



INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY USING COLLECTION METHODS FOR NARCOTICS CRIME SUSPECTS

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Abstract

This article describes the intelligence strategy for identifying drug trafficking networks in the community and the factors that influence the success of conditioning suspected drug offenders in the fight against drugs. This research is based on Article 3 in the State Intelligence Law (UUIN) Number: 17/2011 on the conditioning function. Narcotics crime is a victimless crime because the perpetrator of the crime is also the victim of the crime itself. The problem examined in this study is how the intelligence strategy in identifying drug abuse in the community using Structure Network Analytics and what factors affect the success of conditioning suspected drug crimes. The purpose of this study is to explain the function of conditioning intelligence to conduct Reverse Operations against efforts to eradicate narcotics crimes. This research is expected to be an input and reference in the development of intelligence discipline studies that have similar discussions and can be a reference for state administrators who form laws and involve civil society components that have intersections with intelligence with all its activities to achieve national stability to strengthen the concept of National Resilience.

Keywords: Intelligence, Conditioning, Narcotic, Reverse Operation

INTRODUCTION

Various kinds of threats, disturbances, and obstacles originating from within and outside the country must be detected early by intelligence. The three intelligence functions regulated in Article 3 of the State Intelligence Law Number 17 of 2011 (UUIN) are Investigation, Security, and Mobilization. The problem examined in this research is how intelligence strategies are used to identify narcotics abuse in society and what factors influence the success of mobilizing Narcotics Crime Suspects (hereinafter referred to as Suspects) in the fight against narcotics. Meanwhile, this research aims to explain the function of gathering intelligence on criminal acts of narcotics abuse as well as intelligence strategies in detection efforts by mapping network structures of narcotics to do development to the investigation stage on Suspects using Network Analysis Theory. Intelligence strategies in identifying the structure of narcotics networks are important for reducing and destroying the activities of illicit narcotics trafficking syndicate networks. In 2020-2024, the BNN Strategic Plan for Eradication has the aim of weakening the activities of illicit narcotics trafficking syndicate networks with indicators of increasing the number of syndicate networks being uncovered. The metropolitan area has the most supportive facilities and infrastructure to carry out efforts to destroy narcotics networks, but currently, there is an anomaly in that DKI Jakarta is a place used by narcotics syndicates to carry out narcotics abuse activities because of its attractiveness as a metropolitan area, the high number of teenagers, high levels of stress, and so many Nightlife Places (THM) which often become nodes for illicit trafficking narcotics.

So, from the problems above, this study has three research questions, namely: (1) What is the intelligence strategy in identifying the structure of drug networks? (2) What are the factors that influence the success of raising suspects? (3) Analysis of the differences in grammatical weight in the Supreme Court Circular Letter (SEMA) Number 4 of 2010 and the Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 (UUNK).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Intelligence

The definition of intelligence according to (Prunckun, 2015), can be concluded as information that has been processed using the Intelligence Cycle which has four stages of

activity (1) planning; (2) gathering information; (3) processing (analysis of information); (4) use/distribution, thereby producing information with intelligence weight that will be given to users to use according to their needs. According to (Fernando, 2019), the Intelligence Agency must provide intelligence (in this case classified as an information product) quickly and accurately (*velox et exactus*). The definition of intelligence can be very flexible, namely as a noun (a product of intelligence), a verb (a professional organizational work activity), and an adjective (every individual who excels in his intelligence).

Raising Concept

Considering that raising is a psychological operation, raising is meant as an operation to change and condition emotions, attitudes, behavior, opinions, and motivation (ESTOM), as work to influence targets so that the targets change their behavior following the wishes of the raising. There are three objectives for raising, namely the Opposition in this case so that the Opposition can change its alignment, the neutral party so that it can follow the wishes of the raiser, and the allies so that they, planned, directed and integrate support the goals that the raiser wants to achieve (Saronto, 2020). The campaign has two patterns, namely a persuasive pattern, taking a soft approach by providing coaching, and mentoring, further developing a coercive pattern by creating conditions for fighting against each other, scattering, and weakening targets (Fernando, 2019). In the past, the approach that was commonly used as a tool for fundraising was MICE (Money, Ideology, Coercion, Ego) and RASCLS (Reciprocation, Authority, Scarcity, Commitment, Liking, Social Proof) which were the six principles put forward by Dr. Robert Cialdini, MICE is an approach that was initially commonly used, because the targets to be raised were usually motivated by money to meet their needs. However, if the target who is invited to collaborate to carry out fundraising is only motivated by money, the tendency to struggle for a long time becomes vulnerable, because the motivation is only for money, then the informant can provide inaccurate information just because he wants to quickly get a monetary reward. In contrast to RASCLS, one of the component principles of "reciprocal relationships" has the potential for long-term cooperation, as an answer to the essence of all humans feeling an obligation to repay favors to those who have met their needs (Burkett, 2013).

Propaganda is the main element of psychological operations. Broadly speaking, there are six aspects of fundraising goals, (1) Capturing the hearts and minds of targets, (2)

Planning, directing, and measurable, (3) Determining operational territory, (4) Determining targets that include individuals, groups, a state of affairs (5)) Bound for a certain period, (6) Loyal to Users (Saronto, 2020).

