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Implementation of the Duties and Functions of the Intelligence and Security Directorate (Intelkam) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in Handling Narcotics Crimes as Transnational Crimes and Their Prevention Efforts

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Abstract: Narcotics crime is a global problem that requires a multidimensional approach, considering its characteristics as transnational crimes that cross national borders. The modernization of technology and the development of information flows further complicate the handling of these crimes, with the emergence of increasingly sophisticated modus operandi and a wide network of organizations. Indonesia, especially Central Kalimantan, faces major challenges in addressing illicit narcotics trafficking that threatens public health and social stability. The role of the Directorate of Security Intelligence of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police is very crucial in efforts to prevent and handle cross-border narcotics crimes, considering that this area is a transit route that is prone to narcotics syndicate activities. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the duties and functions of the Central Kalimantan Police Intelligence Directorate in tackling narcotics crimes as transnational crimes, focusing on the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination, the use of intelligence technology, as well as challenges and opportunities in optimizing the role of Intelkam. This study uses a normative approach to understand the dynamics of cross-border narcotics crimes, as well as state efforts to overcome them. The results of the study are expected to provide insight into strategies in overcoming the threat of narcotics trafficking, as well as the importance of inter-agency collaboration in handling cross-border crime in Indonesia.

Keyword: Crime, Narcotics, Transnational.

INTRODUCTION

Narcotics crimes have become a serious global problem, characterized as transnational crimes that require a multidimensional approach in their handling (Safi'i et al., 2022). Technological modernization and the rapid flow of information have further complicated the dynamics of combating these crimes, giving rise to increasingly sophisticated modus operandi and extensive organizational networks that transcend national borders (Gukguk & Jaya, 2019; Kasiyanto, 2017). Indonesia, as a vast archipelagic state, faces unique challenges in addressing illicit narcotics trafficking that threatens public health and social stability (Lestari et al., 2023). In Central Kalimantan, in particular, the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Regional

Police plays a crucial role in preventing and handling cross-border narcotics crimes, given the region's potential as a transit route and distribution area for illicit drugs (Gukguk & Jaya, 2019; Prihartono, 2025b).

This phenomenon is further exacerbated by the presence of illegal routes and direct borders with neighboring countries, as seen in North Kalimantan, which borders Sabah, Malaysia, making it a region vulnerable to transnational criminal activities that require strict supervision and cross-agency collaboration (Prihartono et al., 2025). These border areas are often exploited by organized crime syndicates for the smuggling of various illegal commodities, including narcotics, underscoring the need for comprehensive and coordinated countermeasures among law enforcement agencies at both national and international levels (Friskatati, 2024; Prihartono et al., 2025). Therefore, the role of the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police becomes vital in identifying, analyzing, and formulating effective strategies to curb the escalating circulation of narcotics that continues to undermine social order (Prihartono, 2025c; Silalahi, 2018).

This study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of the implementation of the duties and functions of the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in addressing narcotics crimes as transnational crimes, as well as to identify preventive measures that have been undertaken to minimize their negative impact on society and regional stability (Prihartono, 2025a). The analysis focuses on the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination, the utilization of intelligence technology, and the challenges and opportunities in optimizing the role of Intelkam within the context of cross-border narcotics crimes. This study employs a normative approach to examine the development of narcotics crimes as transnational crimes and the measures adopted by the state to address them (Sunaryo, 2021).

Specifically, the research investigates how intelligence functions can be optimized to map transnational narcotics networks that exploit geographical vulnerabilities such as illegal routes and border areas, as exemplified by cases in Nunukan, which directly borders Malaysia and serves as a major corridor for the smuggling of methamphetamine and ecstasy (Malik, 2023). The study also explores how the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police can adopt data-driven strategies and advanced technologies to manage the evolving threats of narcotics crimes, in line with the increasing trend of technology-based crimes recorded by the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police (Prihartono, 2025b). Further discussion highlights inter-agency collaboration in combating transnational narcotics crimes, considering that cross-border crimes such as human trafficking, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism cannot be effectively addressed by a single country acting alone (Aprilia et al., 2023).

METHOD

This study will utilize secondary data derived from official documents, previous research reports, and scientific publications relevant to the implementation of the duties and functions of the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in handling narcotics crimes (Prihartono, 2025c). The data will be analyzed qualitatively to identify patterns, trends, and challenges faced by the Intelligence and Security Directorate in carrying out its role, as well as to formulate evidence-based policy recommendations. A normative approach will be employed to analyze statutory regulations and relevant literature related to the prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse, in order to understand the legal framework underpinning the actions of the Intelligence and Security Directorate (Widyaristanty & Berlian, 2021).

Research Approach

A descriptive qualitative approach is selected because it allows for an in-depth exploration of the phenomenon under study, namely the implementation of the duties and functions of the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in handling narcotics crimes (Prihartono, 2025c). This approach focuses on interpreting the meaning and context of the collected data, providing a holistic understanding of the complexity of the tasks and challenges faced by the institution. Qualitative methods are also relevant for examining stakeholder perspectives and understanding operational dynamics in the field, thereby ensuring that the resulting recommendations are more applicable and contextually grounded.

Data Sources

Data collection will be conducted through a comprehensive literature review, involving the examination of various scientific publications, official reports, and relevant policy documents to strengthen the legal arguments developed in this study (Prihartono, 2025a; Purnomo & Soponyono, 2015) Purnomo & Soponyono, 2015). The data collection process adopts a normative juridical approach, relying on secondary data obtained through library research and document analysis (Sinaga, 2018; Wibowo et al., 2020). This technique involves the collection of legal materials such as statutory regulations, legal doctrines, academic journals, books, and other relevant literature related to the implementation of the duties of the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in handling narcotics crimes (Kristian et al., 2021; Ritonga & Nadirah, 2022).

