



The Effectiveness of Maritime Surveillance to Handling Drug Smuggling by Sea in Banten Province

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Abstract

Banten Province is an area prone to drug trafficking at the national level with the 14th rank. Banten is one of the provinces on the island of Java which is prone to drug smuggling. Banten is included in a drug-prone area because Banten has coastal areas, seaside or coastal area bordering the sea that is used as a route for drug smuggling through the sea route. The threat of drug smuggling is one of the maritime security threats so surveillance is needed to maintain maritime security. Therefore, maritime surveillance is needed to minimize drug smuggling. This research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive research. The data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observation, and documentation. In this study, the validity of the data was checked using a triangulation technique. Furthermore, the analysis technique used was the analysis interactive model according to Miles, et al. (2014), namely condensation, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying. Based on the research results and findings found in the field, it can be concluded that maritime surveillance carried out by agencies involved in handling drug smuggling by sea in Banten Province still does not meet the criteria for effective maritime surveillance. The ineffectiveness of maritime surveillance is due to limited human resources, budget and supporting facilities for surveillance.

Keywords: *Effectiveness; Maritime Surveillance; Drug Smuggling by Sea; Banten Province*

Introduction

Drug smuggling cases are a complex and crucial problem that poses a threat to Indonesia. Drugs are illegal to be traded in Indonesian territory. Drugs in Indonesia are circulated through many routes, either by land, sea, or air. This was conveyed by the Deputy for Eradication of the National Narcotics Board Republic of Indonesia in the Indonesia Drugs Report, which explained that illicit drug smuggling routes entered Indonesia via land, sea and air routes. According to the Head of National Narcotics Board Republic of Indonesia, 80% of narcotics smuggling to Indonesia is by sea (Lemhannas, 2019). Indonesia's geographical condition, which is mostly in the form of oceans, is used as a favorite route for syndicates to smuggle drugs from abroad.

Currently, all regions of Indonesia are prone to drug smuggling, especially areas directly adjacent to the sea. Drug smuggling in Indonesia by sea uses 12 sea lanes and the most routes come from Malaysia to Tarakan, Aceh, Medan, Riau, and Palembang (BNN, 2020). For more details, the following is a picture of drug smuggling by sea from abroad to Indonesia.

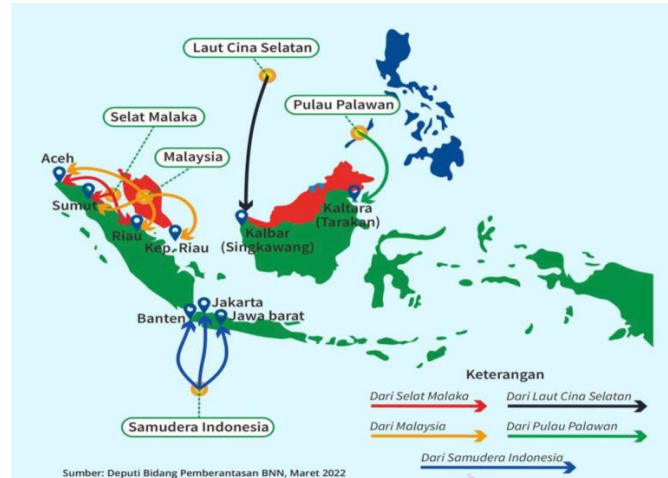


Figure 1. Drug Smuggling Routes by Sea
Source: Puslitdatin BNN, 2022

In accordance with the map of drug smuggling routes by sea, Banten is one of the provinces on the island of Java which is prone to drug smuggling. Banten is included in a drug-prone area because Banten has coastal areas, seafront or beaches bordering the sea which are used as smuggling routes or have been crime scenes for drug smuggling by sea. Most of the drugs that enter Banten Province come from Sumatra Island. Nearly 90% of drug trafficking in Banten Province is controlled by the Aceh network (Puslitdatin BNN, 2020). The entrances used by the network are through the Port of Merak and unofficial ports, such as in Cilegon and Pandeglang. Trafficking of narcotics in Banten Province increases from year to year because of its very strategic location because there are wide coastal beaches. Currently, Banten Province is included in the category of areas prone to drug trafficking with the top 14 ranking at the Indonesian national level (Puspita, 2017).