Network Analysis Theory/Structure Network Analytical (SNA)

(Van Dijk, 2006) describes a social network as a social system with concrete ties in abstract relationships, meaning that the social network consists of social actors as nodes (connection points), who establish relationships (links) and interact with each other. A social network can be defined as 'any connection of actors who enter into repeated and long-lasting exchange relationships with each other, and at the same time do not have legitimate organizational authority to arbitrate and resolve disputes that may arise during the exchange' according to this conceptualization, all organizations and groups can be considered networks. Social Network Analysis (SNA) is an analytical method used to describe groups or organizations and the relationships between actors in these groups or organizations. Although some groups or organizations (including criminal groups) may be more hierarchical than others, they are all considered networks (Bright & Delaney, 2013).

Over the past few decades, there has been rapid growth in sociological research applying a social network approach to study the interdependence between humans and their social environment (Borgatti, Mehra, Brass, & Labianca, 2009; Veenstra, Dijkstra, & Kreager, 2018). A social network is usually defined as a collection of individuals in a limited environment who are connected through measurable social ties, such as friendships. The social network approach recognizes individual agency in network formation (e.g., self-selection processes in relationships) as well as the interdependence of individual characteristics that influence network structure. In turn, network structure is assumed to influence individual outcomes over time (Steglich, Snijders, & Pearson, 2010; Veenstra et al., 2018).

These network studies have proven very useful in measuring three main features of social relationships. First, they measured the level of social embeddedness (social network density). This concept refers to the actual number of social ties between actors in a network compared to all possible ties. The denser a social network, the more individuals in the network are connected, that is, the more social ties there are. The density reported in studies of adolescent social networks is almost always less than 50%, and the density for positive

ties, such as friendship, is usually much higher than for negative ties, such as bullying (Veenstra et al., 2013). Second, these studies measure the tendency to form relationships with whom one has mutual friends (which is called transitivity). This means that the likelihood of social ties occurring between actors in a network depends on the extent to which they have the same ties; "My friends' friends are also my friends." Third, these studies measure the tendency to form relationships with others in similar networks (i.e., homophily). Preferences for similar others are found in a variety of contexts, such as marriage, friendships, and work-related relationships (McPherson, Smith-Lovin, & Cook, 2001). A preference for similar others is found in (aggressive) behavior and attitudes, but also for demographic characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, age, or religion. Again recently, this network approach was also introduced in criminology to study juvenile delinquency and gang network structure (Grund & Densley, 2015; Papachristos, 2013; Weerman, 2011).

Quoting from research (Fathurrohman, 2022), describes a combination of actor analysis of narcotics distribution networks by calculating the centrality of actors and the roles of actors in the network. The way to calculate degree centrality and betweenness centrality values is to use the Ucinet 6.636 application. Degree centrality functions to count the number of direct relationships observed for each actor in the network. The centrality of this actor can also be used as an indicator of hub positioning or influence. In other words, a hub actor is an actor with a high score who is in the best position to directly influence many people or actors in the network. By using a dichotomous method of calculating communication patterns, the number of relationships is equal to the number of people directly connected to each actor. In simple terms, actors with higher degree centrality scores are known to interact directly with more people.

(Freeman, 1978) developed mathematically a method for calculating degree centrality as follows:

$$C'_D(n_i) = \frac{X_{ij}}{g - 1}$$

The letter g is the number of actors in the network and xij counts all direct connections to the destination actor (alter) j. Then dividing by g-1 normalizes the scores to allow comparison between networks of different sizes.

While betweenness centrality, which is used as a nodal metric, serves to estimate the potential of each actor in the network to sit along the shortest path connecting others. Betweenness centrality is often used to identify actors who are positioned as intermediaries or bridges and connect disconnected parts of the network. In the context of narcotics distribution networks in Indonesia, these actors are known as brokers or intermediaries. This actor is considered to occupy the right position between other pairs of actors in the network as well as being a separator between networks.

Meanwhile, betweenness centrality is mathematically as follows:

$$b(n_i) = \sum_{j < k} \frac{g_{jk}(N_i)}{g_{jk}}$$

The explanation of the formula is that g_{jk} means capturing the number of shortest possible paths between two different points (nodes) which are represented as j and k . Meanwhile, $g_{jk}(N_i)$ is the number of routes or shortest paths between j and k that include point (node) i . With this formula, the score will be 0 if the focal actor represented by the letter i is not placed on the shortest path (which means connecting pairs of potential actors), and will be 1 when they are positioned as an intermediary between all pairs of actors.

Wasserman and Faust suggest dividing an individual's score by as many shortest paths as the letter i can occupy to allow comparison of actors involved in networks of different sizes (S. Wasserman, 1994). Thus, actors with high betweenness scores in smuggling routes or narcotics distribution schemes are actors who are in the best position to control the flow of narcotics between actors who cannot interact directly. These actors are strategically positioned and occupy critical intersections in the overall network.

Calculating two types of centrality, namely degree centrality and betweenness centrality, is one effective way to investigate narcotics networks. These two types of centrality will help officers carry out further investigations (profiling) of the main operational targets. Apart from being a type of metric that is easy to understand, (Bichler, 2019) states that the method of calculating degree centrality and betweenness centrality is the essence of what many people want to know in crime network analysis, namely to find out who has the most contacts or relationships and who is the main link between the others.

After calculating degree centrality and betweenness centrality, these actors were analyzed by looking at their main role in the narcotics distribution network. In this way, the mapping will be comprehensive and can determine which actors are priority targets for law enforcement which results in the weakness of the network.

