



Crime Prevention Conducted by the Task Unit of Patrol Ship Ditpolairud Baharkam Polri Against Transnational Crime Cases in the Indonesian Water Area (Case Study: Transnational Crime in the Riau Archipelago)

I Made Yudha Suwikarma¹; Surya Nita²

¹ School of Strategic and Global Studies, Police Science Study Program, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

² Police Science Study, SKSG, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: suwikarmamade48@gmail.com, surya.nita@ui.ac.id

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze the characteristics of transnational crime, the factors that become obstacles and support for transnational prevention efforts, and to analyze the strategy of crime prevention carried out by the Patrol Ship Task Force Ditpolair Korpolaairud Baharkam Polri in the case of Transnational Crime in the Riau Archipelago. The field research method is supported by a literature study with a qualitative approach. The results of the analysis show that the Riau Archipelago is an important transit route for various transnational crimes, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, ship theft, sea robbery, and forestry crimes. Strategic ports and vast waterways in the region facilitate illegal activities by transnational syndicates. Addressing this problem requires international cooperation, increased supervision, strong law enforcement, and public awareness and education. However, there are several obstacles to prevention, such as unclear institutional regulations, overlapping jurisdictions, and a lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies. Inadequate human resources, tendencies to corruption, and the absence of specific terms of detention hinder law enforcement efforts. On the positive side, the presence of the Patrol Boat Task Force and well-trained personnel supports the prevention of transnational crime. Integrated cross-sectoral cooperation, increased patrols, effective communication, and empowerment of resources are essential in combating transnational crime. This holistic approach is in line with the principles of sustainable tourism, which aim to create a safe, stable and sustainable environment for local communities and the tourism sector in the Riau Archipelago.

Keywords: *Crime Prevention; Transnational Crime; Territorial Waters*

Introduction

This research was conducted to examine *crime prevention* carried out by the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force Korpolaairud Baharkam POLRI against *transnational crime cases* in Indonesian waters with a

case study of *transnational crime* in the Riau Archipelago. As it is understood that transnational crime or *transnational crime* is inseparable from the development of the current era of globalization. *Transnational crime* can be said to be the negative side of globalization (Wang & Wang, 2009) .

The globalization that followed, accompanied by the development of massive information and communication technology and the increasing number of heterogeneous immigrants, made relations between nations, between communities and between individuals closer and interdependent and mutually influencing each other, which made the world seem borderless (borderless world) . Movement between countries is increasingly high, creating new problems that arise between countries called transnational crime or *transnational crime*. Not only happening in Indonesia, this transnational crime phenomenon has also penetrated all corners of the world (Caballero-Anthony, 2008) .

The United Nations (UN) defines *transnational crime* or transnational crime as "*as offenses whose inception, prevention and/or direct or indirect effects involved more than one country*". Based on this understanding, *transnational crime* or transnational crime is committed by a group of people who are specially formed, committing crimes in certain periods, is a form of crime committed which will be threatened with imprisonment for years or it could be life imprisonment or even the death penalty. and in achieving goals, crimes are committed directly or indirectly in order to gain benefits both materially and financially (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2019).

Conducive maintenance of kamtibmas is one of the entry points to achieving national development, namely by realizing security and public order that is able to protect, protect and serve the community. Another entry point in realizing national development is by realizing Indonesia as a world maritime axis capable of upholding its state sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation from all security threats on the basis that Indonesia is an archipelagic country the largest in the world which has the potential to become the World Maritime Axis. Indonesia itself is one of the countries that has the largest sea area in the world, an ocean area of 5.8 million km² (consisting of a territorial sea area of 0.3 million km² , an area of 2.95 million km² of archipelagic waters , and an area of the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone 2.55 million km²). With this sea area, Indonesia has the potential to become the world's maritime axis. Moreover, Indonesia is flanked by two continents namely Asia and Australia and is in the middle of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. In addition, Indonesia also has three Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) which are international shipping lanes. This channel is a shipping and flight channel that can be used by foreign ships or aircraft over the sea to carry out peaceful shipping and flights in the normal way. The designation of ALKI is intended so that international shipping and flights can be carried out continuously , directly and as quickly as possible and are not obstructed by Indonesian territorial waters and air space. ALKI is set to connect two free waters, namely the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. All foreign ships and aircraft wishing to pass north or south must go through ALKI.