In 2017, methamphetamine weighing 1 (one) ton was smuggled through the pier of the former Mandalika Hotel, Jalan Anyer Raya, Serang, Banten. The methamphetamine from Taiwan has a value of IDR 2 trillion. The syndicate is alleged to have more than once smuggled drugs from Taiwan to Indonesia. They send methamphetamine by sea using large ships. The illegal goods were dropped off in the middle of the sea to be carried by small boats. The smuggled drugs will be circulated throughout the island of Java, especially the “Jabodetabek” areas (Hamdi, 2017). Then, in 2018 there was smuggling by international drug syndicates from China and Taiwan of 44 kilograms of methamphetamine and 20 thousand ecstasy pills at the unofficial port in Bojonegara, Cilegon, Banten (Wahyuningrum, 2018). Drug smuggling has occurred repeatedly from Sumatra to Java through unofficial ports using fishing boats that have been purchased (Putra, 2018). Meanwhile, in 2022, 179 kg of cocaine-type drugs were found in the waters of the Sunda Strait with a value of IDR 1.25 trillion. When viewed from the position where the goods were found, it is suspected that smuggling was carried out using the modus operandi to trick the officers, which was deliberately washed away and would be picked up at certain coordinates (Syahputra, 2022).

From the several cases above, it can be seen that the area of Banten Province is prone to drug trafficking. The length of the beach in Banten Province makes the area a potential entry route for drugs. The coastal coast of Banten is prone to being used as a route for international network drug smuggling to

enter Java Island because the security of sea patrol officers is not so strict. International syndicate drug dealers take advantage of the coastal route of the Banten coast because security is not so tight compared to that through Soekarno-Hatta Airport.

Indonesia has its own agency dealing with drug problems, namely the National Narcotics Board Republic of Indonesia or BNN. The task of the National Narcotics Board Republic of Indonesia (BNN) is to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit traffic of psychotropics, precursors and other addictive substances. In connection with the handling of drug smuggling by sea, there are several agencies whose role is to maintain regional maritime security. National Narcotics Board Republic of Indonesia (BNN) in carrying out its duties requires other agencies that have authority and responsibility in the Indonesian maritime area, both playing a role in guarding, supervising, and law enforcement against all crimes that exist at sea. Other agencies that have law enforcement authority in Indonesia's maritime areas, such as seas, beaches and ports and can cooperate with National Narcotics Board Republic of Indonesia (BNN) in preventing drug smuggling, namely Bakamla RI or Indonesian Coast Guard, Bea dan Cukai atau Customs, Polairud or Water and Air Police Corps, and TNI AL or the Indonesian Navy. In order to minimize the occurrence of acts of narcotics smuggling by sea in Banten Province, supervision is required by all agencies that play this role. Based on this, this study discusses the handling of drug smuggling in Banten Province related to maritime surveillance that has been carried out by authorized agencies.

Research Method

The research method used in this study is a qualitative research method. According to Creswell (2018), the qualitative research method is an approach to understanding and exploring a central phenomenon. In this regard, qualitative research is research that is used to understand a phenomenon as a whole, such as perception, behavior, motivation, etc. using the scientific method in a special natural context by describing it in the form of words (Moleong, 2017) .

This research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive research. Sugiyono (2010) states that the qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of post-positivism used to examine the condition of natural objects with data collection techniques carried out in triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning qualitative aims rather than generalizations.

The data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observation, and documentation. In this study, the validity of the data was checked using a triangulation technique. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data by utilizing something other than the data. This is used as a comparison against the data or with the aim of checking purposes. Furthermore, the analysis technique used is the analysis interactive model according to Miles, et al. (2014), namely condensation, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying.

Result and Discussion

Results

The occurrence of drug smuggling is due to weak supervision in Indonesian territorial waters and jurisdiction. Currently, security and safety handling such as maritime surveillance at sea is still carried out sectorally by several related agencies. For this reason, in the implementation of maritime supervision, synergistic handling actions between institutions are needed. According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2022 concerning Implementation of Security, Safety and Law

Enforcement in Indonesian Waters and Indonesian Jurisdictional Territories, the implementation of guards such as maritime surveillance and law enforcement in territorial waters and jurisdictions must be carried out in an integrated and integrated manner.

Maritime security is concerned with the uninterrupted functioning of the sea. The four functions are marine resources, physical environment, transportation media, and territory or symbol of sovereignty. To safeguard maritime affairs, the main things needed include awareness of the maritime environment, integrated governance, and effective policies.

