

Overcoming Transnational Organized Crime Commitment Through Border Management at Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base

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Abstract

Husein Sastranegara, one of Indonesia's Civil Enclaves, serves as a gateway to national borders, making it a potential entry point for a variety of Transnational Organized Crimes. Indonesian Air Force is entrusted with maintaining security and defense throughout the country's borders, particularly at Husein Sastranegara Airport, which is frequently used by civil society for a variety of functions. This pressing need necessitates the establishment of a system of border management, sometimes known as border management. The purpose of this study is to examine Husein Sastranegara's Border Management strategy for combating transnational organized crime, with a particular emphasis on four pillars of border security. The writing for this research is based on descriptive qualitative research methods, data study techniques, and case studies as the foundation for the research. In accordance with the findings of this study, the implementation of Husein Sastranegara's Border Management has met each of the four elements, which are as follows: 1) government policy that borders directly, 2) political influence on the border community, 3) market forces and trade flows, and 4) border community culture

Keywords— border management; civil enclaves; husein literary country; transnational organized crime

INTRODUCTION

The demand for Husein Sastranegara Airport as a commercial airport grows in 2019. People still chose the airport as their destination despite the government announcing the role transfer to Kertajati Airport. The Bandung Regional Government has stated that it supports Husein Sastranegara aircraft routes continuing to operate as commercial flights (Solehudin, 2019). With the reintroduction of this duty, Husein Sastranegara became a Civil Airport and Military Air Base. However, there are several reasons why security issues arise during shared use. Sure, Husein Sastranegara has seen these atrocities. Smuggling illegal firearms to marine commodities like lobster is a type of terrorism (Hana, 2018).

Violations of the law have the potential to harm Husein Sastranegara's security if allowed uncontrolled. As a result, they will continue to commit crimes since they believe the security at Husein Sastranegara is weak and easy to breach. Of course, this has ramifications for the locals' mental health. People will be afraid to visit and even use airport facilities because they believe threats will follow them while they are there.

Insecurity will impact the country in two ways. First, crime will continue to occur at the airport, causing the area to lose its defense and security status. Second, if left unchecked, it will endanger the local population's survival. They can't work due of a sense of insecurity that would eventually damage regional revenues. The region's economy will be weak, and its

people will be restricted to their own land due to the lack of secure transit to other locations, especially those whose economies are concentrated on Java's island. Deployment of Indonesian Air Force troops to protect border areas from various threats is also shown to countries bordering Indonesian territory. In addition, several legal infractions in Husein Sastranegara will jeopardize Indonesia's national security. The air force, which also operates at the airport, is entrusted with maintaining security (DPR, 2004).

The events in Husein Sastranegara demonstrate that a Civil Enclave does not automatically guarantee a sense of security for the place and its people. There are still many opportunities for predictable and unexpected crime. So, to respond to all threats in Husein Sastranegara, civil-military collaboration is required. This is built on shared use of civilians and military thus both must cooperate. The two are cooperating more on civil-military activities in Husein Sastranegara.

Civil-military interaction by Husein Sastranegara However, it focuses on how the Indonesian Air Force and civilians work together to manage national boundaries. In other words, the Air Force targets PT Angkasa Pura, Immigration, Customs, Airport Police/Police, and the Air Transportation Service. For Husein Sastranegara, the engagement of numerous of these factors is critical because the security system regulates not just equipment and supplies but also human resources and the institutions/organizations that manage them.

Transnational Organized Crime must be tackled by highlighting national borders on land, sea, and air. Thus, the Indonesian Air Force, charged with national defense, must be able to manage current resources to prevent illegal people and activities from crossing borders. From the security at the Immigration Section, goods inspection by Customs and Excise, to security in the Husein Sastranegara environment through stringent guarding by the Airport Police, and the use of airlines in committing these crimes. At Husein Sastranegara, several parties are optimally

involved in Border Management. This study examines Husein Sastranegara's Border Management to combat Terrorism.

Literature Review

Border Management

Borders between countries are a territorial marker that separates one country from another, which can cause conflict. Borders between countries also assert that a country's sovereignty is mirrored in its border security management. To oversee the border security of each country, an agreement between two or more countries is required. Because if no agreement is reached, the problem of boundary claims becomes one of the major sources of strife and war in human history (Zacher, 2001).

Regional borders are imaginary lines that separate the territory of one country from the territory of another country on land, sea, or air (customs free zone). Border management collaboration improves the management of products and passengers for both trade and investment operators. By obtaining early information about supply chain procedures and systems, either through a single window portal or directly from customers.

Border management entails ensuring that individuals and things crossing the border comply with the law. That is, how institutions' infrastructure is constructed and administered. Users are encouraged to comply with regulations, and Violators are recognized and dismissed/rejected. Modern infrastructure and equipment are required to achieve these three things without affecting legitimate trade or producing intolerable waits at borders or congestion in neighboring nations (or within their own country). Nonetheless, the law supervises the procedures.