On the one hand, the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) are service lines for the world economy which have various potentials to become the world's maritime axis. However, on the other hand, the existence of the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) has consequences for the vulnerability of criminal acts, in this case transnational crime or *transnational crime*. (Wahyudi et al., 2023) . A crime committed by a citizen of a country or foreign nationals or driven by foreign nationals or goods evidence or proceeds of crime or tools used in other countries or products *illegal* in other countries or revealed a network of criminal organizations from various other countries so that the elements of transnational crime are fulfilled. The National Police itself has categorized transnational crimes which include *terrorism, illicit drugs trafficking, trafficking in persons, sea piracy and armed robbery at sea, arms smuggling and international economic crime*; crimes against state assets such as *illegal logging , illegal fishing , illegal mining* and smuggling.

The threat of transnational crime is real in Indonesia, one of which is in the Riau Province. Riau Province is a province that consists of several islands and is a strategic area in border areas, such as close to Malaysia, close to Singapore, and is in international waters. In addition, in the Riau Archipelago there are also many unofficial or illegal ports. This is a real potential for transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago, apart from big factors such as an increasingly open free trade system and weak supervision and law enforcement. It is these factors that make transnational crime spread in the Riau Archipelago .

Based on data on *transnational crimes* that were acted upon by the Ditpolair Korpolaairud Baharkam Polri in the territorial waters of the Riau Archipelago, this shows that the number of transnational crimes is still quite high with a graph that fluctuates every year. The highest number of criminal acts (JTP) was in transnational psychotropic crimes where in 2019 there were 17 cases, then in 2020 there were 23 cases and in 2021 it rose again to 25 cases. Meanwhile, customs cases are in second place. Ironically, the Number of Completion of Criminal Acts (JPTP) is still very low, not even reaching 50 percent of the cases. Some of the main obstacles The Number of Completion of Criminal Acts (JPTP) is very small due to the lack of witnesses when a crime occurs. In addition, the willingness of witnesses to testify is also very minimal.

Within the framework of maintaining internal security and public order, the National Police certainly requires separate preventive measures to prevent the development of *transnational crime* in the territorial waters of the Riau Archipelago. Moreover, various specific modus operandi carried out by *transnational criminals are organizational* in nature *crime with endaadse samenloop / concursus idealistic* and *meerdadse modes samenloop / concursus realis* (Abidin, 1983) . Based on the background above, the author is interested in examining more deeply the prevention efforts made by the National Police in suppressing the development of crime related to *transnational crime*. Therefore, the authors conducted research with the title *crime prevention* conducted by the Patrol Boat Task Force Ditpolair Korpolaairud Baharkam Polri on cases of *transnational crime* in Indonesian waters with a case study of transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago.

Based on the background of this problem, the purpose of this study is to analyze the characteristics of transnational crimes that occurred in Riau Islands , analyze the factors that are inhibiting and supporting efforts to prevent *transnational crime in the Riau Islands by the Ditpolair Korpolaairud Patrol Boat Task Force Baharkam Polri* , and analyzing *the crime prevention* strategy carried out by the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force Korpolaairud Baharkam POLRI against *transnational crime cases* in the Riau Archipelago.

Literature Review

Crime

In Dutch, crime is referred to as *misdriften* or is an act that is disgraceful and related to the law. Juridically, crime is an act whose behavior is contrary to the rules in the law. Crime becomes a legal offense, namely because of events that contradict or conflict with legal principles that live in the beliefs of human life and apart from the law (Bawengan, 1974) . Meanwhile, the Ministry of National Education (2008: 557) provides a definition of crime as an evil act that violates the law, behavior that is contrary to the values and norms that have been legalized by written law.

As for from a legal point of view, crime is a human act that violates or contradicts what is specified in the rule of law, strictly speaking an act that violates the prohibitions stipulated in the rule of law, and does not comply with or against the orders stipulated in the rule of law applicable in the community where the person concerned resides (Widiyanti & Waskita, 1987) .