With regard to organizational effectiveness, an organization is said to be effective if the output produced can meet the expected goals. Robbins and Judge (2008) organizational effectiveness is the level of organizational achievement that is influenced by individuals, groups and structures within the organization. In line with Robbins, Richard (Kharisma and Tri, 2013) added that the factors that influence effectiveness in an organization are (1) organizational characteristics; (2) environmental characteristics; (3) worker characteristics; and (4) management policies and practices. Furthermore, to measure organizational effectiveness can be done in various approaches. Some of them are based on a more integrative and widely accepted goal approach, system resource approach, or internal process.

In this study, researchers used theory originating from Handoko (2015) the characteristics of effective supervision whose indicators can be explained as follows:

- 1) Accurate information about the implementation of activities must be accurate. Inaccurate data from the surveillance system can cause the organization to take erroneous corrective actions or even create problems that do not actually exist.
- 2) Timely information must be collected, submitted and evaluated as soon as possible if corrective activities are to be carried out immediately.
- 3) Objective and Comprehensive Information, should be easy to understand and be objective and complete.
- 4) Centered on Strategic Surveillance Points The surveillance system should focus attention on areas where deviations from the standard most often occur or which will cause the most fatal damage.
- 5) Economically realistic. The cost of implementing a surveillance system must be lower, or at least the same, with the usefulness obtained from the system.
- 6) Organizational Realistic Surveillance. The surveillance system must match or harmonize with the reality of the organization.
- 7) Coordinated with the organization's workflow. The surveillance information must be coordinated with the organization's work flow, since (1) each stage of the work process may affect the success or failure of the overall operation, and (2) the supervisory information must reach all personnel who require it.
- 8) Flexible surveillance must have the flexibility to respond or react to threats or opportunities from the environment.
- 9) Is as a guide and operational. An effective surveillance system should show either the detection or division of the standard, what corrective actions should be taken.
- 10) Accepted by members of the organization. The surveillance system must be able to direct the implementation of the work of members of the organization by encouraging feelings of autonomy, responsibility and achievement.

Effective surveillance according to Handoko (2015) must meet the ten characteristics above. All ten characteristics should be accepted by the members of the organization as an integral part of their work. However, the surveillance carried out must be in accordance with the culture or culture of the organization concerned.

With the existence of surveillance, it is hoped that it can help implement the policies that have been set to achieve the goals that have been planned effectively and efficiently. In fact, through surveillance an activity is created that is closely related to the determination or evaluation of the extent to which work has been carried out. Surveillance can also detect the extent to which leadership policies are implemented and to what extent deviations occur in the implementation of the work. The concept of surveillance actually shows that supervision is part of the management function, where surveillance is considered as a form of inspection or control from a higher party to a lower party.

Maritime surveillance has been carried out by maritime agencies as an effort to prevent and deal with drug smuggling through sea lanes in Banten Province. Supervision is carried out in the hope that it can help achieve the goals that have been planned effectively and efficiently. Therefore, this study will discuss the effectiveness of maritime surveillance in handling drug smuggling in Banten Province. The following is a table of categorization of maritime surveillance in handling drug smuggling in Banten Province.

Table 1. Categorization of the Effectiveness of Maritime Surveillance in Handling Drug Smuggling by Sea in Banten Province

No	Category	Category Description	Information
1	a. Accurate Information Accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completeness of the data related to the vulnerability area on the sea coast of Banten Province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no data on the vulnerability map of coastal areas by the BNNP Banten • Each agency has data on vulnerable areas in Banten Province
	b. Data and Information Accuracy Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to collect data and information related to the presence of narcotics in Banten Province • Have the cases in Banten Province related to drugs been recorded by the relevant agencies? • Has maritime surveillance or maritime operations been carried out been recorded? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banten Province National Narcotics Agency's efforts to update data are constrained by indicators of vulnerable areas at the center • Each agency has data on drug cases • There is no data related to maritime surveillance or maritime operations, especially joint operations
2	a. On time Reaction Speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of irregularities that have been encountered • Quick response in response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most common narcotics are methamphetamine and cannabis. Recently large quantities of cocaine were discovered. • The competent authorities are quick to respond
	b. Supervision Time Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific timeframe set in carrying out supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a little time is spent on maritime surveillance, making it less effective • Maritime supervision in the form of sea patrols is still ineffective because ships that support operations cannot be on board for too long
3	a. Objective and Comprehensive Monitoring System Objectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has maritime surveillance been objective? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime surveillance currently cannot be carried out in its entirety to areas in Banten Province • The maritime surveillance that has been carried out is not yet comprehensive because it cannot reach the waters in the South where the waves are high • Maritime surveillance by each agency is