Coordinated Border Management (CBM) discusses how better collaboration between border agencies can increase regulatory efficiency and effectiveness at home and abroad. The evolution of the CBM concept serves as a theoretical basis for future policy development. Coordination and cooperation among all essential agencies and organizations involved in border security and regulatory

requirements for passengers, commodities, and conveyances is required for better border administration. The government must also improve border control.

To manage borders, Mariya Polner (Coordinated Border Management (CBM): from Theory to Practice, 2011) states that public service organizations must work together across portfolio boundaries to achieve common goals. For all regulatory agencies concerned in border security and regulatory obligations that apply to people, products and conveyances crossing international borders, CBM can be defined as a rational manner of managing border operations. In order to enable trade and travel, a coordinated border management system must provide border security.

Coordination of national and international collaboration among all appropriate authorities and institutions involved in border security and trade facilitation to develop and administer an open but controlled and safe border. The notion is further expanded by distinguishing three degrees of cooperation: intra-service, inter-agency, and international (including cooperation with neighboring countries and other countries).

Generally, state border guards are controlled by civil or paramilitary law enforcement. Protecting the country's security by observing land and sea borders and checking people and vehicles at open gate points are its duties. Then the immigration officials must enforce entry/exit limits, ensure passport/travel document validity, identify and investigate crimes, and aid those in need of protection. Customs is a financial agency that regulates the movement of goods across national boundaries. Import and export tariff and tax systems, and human, animal, and plant health protection are all functions of the WHO.

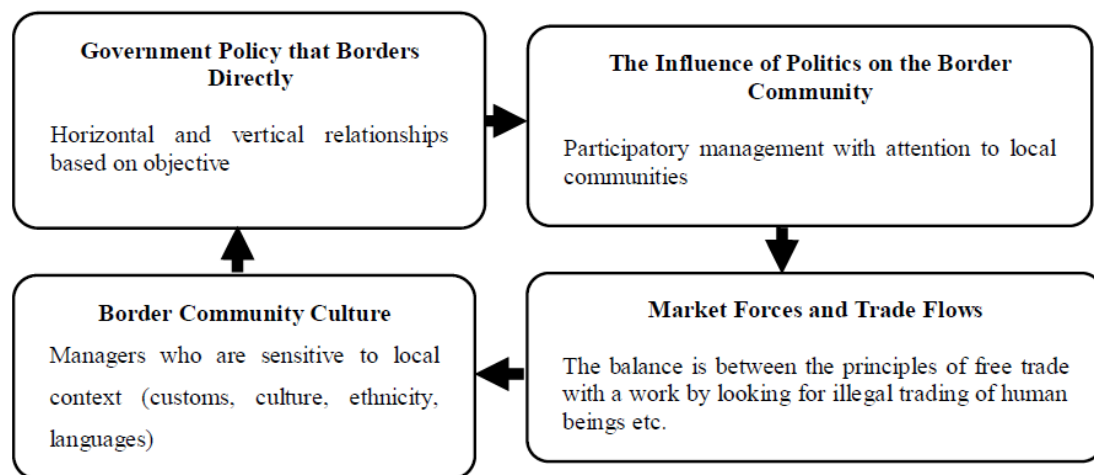
An integrated approach to border management reform is necessitated by the wide range of institutions and national and international

interests involved. Creating open, controlled, and safe borders is a delicate task. Problems with national boundaries include mismanagement, enemy protection, and delimitation and demarcation in the negotiation process. Border security efforts on land, sea, and air are still an issue.

It focuses on cross-border actions when it comes to border management. In terms of sovereignty, the state's borders reflect whether or not a nation is sovereign. The main issue is economic, which includes both legal and illicit activity that cross state boundaries, such as illegal logging, fishing theft, and so on. Borders are typically a country's front porch, where the good or bad identity of a country can be recognized from the management of borders. Border concerns stem not just from poor border administration, but also from unresolved delimitation and demarcation issues (Aditya, 2007).

National unity, national progress, and domestic interests are all functions of borders. According to Brunet-Jailly (2017), border management must consider the four pillars of border security.:

- 1) Direct government policies. There are two types of relationships: horizontal (between equal government agencies) and vertical (between government agencies with distinct hierarchies of authority; central, provincial..
- 2) The impact of political variables on border residents (the influence of political on the border community).
- 3) Market and trade pressures. This issue is vital in choosing border management since it affects the economic function of borders in countries that value free trade.
- 4) Border Community Culture.



Source: (Brunet-Jailly 2017)

The Four Elements of Border Security

The four border administration factors above have significant values that can be used to uncover patterns of border security management in Indonesia. Choosing between a soft and firm border might be difficult. As stated previously, free trade cannot be used as a sole justification for opening borders. So the state must be forced to close the border to reduce security risks. So, while the border must be opened to allow for easy traffic flow, it must also be restricted for security reasons.

The airport is the gateway to a region/country and can be viewed as a sign of a border between two regions/countries. This role transports people and things from all around the world. When activities cross regional/national borders, airport security must be ensured by effective coordination between the institutions/institutions responsible for regulating security. These are the features of organized transnational crime that are often tied to the provision of unlawful goods and services that have a high potential to include Husein Sastranegara Airport in running the distribution chain.