Transnational crime or *transnational crime* is a global issue. In his book Budi Winarno, Dougherty states that *Global issues* are *questions, problems, dilemmas and challenges*, which are closely related to the basic needs of international *peace, security, order, justice, freedom, and progressive development*. These issues are *political diplomatic, strategic military, and socioeconomic*, in a broad sense. Its characteristics include *disagreement and conflict*, rather than *agreement and cooperation*. However, *global issues* cannot be authoritatively formulated and given priority because the management of these issues is decentralized within *nation-states*, and even within the international system (Winarno, 2014: xvi-xvii).

Transnational crime or what is also called *Organized Crime* is an organized group whose main goal is to get money, both legally and illegally by selling merchandise or anything that can provide profits with as little risk as possible. Some of the activities included in it include buying and selling weapons, narcotics, violent crimes, extortion, money laundering, pornography, prostitution, computer crime, and ecology. Organized crime is supported by Accountants, Legal Experts, Financial Advisors, Bankers, Chemists, Corrupt Politicians, Judges, Local Government Officials, Members of the Military, Media Executives, Professionals and Entrepreneurs (Cipto, 2010: 224).

Crime Prevention Theory

Crime is *an inherent* part and always occurs in people's lives. In Emille Durkheim's view, crime is something that is normal in all societies and it is almost impossible to eliminate crime in society. Not only has a function, crime also has a dysfunction in society. It is dysfunctional because it is capable of having effects that can undermine social order, create feelings of insecurity, fear, and add to the economic burden on society. On the other hand, crime also has a positive effect on the development of social functions. Crime can foster a sense of solidarity within a group, bring up norms or rules that are able to regulate and strengthen law enforcement and increase physical or organizational strength to eradicate crime (Durkheim, 1933).

In the *Guidelines for the prevention of crime, United Nation Office On Drugs and Crime / (UNODC, 2002)* also revealed that: *crime prevention is defined as consisting of: strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear or crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes (crime prevention consists of strategies and actions to reduce the risk of crime occurring and its potential adverse effects on individuals and society including fear of crime by intervening to influence its causes). The enforcement of laws, sentences and corrections, while also performing preventive functions, falls outside the guidelines.* In contrast to the definition above, UNODC places more emphasis on strategies and actions to reduce their occurrence and negative impacts and conduct interventions to influence the causes. In addition, these guidelines also limit the notion of crime prevention by not including law enforcement functions.

Management Theory

Management theory according to (Hasibuan, 2013) is the science and art of managing the process of utilizing human resources and other sources effectively and efficiently. Meanwhile, according to (Moorhead & Griffin, 2008), management is a process of planning, organizing, coordinating and controlling resources to achieve goals (*goals*) effectively and efficiently. Effective means that the goal can be achieved in accordance with the plan. While efficient means that the existing tasks are carried out and carried out correctly, organized and according to schedule. Meanwhile, according to (Terry, 2008) in his book *Principles of Management* divides the basic functions of management into four main sections including *Planning* (Planning), *Organizing* (Organizing), *Actuating* (Implementation) and *Controlling* (Supervision). These four management functions are abbreviated as POAC.

Research Methods

method is supported by a literature study with a qualitative approach, which is then presented in a description for analysis. The main data sources used in a qualitative research are words and actions, which are supplemented by additional data in the form of documents and others. The main data sources in this study were recorded through written notes or audio recordings or voice records and through taking photos. Meanwhile, the types of data used in this study are: The primary data used in this study were obtained from interviews with members of the National Police who served on the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Korpolaairud Baharkam Polri with the task area of the Riau Islands waters related to efforts to prevent transnational crime. In addition, interview data will also be conducted with the public, figures, and related agencies in efforts to prevent *transnational crime* in the territorial waters of the Riau Archipelago. In this case, the authors use journals and mass media that are relevant to the police's transnational crime prevention program .