			carried out in accordance with the applicable SOP
4	Focus on Strategic Key Points a. Strategic key points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets to be achieved in an effort to deal with drug smuggling by sea in Banten Province • Efforts are made to achieve the target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each agency has its own targets to be achieved • Maritime agencies are still carrying out maritime surveillance with general targets • Efforts are being made to achieve the target by patrolling operations at sea, seeking information, breaking the circulation chain
5	Economically Realistic a. Issued budget b. Programs and Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total budget spent to finance the maritime surveillance program • Programs and activities that have been implemented using the existing budget • Progress is felt through the implementation of maritime surveillance programs and activities in handling drug smuggling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budget spent to carry out one patrol requires quite a lot of money. BNNP Banten states that one patrol can produce 3 mappings • For maritime agencies, there is a budget to carry out maritime surveillance. The program implemented is to carry out independent patrols • So far, the maritime surveillance has not received results from the specified targets • BNNP Banten has conducted sea patrols but has yet to find any findings or results
6	Organizational Realistic a. Conformity of the Monitoring System with Organizational Conditions b. Job and function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response regarding the maritime surveillance system is it sufficient to deal with drug smuggling in Banten Province? • Duties and functions of agencies in conducting supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maritime surveillance system in dealing with drug smuggling still needs to be improved • Human resources in each agency are still lacking • Facilities and infrastructure owned by agencies are still inadequate • Each agency has carried out the duties and functions of the agency in conducting supervision
7	Coordinated a. Continuity Between Programs b. Supervision Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields or units involved in maritime surveillance issues and how to coordinate between other sectors • Agencies involved in maritime surveillance efforts related to handling drug smuggling • What coordination has been carried out with related agencies and how has the coordination been so far 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the internal organization, the fields or units involved in maritime surveillance issues have been coordinated between their fields • The agencies involved are BC, Polairud, Lanal, Bakamla • External coordination of agencies that have been carried out is coordination of communication related to information sharing • There is a maritime forum consisting of maritime agencies in Banten Province, such as Polairud, TNI AL, KSOP, Immigration, VTS, Quarantine, ASDP, and Pelindo • Coordinated supervision related to joint patrols at sea specifically handling drug smuggling in Banten Province has not yet been implemented

Discussion

The strategic location of Banten Province which has a long coastline not only has a positive impact but also has a negative impact. The sea lanes in Banten Province have a negative impact because these sea lanes are often used for international crime traffic or international crimes, such as the crime of drug smuggling. Drug smuggling, which is included in the extraordinary crime, is a crime that is not committed individually or separately, but is carried out collectively and in an organized way. Narcotics smuggling by sea is a transnational crime, namely transnational crime that has been organized by criminal syndicates that are so neatly veiled that it is very difficult to detect them.

Until now, the illicit circulation of drugs in Banten Province continues to occur, both at the local and international levels. The most recent case that occurred in 2022 was the discovery of the Cocaine type drug floating around the waters of the Sunda Strait. The drug that was found by the Indonesian Navy did not know the owner or target of the cocaine. Therefore, the BNN can only convey the possible origin of the cocaine. First from Myanmar and its surroundings. Then Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan. The next possibility is that the cocaine came from Latin America.

The occurrence of drug smuggling is due to weak supervision in Indonesian territorial waters and jurisdiction. Currently, the handling of security and safety such as maritime surveillance at sea is still carried out sectorally by several related agencies. For this reason, in carrying out maritime surveillance, synergic handling actions between agencies are needed. According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2022 concerning Implementation of Security, Safety and Law Enforcement in Indonesian Waters and Indonesian Jurisdictional Territories, the implementation of guards such as maritime surveillance and law enforcement in territorial waters and jurisdictions must be carried out in an integrated and integrated manner.

Cases of narcotics smuggling that continue to occur in Banten Province must become a serious concern for the security forces and law enforcement authorities. Moreover, currently syndicates or drug dealer networks are already using sophisticated technology and equipment to trick law enforcement officials. Maritime surveillance has been carried out by maritime agencies as an effort to prevent and deal with drug smuggling by sea in Banten Province. Supervision is carried out with the hope that it can help achieve the planned goals effectively and efficiently.