The Intersection of Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 with SEMA Number 4 of 2010 regarding the Excess Capacity of Correctional Institutions

Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 (UUNK) regulates Article 112 concerning unlawful control of narcotics. Likewise, the Supreme Court Circular Number 4 of 2010 (SEMA) regulates who can be rehabilitated. Remembering (Over Capacity) that occurs in prisons can raise new problems, such as; physical and mental health disorders, prisoner violence, and poor sanitation and nutrition in correctional facilities. Exacerbating overcrowding in many prisons are food and water shortages, limited number of beds, poor sanitation and hygiene, violence between inmates and staff, and institutional mismanagement (Bierie, 2012; Carranza, 2014; Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2011; Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, 2017). This creates an environment that is not only conducive to the spread of deadly infectious diseases but also to violence, riots, escapes, and recidivism for example, HIV, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and parasitic diseases thrive in overcrowded, unsanitary, and poorly ventilated prisons. poor where health checks and access to treatment are limited (Ayala, Garay, Aragon, Decroo, & Zachariah, 2016; Garcia-Guerrero & Marco, 2012). The Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) published that the number of prison inmates throughout Indonesia reached 265,897 people on March 24th, 2023. This number has exceeded the total capacity of prisons in the country which is 140,424 people. Thus, the surplus of prisons in Indonesia reached 89.35%. Excess capacity in Correctional Institutions (Lapas) is a burden on the state which erodes the government budget, thereby disrupting National Resilience.

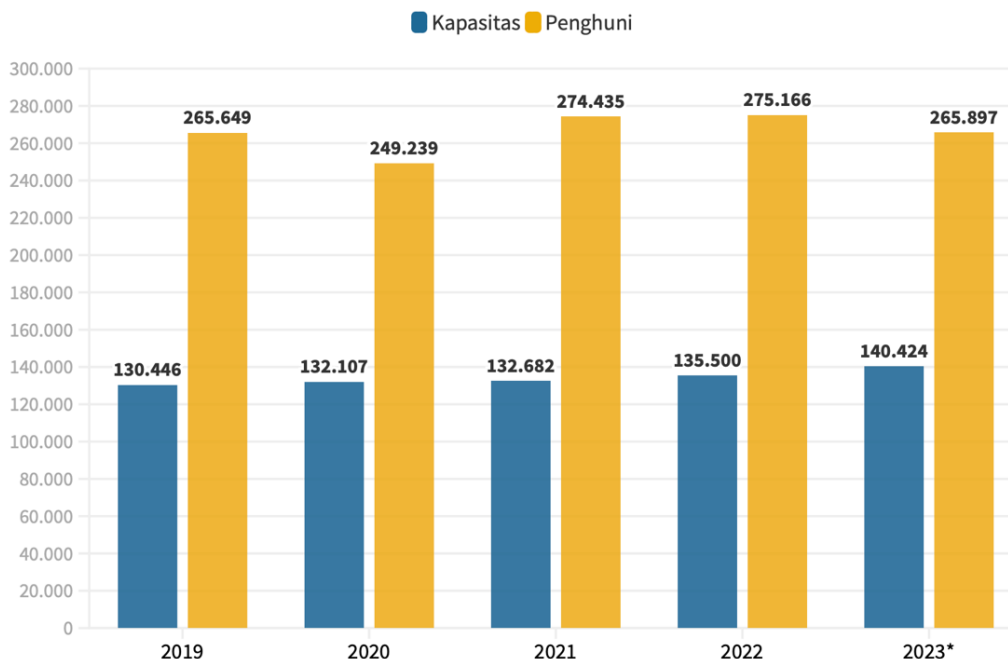


Figure 1
Total Capacity and Prison Inmates (2019-2023*)
Source: Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham).*As of 24 March 2023

Overcrowding can also indirectly facilitate violence, often due to a lack of appropriate external (e.g., incarceration rates) and internal (e.g., housing placement) classification (although it should be noted that not all overcrowded prisons are violent prisons). Additionally, prison riots involving rival gangs have occurred in countries such as Venezuela and Brazil (Cowie, 2017; Krygier, 2018). Explosions of violence and unsafe conditions, which may be related to high levels of overcrowding (Spectre, 2010), are unfortunately commonplace in many prisons, rather than the exception. In addition, the high number of undecided pretrial detainees in facilities will be faced with unsafe and unsanitary conditions and inmates who may be impulsive, violent, or physically ill (Angelos & Jacobs, 1985; Bleich, 1989; Kaufman, 1985).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach applied by (Creswell, 2018), to understand the function of intelligence gathering in narcotics crimes. Likewise, social phenomena occur from the perspective of the subject and researcher as the key instrument. Then a qualitative approach was chosen because this research is expected to provide an understanding of

intelligence activities as an instrument of National Resilience. This research was carried out by collecting data by collecting information from various sources, such as literature studies, statistical data, reports and documentation from BNN, and information from experts and intelligence experts. The type of research used is qualitative description which attempts to record, describe, analyze, and interpret the involvement of civil society in intelligence activities to create an empirical picture that exists today.

Referring to the conceptual explanation above, this research develops a methodological framework for collecting, analyzing, and ultimately drawing conclusions and providing recommendations from the analysis of findings. This research places strategic analysis as a practice. In other words, this approach will direct the analysis to not only present facts (matter of facts) but also present and communicate findings that are matters of concern that will be realized in actions/policies as well as implementation at the practical level. This means that in this research, the facts presented are placed in a more strategic framework to effectively reduce the illicit trafficking of narcotics. Referring to Nicolas' methodological scheme (Bencherki, 2019), the principles applied in this study are 'presentifying' (problem recognition), 'substantiating' (strategy development), 'attributing' (analysis of the organization and its capacity), and 'crystallizing' (how to handle the problem). These four principles are used to guide deliberations and are well integrated into the strategic assessment framework.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Intelligence must collect strategic information because it carries out its duties as the front line of the national security system. In this unique and difficult position, intelligence can have a pre-emptive character to obtain strategic information that weights intelligence information, therefore the techniques of "stealing" and "stealing glances" which are usually carried out using the Humint method are very much needed to create national stability and security. During the investigation process when the Suspect is psychologically shaken, it will be easier for intelligence to launch a search against the Suspect. The suspect must be "used" by being mobilized by intelligence to carry out a reverse operation, rather than directly carrying out law enforcement efforts based on the rules of the Criminal Procedure Law. Operation Reverse is an attempt to reverse the alignment of the target.

