

Isu SALW (small arms and light weapons) sebagai isu keamanan nasional (national security) : Studi kasus Indonesia

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Abstrak

<i>This thesis focuses on national regulations on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their consequences to the national security of Indonesia. It is a qualitative research with descriptive analysis using one variable, SALW affairs in Indonesia.

The illicit spread of SALW in Indonesia especially in the conflict areas, such as Mollucas, Poso, Aceh and Papua causes insecurity. The proliferation of illicit SALW in Indonesia has derives from two resources; first, the internal sources, the ones stolen from TNI/Polri storage, sold by active members of TNI/Polri as well as deserters, and local producer of homemade firearms. Second, the external sources, the ones smuggled from Afghanistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Philippines, through black market.

As a matter of fact, state should address this issue as one of their national security agenda. Even all of element have responsibilities to creation of national security, state is the major actor in curbing the SALW illicit trafficking. In addition, SALW can not solved by individual country because it relates to transnational actors. UN has an Action Program to curbing the illicit trade of SALW, however, it will be effective if supported by national legislation. Indonesia has some laws to regulate SALW, but it is too general. The weaknesses, especially in term of operational measures, should be adjusted to the recent situation.

I-low to deal with spread of SALW should be prioritized considering geopolitical aspects because Indonesia has four choke point (Malaka, Sunda, lombok and Wetar straits), and most of illicit transaction occurs in the sea territories. As conclusion, the lack of control on SALW proliferation has been exacerbating internal conflicts in Indonesia and decreasing the national security. To solve the problems, the government should work with all stakeholders (include non governmental organization) and create better domestic regulations.</i>