Effectiveness refers to the relationship between output or what has been achieved with the goals or what is set out in the plan (Priansa and Garnida, 2013). In this regard, this study will discuss the effectiveness of maritime surveillance that has been carried out by related agencies. Furthermore, the indicators used in this study use the theory that comes from Handoko (2015). From the results of the collection, processing and analysis of the data carried out, it can be seen that there is still maritime surveillance that is less effective in the operations carried out. Maritime surveillance currently in Banten Province is still not effective because there is still no comprehensive maritime surveillance in each region. This is influenced by the fact that the ship's facilities are still not qualified to carry out maritime operations according to the desired time. Furthermore, from the results of the interviews that have been carried out above, it can be seen that currently coordinated maritime surveillance has been established in the form of information coordination and for maritime surveillance in the form of joint maritime operations has never been carried out.

Maritime supervision is currently considered to be very weak because maritime agencies in Banten Province have limitations, such as limited budgets, limited human or personnel resources, and limited tools.

a) Accurate Surveillance

In maritime surveillance, accurate information is needed. Inaccurate information or data will result in errors that occur, both in the process of drawing conclusions and during evaluation actions.

Regarding accurate monitoring, the results of the analysis obtained are (1) Data on the vulnerability map of coastal areas by National Narcotics Board of Banten Province (BNNP Banten) does not yet exist; (2) Each agency has data on the vulnerability area of Banten Province but not specifically on drugs; (3) The efforts of BNNP Banten in updating data are constrained by indicators of vulnerable areas; and (4) There is no data related to maritime surveillance or maritime operations, especially joint operations.

From the results of data analysis, BNNP Banten still does not have accurate data on vulnerable areas on the sea coast. This is because the seacoast areas which are considered prone to drug crime in Banten Province cannot yet be included in the vulnerable area category because there are other indicators that cause the area to not be included in the vulnerable area category. The accuracy of data that is not yet owned by BNNP Banten regarding vulnerable areas on the sea coast of Banten Province will result in narcotics circulating on the sea coast of Banten Province being difficult to control by other agencies authorized in maritime surveillance.

b) Timely Surveillance

Timely maritime surveillance is categorized into reaction speed and surveillance time span. Reaction speed is related to the type of drug abuse encountered and responsiveness in responding. Meanwhile, the span of surveillance relates to the specific time span stipulated in carrying out maritime surveillance. Surveillance can be said to be effective if surveillance is carried out in a timely manner, which means that it is in accordance with the needs of when the surveillance needs to be carried out. This timeliness is necessary to prevent the occurrence of more fatal deviations.

At present, the maritime surveillance carried out has been carried out quickly and responsively in response. However, maritime surveillance in the form of sea patrols is still ineffective because ships supporting operations cannot be on board for too long. Therefore, only a little time is spent on maritime surveillance, making it less effective.

c) Objective and Comprehensive Surveillance

Comprehensive maritime surveillance relates to objectivity and a comprehensive maritime surveillance system. Related to objective and comprehensive supervision, the results of the analysis obtained are (1) maritime supervision cannot currently be carried out thoroughly to areas in Banten Province; (2) maritime surveillance has not been thorough because it cannot reach the waters in the South where the waves are high; and (3) maritime supervision by each agency shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable SOP.

In a surveillance system, the information provided must be easily understood and considered objective by the individual using it. The more objective a surveillance system is, the more likely it is that the individual consciously and effectively responds to the information received, and vice versa. The maritime surveillance carried out today is objective but has not been implemented thoroughly because it does not reach the southern regions.

d) Centralized Surveillance at Strategic Points of Surveillance

Maritime surveillance that is centered on strategic surveillance points is related to what is to be achieved and the efforts made to achieve the target. The strategic oversight system should be centered on corrective actions that can be carried out effectively. In other words, the strategic surveillance system must be centered on the areas where there are most likely to be deviations or those that can cause the most losses.

To determine strategic key points, the efforts made by agencies in Banten Province are to conduct information searches. The effective thing in dealing with drug smuggling is to find as much information as possible. Furthermore, maritime surveillance patrols have only been implemented at sea. Currently, each agency has its own targets to be achieved. However, maritime agencies still carry out maritime surveillance with common targets. Then, during the time the maritime surveillance patrol lasted, it had never been found.

e) Economically Realistic Surveillance

Economically realistic maritime surveillance is categorized in the budget issued as well as programs and activities. The budget spent relates to the total budget spent to finance the maritime surveillance program. Meanwhile, programs and activities relate to the use of existing budgets for programs and activities and relate to the progress felt through program implementation. With regard to economically realistic surveillance, the results of the analysis obtained are (1) the budget spent to carry out one patrol requires quite a lot of costs. BNNP Banten stated that one patrol could produce 3 mappings; (2) for maritime agencies, there is a budget to carry out maritime surveillance. The program implemented is to carry out independent patrols; (3) so far, maritime surveillance has not received results from the specified targets; and (4) BNNP Banten has conducted sea patrols but has yet to find any findings or results.