This research was conducted at the Office of Ditpolair Korpolaairud Baharkam POLRI Jl. RE. Martadinata No. 1 Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta. In addition, the researchers also conducted direct research on the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Korpolaairud Baharkam which was tasked with conducting patrols in the Indonesian territorial waters of the Riau Archipelago. In addition, researchers also conducted direct interviews with affected parties and those involved in efforts to prevent transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago. In this study, data collection was carried out in several ways, among others Interviews , documents , and research instruments. The data analysis techniques used in this study were data reduction , data presentation , and conclusion drawing.

Results And Discussion

a) Characteristics of Transnational Crimes That Happened in Riau Islands

In line with this, the phenomenon of transnational crime continues to surface and spread to various parts of the world. Various forms of transnational crime are growing rapidly and have been identified as new security threats. This transnational crime is felt to seriously threaten human security. Terrorism, drug trafficking, and people smuggling, for example, are practices that seriously ignore and threaten human security, which in turn threatens national security. From a geographical perspective, the Riau Archipelago has a very strategic location as a center for people crossing between countries because the Riau Archipelago Province is directly adjacent to neighboring countries. Potential Vulnerability that the border of the Riau Archipelago Province has the potential to become a place for Transnational Crime to occur.

The Riau Archipelago, with its position as an important transit route, has been in the spotlight for narcotics trafficking in the region. The existence of strategic ports and vast waters provide advantages for international narcotics syndicates to carry out their illegal activities. This facilitates the circulation of narcotics from neighboring countries to other regions. Trafficking of narcotics in the Riau Archipelago generally involves complex international networks. These syndicates are involved in the narcotics supply chain, starting from production, smuggling, distribution, to abuse by consumers. They use various methods and strategies to evade detection and trick law enforcement officials.

One of the main factors affecting the circulation of narcotics in the Riau Archipelago is the existence of a strategic port. Ports such as Batam and Tanjung Balai Karimun are important transit points for cargo ships coming and going from neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. Narcotics syndicates use this port to smuggle narcotics to other areas or use the Riau Archipelago as a temporary storage area before being sent to their final destination. In addition, the vast waters around the Riau Archipelago are also a favorite route for narcotics smuggling. Small boats and fishing vessels are often

used to evade control and transport narcotics illegally. The existence of thousands of small and hidden islands in this region provides opportunities for smugglers to operate in secret.

Trafficking of narcotics in the Riau Archipelago does not only have a negative impact on the local community, but also on social stability and national security. Narcotics abuse has led to an increase in crime rates, undermined the health and welfare of individuals, and affected regional economic growth. To overcome this problem, cooperation between the government, law enforcement officials and neighboring countries is needed. Increased supervision and stricter law enforcement at the main ports and waters of the Riau Archipelago must be carried out. In addition, preventive measures such as public education, rehabilitation of narcotics abusers, and strengthening international cooperation also need to be improved.

The existence of the vast waters surrounding the Riau Archipelago makes it an attractive transit route for smuggling of illegal migrants. Traffickers use these routes to smuggle illegal migrants to other areas, with the end goal often being countries that offer economic opportunities or a better life. They use various methods, such as small boats or infiltrating cargo ships passing through the area, to evade detection and surveillance. In addition, the Riau Archipelago is also a potential place for labor exploitation. Traffickers take advantage of the need for jobs and high incomes to ensnare victims with false promises. They offer jobs in sectors such as fishing, construction, or the service industry at attractive salaries. However, upon arriving in the Riau Archipelago, victims were often held captive, physically and sexually exploited, or mistreated.

The characteristics of the archipelago with wide waters and easily traversable borders make the Riau Archipelago an attractive place for traffickers. The presence of important ports such as Batam and Tanjung Balai Karimun has become a gateway for illegal migrant smuggling and labor exploitation. Therefore, there is a need for cooperation between the government, law enforcement officials, and international institutions to strengthen surveillance, combat human trafficking, and protect human rights in the Riau Archipelago. Efforts to increase public awareness of human trafficking, strict law enforcement against perpetrators, and rehabilitation and protection efforts for victims are very important to overcome this problem. Thus, the Riau Archipelago can become a safe area and free from human trafficking crimes, as well as provide protection and justice for all individuals who live and pass through the area.