Intelligence relies on the Pancasila moral inner attitude towards good and bad things. The orientation of intelligence is different from the law, but this does not mean that intelligence conflicts with the law intelligence and the law must strengthen each other to achieve their respective interests optimally (Hendropriyono, 2018). The main element in a narcotics structure is the role of narcotics sellers and narcotics buyers. The general pattern of the narcotics distribution network in Indonesia is narcotics suppliers, dealers on a wholesale scale, retailers, and ultimately narcotics users. Network members need variables and resource attributes, both tangible resources and intangible resources (Bright, 2014). Intangible Resources are information, skills of members, mastery of certain knowledge, and energy that works to complete the main tasks that have been given. Meanwhile, Tangible Resources are money, precursor chemicals, narcotic substances themselves, equipment, and storage warehouses.

Reading the expertise of each group is an important variable in assessing a narcotics crime structure. With accurate identification, the goal of destroying the network will be effectively carried out. Interactions between actors must be able to be mapped by intelligence using its capabilities and resources. This mapping is very important for identifying individual and group positions in the network structure. Group leaders or key actors can be identified using centrality metrics. The main purpose of this mapping is to determine the Centrality of Actors in the Network. Capture actors with value A high degree of centrality has an impact on effective destruction which has a major influence on efforts to weaken the network (Bichler, 2017). Centrality Analysis is the result of research (Fathurrohman & Bichler 2020) which conducted a centrality analysis of actors in the smuggling network in West Kalimantan which borders Malaysia. Two types of Actor Centrality are commonly used, namely Degree Centrality and Betweenness Centrality. Two ways to perform network analysis are to calculate Actor Centrality (Degree Centrality and Betweenness Centrality). Identify Degree Centrality by counting the number of direct contacts between actors and actors-other actors in the network, individuals with a high degree of centrality have more relationships. Meanwhile, identifying Betweenness Centrality is done by calculating the number of times it is along the shortest path among all others in the network.

Intelligence Strategy in Identifying Narcotics Network Structure

The intelligence strategy in collecting is also integrated into detection efforts by mapping the structure of the narcotics network, which is part of the development stage of the investigation into suspected narcotics crimes using Network Analysis Theory. Social networks, which are patterns of connections in social relationships between individuals, groups, and various other collective forms, play an important role in illicit narcotics trafficking activities. Destroying the structure of the narcotics network has two main objectives, namely ensnaring the main perpetrators and punishing them following the positive laws in force in Indonesia.

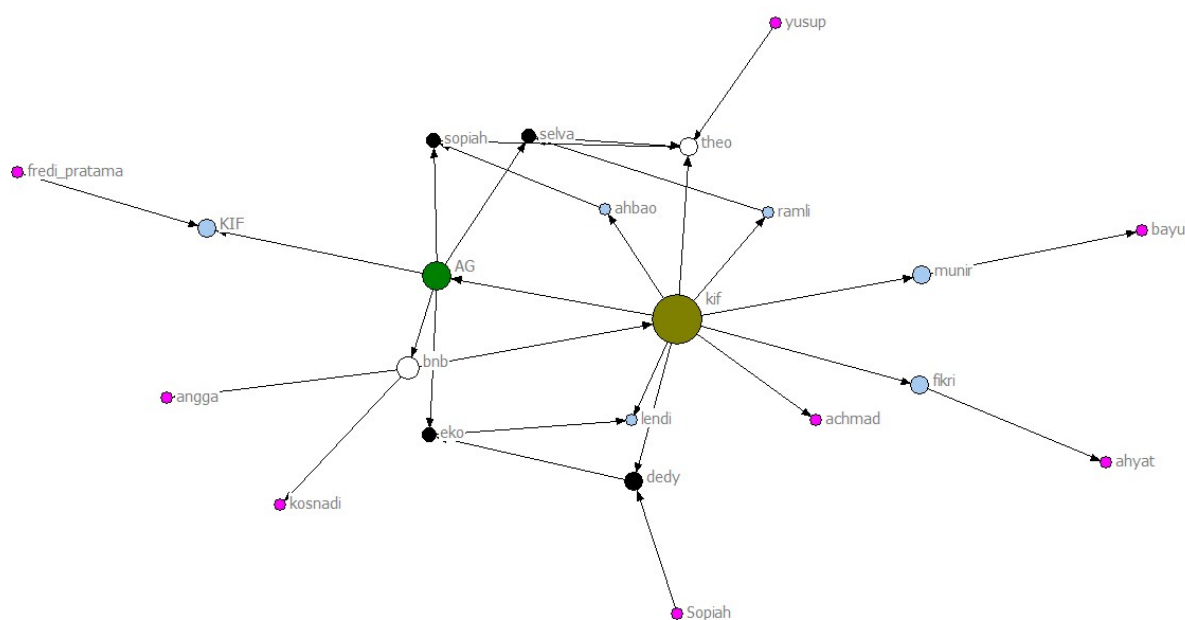


Figure 2

AKP_AG Network Structure Analysis [using the Ucinet 6.636 application.]

