicit drug trafficking on the Indonesian-PNG border. Things like this are also happening in other regions and in other countries. As an example of the results of research conducted by Dr. PushpitaDus in his paper entitled "Drug Trafficking in India, A Case for Border Security", stated that the border route is an easy target for transnational crime organizations in the form of narcotics smuggling crimes. This should be the main focus for local governments and local governments to immediately address and tighten security management in border areas. If border access is opened as wide as possible, then the security aspect or security management must also be managed very well. Security activities at the border will depend on the foreign relations policy between the two countries, geographical and economic aspects. The most important thing is that the people of the two countries, especially those at the border, must be given an understanding and awareness about; illegal immigrants (illegal migrants), illicit goods (drugs, illegal firearms etc.), health hazards, and military attacks.

From the results of research conducted by researchers, there are several factors that support the occurrence of illicit drug trafficking through the RI-PNG state border in Jayapura City. Factors that support the occurrence of this crime are globalization factors, cross-border trade factors, the RI-PNG border area as a tourist attraction, the lack of security supporting facilities and infrastructure at the Cross-Border Post, and unofficial border crossing lanes (rat trails). From the results of the researcher's research, these five factors cause the crime of illicit drug trafficking to occur through the RI-PNG state border in Jayapura City. These five factors are also the cause of the increasing number of marijuana crime cases in Jayapura City. This is evidenced by the increasing use of marijuana types (starting from dealers and users) from various circles. However, what is very worrying is that the use of this type of marijuana is dominated by teenagers and students ranging from college students to underage children who are still in junior high school. If left like this, in the future the problem of drug abuse of this type of marijuana will damage the nation's young generation, especially those in Jayapura City. Drug abuse also affects the body and mental-emotional health of the wearer. If it is consumed more often, especially in excess amounts, it will damage the health of the body, the mind, and social functions in society. The influence of drugs on adolescents can even be more fatal because it hinders the development of their personality (Lubis, 2018). From the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that access to narcotics distribution is one of the important points in efforts to deal with narcotics abuse, especially in the Papua region. This handling is not easy to do considering the geographical condition of Papua which is directly adjacent to Papua New Guinea. However, prevention and handling efforts must be followed by cooperation from various parties such as customs, pelindo, BNN, and the police, immigration, quarantine.

Conclusions

Based on the description above and the results of research conducted by researchers, there are several factors that support the occurrence of illicit drug trafficking through the RI-PNG state border in Jayapura City. Factors that support the occurrence of this crime are the globalization factor, the cross-border trade factor, the RI-PNG border area as a tourist attraction, the lack of security supporting facilities and infrastructure at cross-border posts, and illegal cross-border routes (rat tracks). From the research results of the researchers, these five factors led to the criminal act of illicit drug trafficking across the RI-PNG state border in Jayapura City. These five factors are also the cause of the increase in cannabis crime cases in Jayapura City. This is evidenced by the increasingly widespread use of cannabis types (starting with dealers and users) by various groups. However, what is very concerning is that the use of this type of marijuana is dominated by teenagers and students, ranging from college students to minors who are still in junior high school. If left like this, in the future the problem of cannabis drug abuse will damage the nation's young generation, especially in Jayapura City. From

the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that access to narcotics circulation is one of the important points in the effort to tackle narcotics abuse, especially in the Papua region. Handling this is not easy considering the geographical conditions of Papua, which is directly adjacent to Papua New Guinea. However, efforts to prevent and handle it must be followed by cooperation from various parties, such as customs, Pelindo, BNN, the police, immigration, and quarantine.