Ship theft and sea robbery are characteristics of significant transnational crimes in the Riau Archipelago. This region has dozens of ports where ships from various countries berth, which in turn increases the risk of ship theft and sea robbery. The existence of vast waters and thousands of islands around the archipelago provides opportunities for criminals to hide and carry out their actions.

The Riau Archipelago, with its complex network of waterways and scattered islands, created conditions that allowed sea robbers to operate with relative ease. These criminals often use small boats that are difficult to detect, so they can carry out attacks and thefts quickly and unexpectedly. They usually target cargo ships, cruise ships, or passenger ships crossing these waters, with the aim of seizing valuables, money, and even kidnapping crew members.

Apart from ship theft and sea robbery, the Riau Archipelago is also known as a place for theft and trafficking of smuggled goods. This region has a long maritime border with neighboring countries such as Singapore and Malaysia, making it an attractive route for the circulation of illegal goods. Illegal trade in the Riau Archipelago includes a wide variety of goods, including cigarettes, liquor and luxury goods. Transnational crime syndicates use this route to smuggle these goods and make huge profits from this illegal activity.

The Riau Archipelago, as a strategic transit route and vast waters, has become an attraction for various transnational crimes, including ship theft, sea robbery, and trade in smuggled goods. Through

cooperation between countries, increased supervision, and firm law enforcement, it is hoped that efforts to deal with the characteristics of transnational crimes can be carried out effectively, maintain regional security, and protect national and regional interests.

Finally, forestry crime is also a serious problem in the Riau Archipelago. This area contains significant forest area, including the ecologically important mangrove forests. However, crimes such as illegal logging, forest encroachment, and illegal timber trade have damaged the environment and have had a broad negative impact on the economic and social sustainability of local communities.

Illegal logging is one of the biggest threats to forest sustainability in the Riau Archipelago. These criminals carry out illegal logging without permits and without following sustainability principles. The impact is very detrimental, causing damage to natural habitats, loss of biodiversity, and soil erosion which impacts water quality and ecosystem stability. Apart from illegal logging, forest encroachment is also a serious problem in the Riau Archipelago. This encroachment activity occurs when forest land is illegally converted into plantations or agricultural land, without regard to the environmental impact it causes. As a result, forest ecosystems which are important as carbon stores and habitats for flora and fauna are threatened with extinction.

The illegal timber trade also threatens the sustainability of forests in the Riau Archipelago. Timber obtained through these illegal practices is often not recorded and does not have a legality certificate. This causes a loss of control over the timber supply chain, where illegal timber is often exported and enters international markets. As well as harming the country's economy, the trade in illegal timber destroys forests and has a significant social impact on local communities. To overcome this problem, the government needs to improve supervision of forestry activities in the Riau Archipelago. Increased forest patrols and strict law enforcement against criminals must be carried out. In addition, there needs to be better education and awareness about the importance of forest conservation and sustainable forestry practices for local communities. Collaboration between the government, NGOs and the private sector is also important to develop innovative solutions in conserving forests and reducing forest crime in the Riau Archipelago.

To deal with the characteristics of transnational crimes in the Riau Archipelago, the government and law enforcement agencies need to take effective steps. This includes increasing maritime patrols, increasing cooperation with neighboring countries in exchanging information and law enforcement, developing cyber crime investigation and detection capabilities, and increasing public awareness in reporting and preventing transnational crimes.

b) Factors That Are Obstacles And Supporting Efforts To Prevent *Transnational Crime* In The Riau Archipelago By The Task Force Of Patrol Boats Ditpolair Korpolarud Baharkam Polri

Obstacle of Institutional Authority Regulation

Related crime prevention *transnational crime* in bay area Malacca naturally required For notice factors Which can influence enforcement law That Alone. factors the according to Soerjono Soekanto namely the law itself, law enforcement factors and factors facilities and infrastructure that support law enforcement, community factors and culture. (Soekanto, 2004)

The underlying factors emphasize the enforcement process law most No There is 3 (three) component important Which each other interact even interdependence between component Which One with Which other. Components meant is law (regulation legislation) as *a rule of game* in forest planning, management and utilization, apparatus enforcer law as executor implementation supervision And management source Power marine in a manner optimal And sustainable, by Therefore, it is necessary to improve maritime supervision, especially the institutional ones own authority Which There is. In side

That, need Also exists awareness community law, because community awareness around the forest is very important Which embodied through involvement public For role as well as in supervision in the field sea by Empower To use and it worked To use.