Source: 2 District Court Decision Number 827/Pid.Sus/2023/PN Tjk (accessed using the OSINT method)

The expertise of a member in a network is very dependent on the unique abilities of each individual. As is the ability of an individual to mix narcotics, which will affect the quality and quantity of narcotic production. The trend is changing that more synthetic (chemical) types of narcotics are being smuggled because their dimensions are smaller so they are easier to wrap and hide and do not have an expiration date (Luong, 2020). This mapping is very important for identifying individuals who have key positions or groups in the network structure. The main actors can be identified using centrality metric. The factor

that influences the success of an investigation is the ability of intelligence to mobilize targets so that they are willing to cooperate in destroying the structure of the narcotics network.

In the literature study conducted by the authors, in contrast to defensive strategies which have clear threat concepts and targets, active defense strategies assume that the enemy or threat does not have a clear identity, motive and target of attack. This assumption is very relevant in discussing defense against the threat of narcotics trafficking: it can come from anywhere, from anyone, with uncertain modes, and it is difficult to reveal the real mastermind behind all these operations. This is very different from defense in the traditional sense, which assumes a clear enemy: the artillery of other rival states. Thus, active defense must not be centered on just one or two front lines but must be evenly distributed over its territorial area (surface). And not only defensive, but also must be prepared to respond quickly and accurately.

Table 1
Active Defense Strategy Posture and Maneuvers based on the Four BNN Institutional Functions

Active Defense Strategic Postures and Maneuvers Matrix (active defense)				
BNN's Function	Postures	Inward Strategy	Outward Strategy	Pre-Condition
Eradication	Protective	Neutralization	Retaliation	Threat insight
Prevention	Preventive	Interseption/Interdiction	Detection and Preemptive	Potential/Predictable Threat
Rehabilitation	Curative	Reconstruction/Revitalizion	Redeployment	The threat had an impact
Community Empowerment	Immunitive	Endure	Deterrence	Probable/Possible Threat

Source: Research, Data and Information Center National Narcotics Board Republic of Indonesia, 2020

From the table above there are at least four major components described. The first component shows that the goal of Active Defense is to minimize vulnerability, which in fact is a sign of weak defense capacity in the four defense paradigms, namely protective, preventive/preemptive, immunitive and curative. The second is communality. It could be

related to the solidarity of the authorities with the entire community, as well as with other countries as partners, especially in the Southeast Asia (ASEAN) region. The third component is maneuvering against threats which includes all maneuvers as envisioned in the four defense paradigms. It is important to note that this component must be seen as a function or result of the first component. Therefore, in Active Defense, the ability to fight is acquired and only obtained if the defensive capacity has been fulfilled first.

These four components are designed following the four main objectives of BNN. The four are eradication, prevention, community empowerment, and rehabilitation. It needs to be emphasized here that these four core elements need to be seen not just as deputy entities, but more as the work functions of the BNN itself. The eradication function is concerned with visible threats and targets. Prevention is to intercept and contain external threats, which requires detection and monitoring capacity, as well as the capacity to carry out a first strike. The curative function is related to rehabilitation capacity, in the sense of restoring the vitality of affective, cognitive and physical functions lost due to addiction, and can even reassign the person concerned as a special agent, considering his past experiences. This also helps overcome the stigmatization that is ingrained in society that addicts are "lost people", instead of being lost, many people should be seen as victims who need to be cured. Empowerment contributes to the immune defenses that enable communities to survive, mitigate, and bounce back from the crippling impacts of drug trafficking and abuse.

This scheme refers to a popular Active Defense Strategy typology developed by Paul Rosenzweig, a legal and cyber security expert from George Washington University, USA. In his matrix, he shows four spectrums of maneuvers in active defense, namely monitoring, hacking, disrupting, and destroying. One can choose to do what one normally does when one detects an attack long before it begins and cripples the system. This understanding is what is called preventive. In the case of illegal drugs, all trading activities without a permit are considered a crime. So, preventing its spread is the main thing that must be continuously pursued.

Furthermore, the character, location, and nature of vital objects in narcotics circulation will influence how strategies are initiated, conceptualized, and implemented. Apart from the protective and preventive/preemptive paradigms, recent defense studies have also developed a resilience/defensive paradigm. New non-traditional security threats such as

illegal drug trafficking which is the topic of this study have encouraged many international security policymakers, such as NATO, to explicitly state that they will adopt a more resilient paradigm in their defensive posture (BNN, 2020). In it, defense is considered “civil vigilance and preparedness to deal with unprecedented (contingencies) that may adversely affect the foundations of society and trigger an acute infrastructure crisis”. This is very much in line with academics and the thinking of institutions that specifically handle strategic and defense studies which encourage the application of the resilience paradigm as "a well-mapped process of adjustment by society or individuals to prepare themselves to face endogenic or exogenic turbulence." (Bourbeau, 2013). In this view, the meaning of defense is not just militaristic, namely equipping oneself with weapons to fight the enemy, but also includes the development of the immune system at all units and social class levels: starting from society, subgroups, communities, families and even individual psychological states. This kind of defensive paradigm is what we call the immune defensive paradigm.

