

KAEDAH PENULISAN ILMIAH



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- ABSTRAK
- ISI

METODE PENELITIAN
ANALISA DATA

- KESIMPULAN
- DAFTAR PUSTAKA



ABSTRAK

- $\pm$ 300 kata
- Masalah Kajian
- Objektif Kajian
- Metode Penelitian
- Hasil Penelitian
- Kesimpulan
- Kata Kunci



Contoh

Indonesia, as the largest archipelagic state in the world, shares maritime borders with many countries including Malaysia in the Straits of Malacca, the South China Sea and the Celebes Sea. Because of its geopolitical location these borders are very porous and, as a consequence, are highly difficult to monitor and control, making it vulnerable spots for illegal activities such as arms smuggling. This paper aims to examine the challenges faced by Indonesia and Malaysia in dealing with the main security border issues. The paper then concludes that Malaysia has become the main route for small arms illicit trafficking from other Southeast Asian countries to Indonesia's conflict areas. Indonesia and Malaysia face an enormous challenge, particularly in view of the recent happenings in conflict zones and the increasingly need to secure their common borders.

Keywords:

Small arms, porous border, maritime security, armed conflict

Konflik-konflik internal yang marak terjadi di beberapa tempat di Indonesia seperti di Aceh, Maluku, Poso dan Papua, telah menimbulkan banyak korban jiwa maupun harta benda. Keadaan seperti ini apabila dibiarkan semakin berlarut akan mengancam keamanan kawasan. Tulisan berikut hendak menjelaskan masalah dampak kemanusiaan akibat konflik-konflik internal di Indonesia dengan menggunakan analisis keamanan nasional. Kajian menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari hasil kajian kepustakaan dan pengamatan di daerah konflik. Hasil kajian mendapati bahwa konflik-konflik internal yang terjadi telah menyebabkan rasa tidak aman masyarakat, yang pada akhirnya dapat mengancam kestabilan nasional. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahwa ketidakmampuan pemerintah dalam menjamin keamanan seluruh entitas di wilayah kekuasaannya akan mengancam stabilitas keamanan nasional.

Kata kunci:

konflik internal, keamanan nasional, keamanan kawasan, ancaman keamanan



THE THREAT OF THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW) IN INDONESIA: AN NATIONAL SECURITY PERSPECTIVE

ABSTRACT

Even though Southeast Asia is relatively a peaceful region, some internal conflicts still exist. The preliminary research on this topic found that the Southeast Asian region appears to have an abundant supply of illegal Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) such as AK-47, M-16, S&W and SS-1, which are supposed to be exclusively owned and used by the military and police officers. In the Republic of Indonesia (RI), the biggest country in Southeast Asia, the emergence of domestic conflicts since the downfall of President Soeharto has led to the rampant use of SALWs in conflict areas. Nonetheless, the threat of illegal supply of SALWs has not been placed under Indonesia's national security priorities. In fact, delinquency in production, transfer and possession of firearms are considered only as criminal activities. This thesis raises an important question, to what extent the circulation and the illicit proliferation of SALWs have posed a threat to Indonesia's national security? The major assumption is that the illicit proliferation of SALWs in Indonesia's conflict areas such as Maluku, Poso, Aceh and Papua have threatened its national security. Thus, this research aims firstly to analyse SALWs proliferations in Southeast Asia and Indonesia and, secondly to analyse the capability of the Indonesian state to response to those threats. This research used qualitative methods by using primary as well as secondary data as major sources of references. Primary data gathered were from government official documents as well as, face to face interview with experts and scholars on the issue. Field works were also conducted in conflict areas during the research period. The findings of the research show that the illicit proliferation of SALWs has threatened Indonesia's national security at three levels: individual, societal and state. Furthermore, this thesis concludes that the Indonesia's national legislations on SALWs are insufficient to regulate and control SALWs proliferation. Hence, the research suggests that Indonesia should accept the assistance offered by the United Nations Programme of Action (UNPOA) to update and develop its national legislation on the illicit proliferation of SALWs.



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