In carrying out a surveillance, costs must be reduced in such a way as to avoid useless waste. The effort to minimize unproductive expenses is to incur the minimum costs necessary to ensure that the monitored activity will achieve its goals. Realistically, financing or budget is an obstacle in the implementation of maritime surveillance in every maritime agency, such as in the Indonesian Navy of Banten Province or Lanal Banten, Merak Customs or Bea Cukai Merak, Water and Air Police of Banten Province or Ditpolairud Banten. With regard to the budget, the budget expenditure to carry out one patrol requires quite a lot of costs. BNNP Banten stated that one patrol can produce mapping as many as three times.

f) Organizational Realistic Surveillance

Organizational realistic maritime surveillance is categorized into the conformity of the surveillance system to the organizational contingency as well as duties and functions. The suitability of the surveillance system to the conditions of the organization relates to the response regarding an adequate maritime surveillance system. Meanwhile, duties and functions are related to the duties and functions of agencies in carrying out surveillance.

The surveillance system must have realistic work standards which will later be used as a measuring tool. Realistically carried out in surveillance is reasonable surveillance, not excessive, and does not cause rejection from members of the organization. The maritime surveillance system in dealing with drug smuggling still needs to be improved. Then, human resources in each agency are still lacking. In addition, the facilities and infrastructure owned by agencies are still inadequate.

g) Coordinated Surveillance

Coordinated maritime surveillance relates to continuity between programs and coordination of surveillance. Continuity between programs relates to involvement and coordination between fields or units in each agency. Meanwhile, surveillance coordination relates to the agencies involved in the surveillance and coordination efforts that have been carried out. The analysis results obtained related to timely surveillance are (1) within the internal organization, the fields or units involved in maritime surveillance issues have been coordinated between their fields; (2) the agencies involved are the Indonesian Navy of Banten Province or Lanal Banten, Merak Customs or Bea Cukai Merak, Water and Air Police of Banten Province or Ditpolairud Banten, and Indonesian Coast Guard or Bakamla RI; (3) external agency coordination has been carried out, namely communication coordination related to information sharing; (4) there is a maritime consisting of maritime agencies in Banten Province, such as the Indonesian Navy of Banten Province or Lanal Banten, Merak Customs or Bea Cukai Merak, Water and Air Police of Banten Province or Ditpolairud Banten, KSOP, Immigration, VTS, Quarantine, ASDP, and Pelindo; and (5) coordinated supervision related to joint patrols at sea specifically handling drug smuggling in Banten Province has not been implemented.

Effective surveillance is coordinated maritime surveillance. Surveillance information needs to be coordinated with the flow of work throughout the organization for two reasons. First, each step in the process of work can affect the success or failure of the entire operation. Second, surveillance information must arrive at everyone who needs to receive it. Currently, maritime agencies in Banten Province in internal organizations, fields or units involved in maritime surveillance issues have been coordinated between their fields. In carrying out coordination, National Narcotics Board of Banten Province or BNNP Banten coordinates with the agencies involved are the Indonesian Navy of Banten Province or Lanal Banten, Merak Customs or Bea Cukai Merak, Water and Air Police of Banten Province or Ditpolairud Banten, and Indonesian Coast Guard or Bakamla RI. External coordination of agencies has been carried out is the coordination of communication related to information sharing. However, coordinated surveillance related to joint patrols at sea specifically handling drug smuggling in Banten Province was carried out.

Conclusion

Based on the research results and findings found in the field, it can be concluded that maritime surveillance carried out by agencies involved in handling drug smuggling by sea in Banten Province still does not meet the criteria for effective maritime surveillance. The lack of effectiveness is found in several indicators such as accurate, timely, objective and comprehensive, economically realistic, and coordinated. This is because the maritime surveillance carried out is still an independent patrol that does not specialize in drug smuggling surveillance. The ineffectiveness of maritime surveillance is due to limited human resources, budgets, and means of supporting for surveillance.

Therefore, maritime surveillance is used to create maritime security related to the uninterrupted functioning of the sea. For the implementation of maritime security, it is necessary to have the role of all agencies to supervise the maritime area, both active, passive, and participatory roles. Through maritime surveillance, it is expected to help implement policies that have been set by agencies to achieve the planned goals effectively and efficiently. In other words, maritime surveillance is one of the benchmarks for agency success in dealing with marine crimes such as drug smuggling.

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