For synchronization purposes as well as using existing concepts in BNN, this defensive paradigm is referred to as the curative defense paradigm, where the defense system has an embedded capacity to mitigate and recover from attacks, to fight back. At this point, if we summarize the literature search regarding the concept of Active Defense, we can conclude that in essence Active Defense is a defense strategy that actively builds defense systems and capacities that also contain the ability to fight: detect, attack first, or strikes back, and not only that, it also can absorb attacks, repair itself quickly, and fight straight back. Active Defense is not only applied to front-line defense but the vital objects themselves are also equipped with the capacity and technology to defend themselves and counterattack.

Factors that Influence the Success of Detecting Narcotics Crime Suspects

Intelligence strategies in recruiting suspects in narcotics eradication efforts are influenced by factors that influence their success. Intelligence's ability to explore and change ESTOM is a very important factor in identifying suspects. Intelligence must have unique expertise to search for suspects so that they are willing to cooperate in destroying the structure of the narcotics network. The collection carried out by intelligence and supported by the role of law enforcement should be carried out using methods that are following positive laws in force in Indonesia. The collection effort aims to dig up information from the suspect to carry

out development efforts to attract strategic information so that he can ensnare the main perpetrator and punish him accordingly. with positive laws in force in Indonesia.

Gathering, often referred to as Conditioning or Social Engineering, is a very important factor in efforts to extract confidential information needed by intelligence and create a controlled condition in society with the aim of fulfilling the interests of intelligence and law enforcement. The goal of fundraising is to win the hearts and minds of targets. The collection carried out by intelligence is carried out following the motivation and needs desired by the target and environmental conditions. One factor in the success of fundraising is knowing the target's motivation or what we can call in this article the target as the Suspect. This is very important for the impact of fundraising success. In the event of being caught, the suspect's motivation is to escape the law or receive the lightest punishment. In the intelligent mind, if the law is applied in *An Sich* manner, the information that is being sought further will certainly be reduced. In the Suspect's mind, why else would he cooperate with intelligence and law enforcement officials if it does not create a mutually beneficial relationship? This Suspect's thoughts must be addressed appropriately by intelligence. The basic Quid Pro Quo relationship is not something negative, especially considering the nature of narcotics crimes. unique because perpetrators of narcotics crimes are also victims of narcotics abuse themselves who can be seen as victims and need help to recover mentally and physically. If the suspect is being arrested, there is room for restorative justice for the suspect whose role is not as a dealer or retailer, however, if this is asked to completely remove legal traps for the suspect, this is certainly not true.

OutlineThe factors that influence the success of raising suspects are attached in the following table:

Table 2
Factors that Influence the Success of Raising Suspects

No.	Success Factors	Description
1	Intelligence Expertise (HUMINT)	Intelligence and Law Enforcement expertise are factors that influence the success of finding suspects. Intelligence must have unique expertise to carry out mobilization against targets (suspects of narcotics crimes) so that they are invited to collaborate in carrying out reverse operations to destroy the structure of the narcotics network from within.

2	Civil society involvement	The involvement of civil society as a proactive effort to play a non-governmental role in overcoming narcotics abuse is very necessary. Integration between society and the government will support maximum impact based on Article 107 UUNK.
3	Effective communication	Effective communication to increase public understanding of legal provisions and civil society involvement in the narcotics sector is very necessary in efforts to reduce market demand for illegal narcotics (Demand Reduction).
4	Network mapping	Network mapping is an early detection effort in intelligence because before taking action to uncover narcotics crimes, investigators must have initial strategic information. If network mapping is carried out optimally, enforcement efforts will be maximized.
5	Quid Pro Quo	The reciprocal relationship between Suspects and intelligence and Law Enforcement.

Strategy for Accumulating Narcotics Crime Suspects towards Narcotics Eradication Efforts

Cultivation is a psychological operation with the human brain as the object of war. An operation that is necessary to dig up important information when a suspect in a crime involving narcotics abuse is psychologically shaken. Civil Society involvement as a proactive effort by civil society is a very important factor in efforts to reduce market demand for narcotics (Demand Reduction). Civil society is expected to carry out active involvement in efforts to help the government reduce the illicit trafficking of narcotics by providing education using the most basic tools in the government structure in the Rukun Tetangga and also reporting narcotics crimes and providing important information that can be used by law enforcement and intelligence in community outreach efforts.

Releasing the suspect to re-enter the network is an infiltration effort to damage the narcotics network structure (disruption of drug network structure) from within by using human resources from the narcotics network itself. At this stage, intelligence plays a central role.