Methodology

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods with data study techniques and case studies as the basis for writing. This method was chosen because qualitative research can be carried out by researchers to describe the object of research as a phenomenon of Civil

Enclave. This study will highlight the Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base as a Civil Enclave.

Discussion

As previously stated, the researcher used Brunet-Jailly, 2017. According to Husein Sastranegara, border security includes:

1. Government policy that borders directly

Transnational Organized Crime demands a multi-faceted strategy to Border Management Reform. Border control is a complex responsibility that involves multiple authorities. Vertical relations highlight collaboration with the Indonesian Air Force Base at the national level. Gradually, all security agencies in West Java will be organized around the Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base. Air Force Military Police (POM AU) at Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base coordinated with Regency/City, District and Village. This vertical relationship is evident when the President of the Republic of Indonesia and Asia Africa Conference (KAA) member delegations visit Bandung.

The Indonesian Air Force also has a horizontal interaction with equal government agencies. As a rule, the state border guards are controlled by a civil or paramilitary law enforcement body, such as the Air Force or PT Angkasa Pura II. To detect risks from Transnational Organized Crime, it monitors land and air borders, checking people and vehicles at approved entry points. Also responsible for enforcing entry/exit

restrictions, ensuring passport/travel document validity, investigating crimes, and protecting vulnerable individuals is the Immigration Party. And the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, a financial service, normally controls the flow of goods across national boundaries. Import and export tariff and tax systems, as well as human, animal and plant health protection are all functions of the WHO. Organized transnational crime that occurs both inside and outside the Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base's jurisdiction zone.

2. The influence of political on the border community

Husein Sastranegara International Airport is a border location that requires protection. Civilians play a vital part in the defense and security system. Thus, as stated in Article 30 Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, citizens have the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the country. Volunteering for the TNI and Police immediately implements the universal people's defense and security system. It can also be done indirectly, by contributing to the implementation of the universal people's defense and security system for national defense.

Concerning Husein Sastranegara International Airport, the TNI-AU military apparatus and civilians must work together, as future threats from Transnational Organized Crime will not only come from abroad, but also from within and outside the country, necessitating cohesion and solidarity between the two. This means that the Husein Sastranegara International Airport environment is not only handled by the military, but also by citizens. In practice, civil refers to strata of society such as sub-district, village/hamlet. The news that two terrorist suspects rented a house adjacent to the Bandung Husein Sastranegara Airport runway as part of the infrastructure to carry out terror acts can be understood. Residents who suspected the culprits' conduct alerted authorities to their presence (Merdeka.com, 2013).

3. Market forces and trade flows

Husein Sastranegara's security must be aimed at promoting regional development and

synchronizing economic progress. Border Management must be adapted to the priorities and potentials of West Java, notably Bandung, to match the pattern of economic growth. Development of border areas based on a welfare strategy to improve local residents' livelihoods and a security approach to ensure peaceful cohabitation.

In the execution of Border Management, Husein Sastranegara is the access to economic growth. Husein Sastranegara attracts local and global tourists with diverse business objectives by removing the threat of Transnational Organized Crime. The economic interests in question are 1) tourism, which accelerates trade, and 2) tourists visiting Bandung for business and investment.

Moreover, the benefits of Bandung, the Asian-African Conference's Capital, have accelerated trade activity. Every year, there are routine activities, such as the Annual Event in Bandung. The Annual Event will attract numerous MSME contributors to economic activity. However, businesses from ASEAN countries like Malaysia and Singapore often visit Bandung to deal (Paris van Java). The Husein Sastranegara International Airport, whose security is backed up by military forces, will also feel safer to conduct business.

The low number of foreigner-related offenses proves that. This signifies that the deployment of Border Management has succeeded in enhancing local and tourist security in Bandung. The Indonesian Air Force at the Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base successfully addressed the cases in conjunction with institutions horizontally and vertically.

4. Border community culture

The fact that Husein Sastranegara Airport is a magnet for people and goods, especially economic and business interests, proves globalization. The phenomenon of globalization is increasingly felt in Indonesia (Bandung City), causing the boundaries of the territory to blur, allowing anyone to freely enter and exit another country's sovereign territory. Likewise, acculturation. The Sundanese majority in Bandung City is now learning foreign languages such as English, Malay, Mandarin,

and Japanese. The more often locals do business with local and foreign tourists, the faster the outside culture is assimilated.

Husein Sastranegara's Border Management is based on the four elements listed above. Border Management at Husein Sastranegara Airport has achieved these four elements.

Conclusion

From the description above, this study concludes that the prevention of Transnational Organized Crime at the Husein Sastranegara Air Base as a Civil Enclave in Indonesia is carried out through the implementation of Border Management. According to Brunet-Jailly, 2017, the implementation of Border Management at Husein Sastranegara International Airport has fulfilled four elements of border security, namely 1) government policy that borders directly, 2) the influence of political on the border community, 3) market forces and trade flows, and 4) border community culture.

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