Third component enforcement law in on indeed No can separated from the legal system itself, namely the legal structure, legal substance And culture law Which One with Which other is One unity (*wholeness*). Therefore, to achieve success this legal system, as well as the success of law enforcement that demands accountability criminals are very dependent on the existence, articulation, " *performance* " and " *iner capacity* " from each component, However thereby very need get affirmation that in framework reach the goal the The same very No can There is fragmentation from each component in law enforcement, so as to achieve legal certainty. (Soekanto, 2004)

In general, the factors that affect law enforcement in practice crime *transnational crime* can distinguished in two matter, ie factors within the legal system and factors outside the system law. As for factors in system law covers factor the law (Constitution), factor enforcer law, And factor means And infrastructure, while the factors outside the legal system that give influence are factors of community legal awareness, community development, culture, andpolitical factors or ruler country.

Obstacles originating from legal substance which includes statutory material invitation Which arrange about enforcement law in strait Malacca as sea territory. Legal substance *is* rules, norms and patterns real human behavior in the system. Legal substance also means the product produced by the people who are in the system law, both in the form of decisions they issue, as well as rules rule new Which they stack. Obstacle Which most stand out that is concerns regulation legislation Which No consistent so thatinfluence in implementation enforcement law. Obstacles it between other:

Lack of strict existing rules and regulations, because they still exist a number of regulation And legislation Which overlap overlapping so that resulted interpretation law Which different. Matter This related with authority investigation follow criminal Which happen in islands outermost owned by 3 (three) agencies namely POLRI, PPNS Sea Transportation, as well as Commissioned Officer TNI Force Sea. All agency entitled do investigation of criminal acts, for example the proceeds of crime that are transported by using the ship is of course subject to shipping laws. obscurity distribution authority This will raises conflict interest. The basis for this authority is Article 282 paragraph (1) of the Law Law Number 17 of 2008 concerning Shipping. In practice in the field sometimes each other clash in prosecution to guess follow criminal cruise. Besides That No There is distribution authority in enforcement law to follow criminal cruise possible happen conflict of interest between officials in the field. The fact that often happens that There is term Who Which fast he is entitled conduct an investigation.

There are no specific provisions governing the period of arrest. Crime *transnational crime* in islands outermost is follow special criminal law and must use criminal procedural law special Also. Regarding the duration of the arrest of a person suspected of committing an act crime in law is not regulated clearly, especially against crimes that are categorized as *transnational crimes* . If referring to Criminal Procedure Code especially explained Chapter 19 paragraph (1) state arrest can done For most long One day . Wrong One argument Which moment This worn If There is lawsuit by the suspect/legal adviser regarding the lawfulness of the arrest that is refers on Chapter 13 b Constitution Number 5 Year 1985 regarding Indonesia's EEZ which states that the delivery of the ship and/or people the must done as fast Possible And No can exceeds the period of 7 (seven) days, unless there is a *force majeure majeure*. However, the problem is that it is a crime Which not happening in water area EEZ Indonesia.

Institutional's Synergy Obstacle

Obstacle which is related structure law can interpreted that is obstacle which concerns the formal legal aspects that form the basis of this authority given as well as the overall working procedures of law enforcement agencies. The legal structure can be said to be an institution that carries out enforcement law with all the processes that take place within it institutional nature of law enforcement officers (*law enforcement officer*) Which includes:

Lack of coordination between law enforcement *officers* in the field. This is evidenced by the absence of a common perception about enforcement law in islands outermost specifically enforcement law in sea. Enforcement law (*law enforcement*) in sea impressed exists ego sectoral each instance. Every agency You're welcome own authority as investigator follow criminal certain Which furthermore happening overlap overlapping authority And policy each agency. Each agency seems to work independently. work forums at the central level the application has not run optimally and comprehensive approach to all *stakeholders* in the field. And worse sometimes appear frictions/incidents small or exists conflict interest (*conflict of human interest*) in sea between apparatus Which on finally it is clear benefiting criminals;