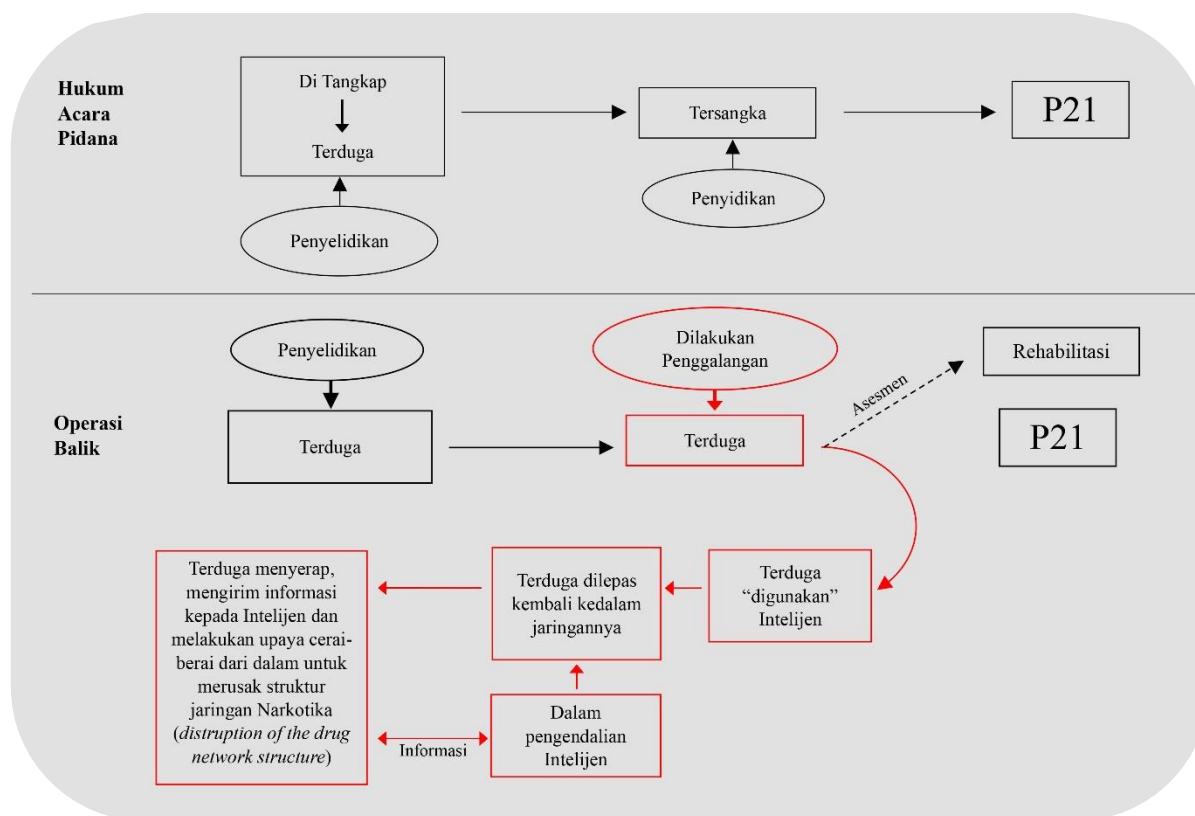


Figure 3
Reverse Operation Chart

Reducing the severity of the sentence is the right step if the suspect is willing to cooperate with intelligence. The information coming out from the suspect that is absorbed by intelligence will be of important value for efforts to map the network structure of narcotics crime perpetrators. If the network structure is known then the Counter Operation can be immediately carried out based on Article 75 (j) UUNK.

All factors related to the war against narcotics must be managed and utilized effectively to achieve success in fighting narcotics crime. The factors that influence this success are not explained explicitly in the sentence, but it can be concluded that they depend on the performance and effectiveness of the intelligence, planning, information gathering, analysis and action systems required to deal with narcotics problems.

In Article 107 UUNK, the public can also make reports to state administration, even at the lowest level or the National Narcotics Agency, if they become aware of narcotics abuse or illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors. At the practical level, parents and community leaders, in order to prevent and abuse narcotics that are widespread in society,

can dig deeper into information regarding the illicit circulation of narcotics and other addictive substances and actively provide education about the dangers of narcotics.

Integration between society and government is very important in overcoming narcotics abuse. The government must have correct and accurate information regarding narcotics networks, which can be obtained through detection, investigation and intelligence gathering. Society, especially civil society components, also has an important role in gathering information regarding illegal narcotics activities. Integration between society and government will support maximum impact in overcoming narcotics abuse.

Detection Strategy

Content analysis of circumstances related to the detection of suspected drug use and possession among youth and adults resulted in the identification of five detection modes: vehicle-related situations, inspections and patrols, officer response, home searches, and others. All modes can be generally categorized as proactive and initiative intelligence strategies. However, about 34% of situations were related to officers' responses to calls to the alarm center or calls from security officers or members of the public. This is a minimum estimate as 'hidden calls' may exist in other themes, without being explicitly mentioned in the document. This proportion is comparable to that reported in research (Gaston; Brunson, 2020), which states that 71% of drug arrests are based on proactive policies (pedestrian and traffic stops), while intelligence response (reactive police) accounts for 19% which is a smaller proportion.

The categorization of different strategies as proactive or reactive is not clearly defined. Given the many ways to engage in proactive policing, the conceptual terminology is sometimes ambiguous in both practice and research, especially in the area of drug law enforcement (Bacon, 2016; Mazerolle, 2007). Research conducted by (Quinton, 2011) states that intelligence often makes contact to 'control' individuals, to look for further clues that can confirm suspicions.

The results of the literature study show that more than a third of detection situations initiated are wholly or partially related to crimes other than suspected minor narcotics crimes, this can be seen from the proportion of situations that also involve non-narcotics related suspicions, violations, and the proportion of officer response situations. These results reflect research conducted (Houborg, 2016) which found that around one-quarter of all drug cases

were a by-product of activities related to alleged forms of crime or other disturbances of order.

Trends show that narcotics enforcement focused on personal use occurs mostly in public and semi-public spaces (streets, parks, malls, train stations, etc.), and is focused on pedestrians, park visitors, teenagers who use narcotics and drugs -Other illegal drugs, 'hang out' places, and cars. Youth groups (men) in public spaces as 'targets' of intelligence suspicion reflect previous research findings (Quinton, 2011; Solhjell et al., 2019). Frequent use of public spaces by teenagers and young adults makes them more vulnerable to police stop-and-frisk practices and their possible consequences (Flacks, 2018).