References

- Andriansyah, A. P. (2014). *Indonesia Sebagai Wilayah Operasi Strategis Sindikat Narkotika Internasional Tahun 2012-2013*. Upn" Veteran" Jawa Timur.
- Bnn. (2020). *Data Statistik Penanganan Kasus Narkotika*. Retrieved From Pulitdatin Badan Narkotika Nasional. <https://Puslitdatin.Bnn.Go.Id/Portfolio/Data-Statistik-Kasus-Narkoba/>
- Bnn Papua. (2022). *Statistik P4gn*. Retrieved From Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Papua. <https://Papua.Bnn.Go.Id/>
- Busnarma, T. (2019). Penerapan Sanksi Pidana Denda Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Dan Peredaran Gelap Narkotika Di Pengadilan Negeri Padang. *Soumatera Law Review*, 2(1), 172–192.
- Dewi Agustina. (2022). *5 Warga Negara Papua Nugini & Seorang Wni Ditangkap Di Jayapura Terkait Kasus Narkoba*. Tribun Papua. <https://www.tribunnews.com/Regional/2022/03/22/5-Warga-Negara-Papua-Nugini-Seorang-Wni-Ditangkap-Di-Jayapura-Terkait-Kasus-Narkoba>
- Dewi, E., Ulfa, K., & Safirussalim, S. (2022). Strategi Badan Narkotika Nasional Dalam Penanggulangan Narkotika Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Indonesia. *Al-Ijtimai: International Journal Of Government And Social Science*, 7(2), 143–156.
- Fadhyuhazis, F. R. (2019). *Strategi Badan Narkotika Nasional Kota Banda Aceh Dalam Mencegah Peredaran Gelap Narkoba Pada Kalangan Remaja*. Uin Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.
- Habibi, H. (2019). *Hambatan Komunikasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Kota Banda Aceh Dalam Menanggulangi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba*. Uin Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.
- Hariyanto, B. P. (2018). Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Peredaran Narkoba Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Daulat Hukum*, 1(1).
- Hasan, M. I. (2018). Kejahatan Transnasional Dan Implementasi Hukum Pidana Indonesia. *Lex Crimen*, 7(7).
- Jayapura. (2020). *Peredaran Narkotika Di Papua Meningkatkan Selama Pandemi Covid-19*. Papuabangkit.Com. <https://Papuabangkit.Com/2020/09/16/Peredaran-Narkotika-Di-Papua-Meningkat-Selama-Pandemi-Covid-19/>
- Lubis, Z. (2018). *Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Kota Medan (Studi Pada Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Sumut)*.
- Maharani, T. A. (2021). *Upaya Rehabilitasi Bagi Penyalahguna Narkotika Oleh Badan Narkotika Nasional (Bnn) Kota Pekanbaru*. Universitas Islam Riau.
- Moleong, L. J. (2017). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. In *Bandung: Pt Remaja Rosdakarya*.
- Muhamad, S. V. (2016). Kejahatan Transnasional Penyelundupan Narkoba Dari Malaysia Ke Indonesia: Kasus Di Provinsi Kepulauan Riau Dan Kalimantan Barat. *Jurnal Politica Dinamika Masalah Politik Dalam Negeri Dan Hubungan Internasional*, 6(1).
- Nurlaelah, N., Harakan, A., & Mone, A. (2019). Strategi Badan Narkotika Nasional (Bnn) Dalam Mencegah Peredaran Narkotika Di Kota Makassar. *Gorontalo Journal Of Government And Political Studies*, 2(1), 24–31.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia. (2013). *Perjanjian Dasar Antara Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Dengan Pemerintah Papua Nugini Tentang Pengaturan Perbatasan Pasal 9 Tahun 2013 Tentang Perdagangan Adat Di Perbatasan*.
- Republik Indonesia. (2009). *Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika*.
- Sagenta, D. (2017). *Eksistensi Badan Narkotika Nasional Dalam Memberantas Peredaran Jaringan Narkotika Internasional*. Perpustakaan.
- Salmiadi. (2017). *Upaya Pemerintah Kecamatan Geumpang Kabupaten Pidie Dalam Mengatasi Peredaran Narkoba*.
- Sinaga, M. (2020). Kejahatan Transnasional Melalui Perdagangan Barter Narkoba Di Kawasan Perbatasan Ri & Papua New Guinea. *Masyarakat Indonesia*, 45(1), 61–75.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D*. Bandung: Cv Alfabeta.
- Suyatna, U. (2018). Evaluasi Kebijakan Narkotika Pada 34 Provinsi Di Indonesia. *Sosiohumaniora*, 20(2), 168–176.
- United Office On Drugs And Crime. (2022). *Global Programme Against Transnational Organized Crime: Results Of A Pilot Study Of Forty Selected Organized 22- Part I: The Problem Of Transnational Crime Criminal Groups In Sixteen Countries*. Vienna.
- Zulfa, A., & Pramono, T. (2019). Upaya Badan Narkotika Nasional (Bnn) Kota Kediri Dalam Menanggulangi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba. *Jurnal Mediasosian: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Administrasi Negara*, 3(2).