Source Power Man (*Human resources*). Matter This matter quality inadequate investigators. Not all investigators have the qualifications Bachelor of law or at least master of investigative techniques and tactics in the sea area. Investigation at sea is a special skill so not all investigators can do it well. Beside That Also breadth region Work in guard security And enforcement laws on the outer islands plus limited personnel capabilities Which have qualification investigator follow criminal certain Which resulted enforcement law not enough professional. Professionalism According to R. Soesilo, an investigator can be said to be a professional investigator then must have knowledge Which wide, ability And proficiency as well as attitudes and behavior that are consistent with their duties, then in operate his duties No will succeed without supported equipment as well as fund Which adequate if whole factor- factor the can fulfilled so can produce something quality good professionalism, then the main factor in professionalism investigator is element the human beside factors other Which support, among others, facilities, infrastructure, and budget , (Soesilo, 1980)

The lace mentally apparatus enforcer law (*law enforcement officer*). problem big nation Indonesia moment This is low quality moral and ethical integrity of law enforcement officers (*law enforcement officers*) including law enforcement against transnational crimes on islands outer island. Many law enforcement officers (*law enforcement officers*) do not disinclined For request a number Money so that boat Which caught can released. This kind of modus operandi has been around for a long time when catching a ship in the middle of the sea. These persons No reluctant request ransom so that boat Which caught allowed sail back. Law enforcement agencies must have two things namely integrity And professionalism ¹¹² . Second matter the Of course can achieved if it is in a good system, through proper recruitment and selection really measurable. Integrity and professionalism also do not come from born, but formed in the process of carrying out their duties and obligations in system Which Good. prosecution to para enforcer law naughty is Wrong One method For form integrity That, but Also needaccompanied with system transparency and accountability law.

Supporting Factors

There are several factors supporting efforts to prevent transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago by the Ditpolair Patrol Ship Task Force. These factors include:

Existence of the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force: The existence of the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force as a law enforcement unit specifically responsible for patrolling and monitoring waters is an important factor in preventing transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago. With their presence, patrol

activities can be carried out in a planned and systematic manner in order to prevent various crimes involving waters.

Adequate Skills and Training: Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force personnel are equipped with adequate expertise and training in the field of maritime law enforcement. They are trained to recognize patterns of transnational crime, and have knowledge of tactics and strategies for catching criminals. This allows them to face and handle situations effectively.

Collaboration with Related Agencies: The Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force cooperates with related agencies such as the Regional Police, the Indonesian Navy, Customs and Excise, and the Maritime Security Agency. This collaboration is important in strengthening efforts to prevent transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago. With the coordination and synergy between various parties, information and intelligence can be exchanged, broaden the monitoring network, and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Improved Technology and Equipment: The Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force is supported by advanced technology and equipment to support their operations. Equipment such as radar, communication systems and modern marine patrol vehicles enable them to better detect potential threats, provide rapid response and carry out patrols efficiently.

Community Awareness and Active Participation: Public awareness of the importance of maritime security and prevention of transnational crime is also a supporting factor. Communities in the Riau Archipelago are encouraged to report suspicious activities to the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force. Community active participation in fighting crime can help increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and prevention.

c) *The Crime Prevention Strategy Carried Out by the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force Korpolaairud Baharkam Polri Against Transnational Crime Cases in the Riau Archipelago.*

Efforts to tackle transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago are carried out through integrated cross-sectoral collaboration. Some of the steps taken within the framework of the cooperation are as follows:

First, increased patrols in an integrated manner involving various related agencies. Patrols are carried out in areas prone to crime based on existing threats. This patrol involves the strength of various agencies, which are based on the level of vulnerability and threats to security disturbances identified. Second, good communication between agencies to facilitate coordination in securing border areas and the Malacca Strait. This effective communication is important to ensure accurate and timely information can be exchanged between related agencies. Furthermore, holding intensive meetings to formulate steps to handle security in border areas and outer islands. This meeting involves various related parties in compiling and setting operational targets, taking into account the results of an analysis of the constraints found.