Very little law enforcement activity is focused on bars clubs, or other similar party venues where teenagers tend to congregate. This is surprising considering that this condition is associated with both legal and illicit drug use among adolescents and young adults (Nordfjærn et al., 2016). However, intelligence officers are often given the latitude to outsource policing activities to groups such as security officers, staff, and bar owners in semi-public spaces, and rely on the cooperation of these venues.

Intervention Strategy

This study shows that the formulation of suspicion for drug use is standardized, given the frequent use of similar phrases referring to red eyes, pupil size, and aspects of physical appearance and behavior. Therefore, these documents contain a description of the legal basis underlying suspicion, although this is very subjective considering the many types of substances used, as well as their different effects on appearance and behavior. Signs of intoxication are usually required to meet the requirements for suspicion of drug use (Andersson, 2017).

Findings from literature studies also reflect the results of similar research (Houborg et al., 2016; Quinton, 2011) although the basis for suspected drug use is most often documented, the basis for conducting searches and forming suspicions about possession offenses is rarely documented. From time to time, the document lists reasons for the activity, such as the smell of burning marijuana smoke, avoidance behavior, nervousness, or the presence of drugs. But often, the reasons for suspicion are not documented, or signs of poisoning are cited as the only reason. (Andersson, 2017) notes that signs of intoxication are

generally not sufficient to meet the criteria for suspicion of possession, and additional indirect clues are needed.

On the intelligence interpretation and evaluation of a person and situation. There are situations involving two or more individuals where coercive measures are used against one individual but not against another. The reasons why a particular act of coercion was carried out against only one individual remains a matter of speculation. (Houborg, 2016) found a discrepancy between how encounters were described in police files, and how intelligence in interviews verbalized the reasons for their intervention. The authors argue that some reasons may be seen as more appropriate than others in terms of official records for the legal reasons for a search. Because the instinct of suspicion often relies on knowledge based on experience, which forms a 'typology' of who should be acted upon and in what situations (Bowling, 2007; Tillyer et al., 2012 in Susanne Egnell, 2022), current interpretations are not easy to explain and transformed into a real basis for intervention (Quinton, 2011 in Susanne Egnell, 2022).

Analysis of Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 against SEMA Number 4 of 2010 on the Correlation of Intelligence Functions

Providing the suspect with the opportunity to work to help the state is a form of state concern to help answer questions about the life goals of narcotics criminals. Referring to the Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 (UUNK), it is regulated in Article 112 paragraph (2) that possession of non-plant narcotics exceeding 5 (five grams) can be imprisoned for life or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 20 years. The analysis of this offense is a classification of perpetrators who are seen as dealers or non-users if they control grams above 5 grams. Moving on to Article 112 paragraph (1), it is explained that every person who controls non-plant narcotics is imprisoned for 4 years and a maximum of 12 years in prison, however, Article 112 paragraph (1) does not explain how much weight is regulated, this creates confusion in the interpretation. UUNK. If we use the Supreme Court Circular Number 4 of 2010 (SEMA), which explains that those caught in possession of grams below the methamphetamine group (1 gram), then rehabilitation efforts can be carried out. If we look at this section, the suspect with a grammatical control of between 1.1 grams and 4.99 grams has a bias in interpreting UUNK whether he is rehabilitated or sentenced to 4 (four) years in prison. Concentrating on this condition of being face to face and positively arguing is a habitat for intelligence to mobilize so that the suspect is willing to carry out a reverse

operation to infiltrate the narcotics network to destroy it from within. Using Article 75 (j) UUNK as a basis for action. On the basis of Quid Pro Quo in order to receive a rehabilitation sentence. Considering that the capacity of prisons in Indonesia has exceeded their capacity, appropriate preventive measures are required. Moving forward with this analysis, (a) Suspects who control non-plant (chemical) goods weighing 1.1 grams to 4.99 grams do not need to be raised to the investigation stage; (b) An assessment is carried out on the Suspect to receive rehabilitation (Quid Pro Quo); (c) The suspect was encouraged to carry out a reverse operation; (d) Suspected of being used for infiltration to re-enter the network and damage the narcotics network from within; (e) During the Suspect's rehabilitation period, during this time intelligence and law enforcement have the authority to control the Suspect; (f) If the rehabilitation period has ended, the Suspect's obligations to intelligence and law enforcement officials have been completed

CONCLUSION

The definition of intelligence mandated by law as the front line of the national security system is so clear. The nature of narcotics crimes is unique because perpetrators of crimes in certain categories can also be seen as victims who must have access to cure themselves. In this face-to-face and positive conflict between SEMA and UUNK, it is a habitat for intelligence to mobilize suspects, using suspects, to carry out reverse operations. Network analysis theory is useful in mapping the structure of organized crime networks. If the law is applied in an An Sich manner it will certainly reduce the ability of intelligence work, because of the natural differences between intelligence orientation and law enforcement. Intelligence wants information while the law dictates right and wrong after struggling with evidence. Considering that prison capacity has exceeded its capacity, the burden of this excess capacity will erode the state budget and disrupt National Resilience. The state should be present to direct or at least provide guidance regarding the life goals of these victims/suspects who are adrift by providing solutions to serve their homeland. So suspects of certain grams should be placed in rehabilitation facilities. During this (Quid Pro Quo) rehabilitation period, intelligence and law enforcement can control the suspect for the benefit of the state. Lawmakers are expected to be able to formulate policies to strengthen

this condition as an effort to raise voices of concern for national interests, lest that voice be lost, a voice that is lost in the emotions of war and the frenzy of weapons and munitions.

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