Crime handling is carried out in an integrated manner by involving related agencies. This inter-agency collaboration aims to deal with certain forms of criminality related to securing border areas and outer islands. In addition, focus is also given to handling forms of crime and perpetrators of crime that are expected to occur in the border areas of the Malacca Strait and outer islands. This action was taken to maintain security and prevent criminal activities that could threaten the area.

Empowerment of existing facilities, infrastructure, and budget in each agency is also an important factor in the prevention effort. By maximizing the available resources, related agencies can be more optimal in overcoming the constraints that have arisen so far. Utilization of adequate facilities and

infrastructure, as well as adequate budget allocation, will strengthen law enforcement capabilities and prevent transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago.

In efforts to tackle transnational crime, cross-sectoral cooperation plays a very important role. Through the cooperation established between related agencies, information and experience can be exchanged, resources can be used effectively, and countermeasures can be carried out more synergistically.

In addition, good coordination between related agencies also allows for synergy in overcoming the challenges faced. This coordination makes it possible to formulate joint strategies, divide tasks, as well as monitor and evaluate the mitigation efforts undertaken. Thus, efforts to deal with transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago can be carried out more effectively and efficiently.

The importance of integrated cooperation and cross-sectoral coordination in efforts to tackle transnational crime is also in line with the principles of sustainable tourism. In the context of tourism, cooperation and coordination between various parties is also needed to ensure that tourism activities run in a sustainable manner and do not have a negative impact on the environment and local communities.

Thus, through a holistic and integrated approach, involving various stakeholders and related agencies, efforts to prevent and deal with transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago can be more effective. Strong cooperation, good coordination, and optimal use of resources will help create a safe, stable and sustainable environment for the people and tourism in the Riau Archipelago.

Conclusion

The Riau Archipelago is an important transit route for drug trafficking, human trafficking, ship theft, sea robbery and forestry crimes. The existence of strategic ports and vast waterways facilitate illegal activities by transnational syndicates. Trafficking of narcotics involves complex international networks, while human trafficking is exploited through waters and ports. Ship theft and sea robbery occur because this region has dozens of ports and waterways that allow criminals to operate easily. Forest crimes, such as illegal logging and illegal timber trade, damage the environment and threaten forest sustainability. To overcome this problem, cooperation between countries is needed, increased supervision, strict law enforcement, as well as public awareness and education.

The inhibiting factor in the efforts to prevent transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago by the Patrol Boat Task Force of the Ditpolair Korpolarud Baharkam Polri is the unclear regulation of institutional authority. There is an overlapping authority between law enforcement agencies that has the potential to create a conflict of interest. The lack of provisions regarding the period of arrest is also an obstacle in law enforcement in large territorial waters. Institutional synergy is also an obstacle in law enforcement. The lack of coordination between law enforcement officers in the field, the low quality of human resources in carrying out investigations in the maritime area, and the low mentality of law enforcement officials who tend to engage in corruption are the inhibiting factors in efforts to prevent transnational crime. A supporting factor in efforts to prevent transnational crime is the existence of the Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force which is responsible for water patrol and surveillance. Adequate expertise and training for Ditpolair Patrol Boat Task Force personnel is also a supporting factor in the prevention of transnational crime .

Efforts to tackle transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago are carried out through integrated cross-sectoral collaboration, including increasing patrols, inter-agency communication, and holding meetings. Crime handling is carried out in an integrated manner with a focus on securing border areas and outer islands as well as handling forms of crime and related actors. Empowerment of facilities,

infrastructure and budget is an important factor in coping, while cross-sectoral cooperation and good coordination play an important role in coping. The importance of integrated cooperation and cross-sectoral coordination is also in line with the principles of sustainable tourism. Through a holistic and integrated approach, involving stakeholders and relevant agencies, efforts to prevent and control transnational crime in the Riau Archipelago can be more effective, creating a safe, stable and sustainable environment for society and tourism.

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