Secondary data sources include official documents from the Indonesian National Police, reports from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), court decisions related to narcotics cases, and academic publications addressing transnational crime (Cahyani et al., 2023; Jainah & Refina, 2022.). Data collection is focused on systematic searches through academic databases, official law enforcement agency websites, and journal repositories to ensure data completeness and accuracy, in line with the nature of normative research that emphasizes in-depth literature analysis (Amrullah & Sihite, 2023; Darmawan, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The circulation of narcotics as a form of transnational crime demonstrates a level of complexity that necessitates a multidimensional approach, involving intelligence, law enforcement, and preventive measures (Prihartono, 2025c). Based on data from the Central Kalimantan Provincial Statistics Agency, as reported in Central Kalimantan in Figures 2025, narcotics-related crimes were recorded as one of the three most prevalent criminal cases adjudicated by the Central Kalimantan High Court in 2024, totaling 760 narcotics offenses, exceeding cases of theft (744 cases) and embezzlement (249 cases). This data underscores the urgency of serious and systematic efforts to address narcotics crimes in the region. Therefore, preventive and countermeasures against narcotics crimes in Central Kalimantan require an in-depth analysis of the driving factors as well as the development of effective strategies to disrupt the chains of trafficking and abuse (Suhartanto, 2023).

Table 1. Number of Crimes in the Jurisdiction of the Central Kalimantan High Court by Type of Crime and Perpetrator, 2024

No.	Types of Items	Perpetrators			Quantity
		Male	Women	Children	
1.	Narcotics (Drugs)	702	55	3	760
2.	Theft	736	7	1	744
3.	Embezzlement	232	13	4	249
4.	Persecution	94	4	2	100

5.	Scams	50	6	0	56
6.	Crimes Against Life	35	0	2	37

Source : Central Kalimantan Province in 2025

Furthermore, based on data from the Central Kalimantan Provincial Statistics Agency as reported in Central Kalimantan in Figures 2025, the number of narcotics abuse cases recorded by district-level police units and the Narcotics Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police reached 644 successfully uncovered cases in 2024. This figure indicates a significant intensity of law enforcement efforts while simultaneously highlighting the continued large scale of the narcotics problem in the region. The high number of cases uncovered underscores the persistent challenges in combating narcotics crimes, which often involve transnational networks and increasingly sophisticated modes of operation (Gukguk & Jaya, 2019). This condition requires the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police to continuously innovate its intelligence strategies in order to detect and anticipate the movements of narcotics networks that exploit geographical vulnerabilities as well as information technology (Prihartono, 2025b).

Table 2. Number of Crimes/Security and Order Violations by Handling per Resort Police in Central Kalimantan Province, 2024

No.	Kabupaten/Kota	Number of Narcotics Crimes
1.	West Coast (Scotland)	72
2.	East Kotawaringin (Kotim)	147
3.	Capuas	52
4.	South Barito	20
5.	North Barito	25
6.	Sukamara	7
7.	Lamandau	18
8.	Seruyan	32
9.	Katingan	39
10.	Pulang Pisau	15
11.	Gunung Mas	29
12.	East Barito	29
13.	Murung Raya	14
14.	Palangka Raya	52
15.	Police Task Force	93
Total		644

Source : Central Kalimantan Province in 2025

The National Narcotics Agency of Central Kalimantan Province also released data revealing the dismantling of nine narcotics networks throughout 2025, several of which operated drug trafficking activities from within correctional facilities and detention centers (Norman, 2023). This phenomenon underscores the need for a more comprehensive approach that does not focus solely on external law enforcement actions, but also emphasizes the strengthening of internal supervision and rehabilitation efforts within correctional institutions in order to disrupt narcotics distribution networks. Efforts to prevent and combat narcotics crimes in Central Kalimantan have become increasingly urgent, given that the province is among the six provinces with the highest cumulative narcotics cases in Indonesia from 2011 to 2018, with South Kalimantan recording particularly high numbers of cases (Laksana, 2016; Ramadani, 2024).

Table 3. Narcotics Network Revealed by BNN Central Kalimantan Province in 2025

No.	Network Name	Network Location	Evidence Seized
1	Subaidi	Palangka Raya Detention Center (Pontianak – Palangka Raya)	Methamphetamine 2,348 g and PCC 2,680 tablets
2	Wafik	Palangka Raya Prison (Pontianak – Kapuas)	Methamphetamine 45.96 g
3	Samhad	Katingan	Methamphetamine 49.1 g
4	Heri Ahmad alias Sumbul	Kasongan Prison (Banjarmasin – Palangka Raya)	Methamphetamine 497.82 g
5	Yuyut	Banjarmasin – Kapuas	Methamphetamine 96.21 g
6	Ramadi Falsalis Badan	Banjarmasin – Kapuas	Methamphetamine 181.43 g and Ecstasy 84 tablets
7	Yetro alias Jago	Pontianak – Gunung Mas	Methamphetamine 1,022.47 g and Ecstasy 24 tablets
8	Zepri	Pontianak – Sampit	Methamphetamine 408.71 g and Ecstasy 111 tablets
9	Diwan	Pontianak – Sampit – Palangka Raya	Methamphetamine 9,318.97 g and Ecstasy 185 tablets

Source : BNN Prov. Central Kalimantan

In addition, the Central Kalimantan Regional Police has also uncovered 437 cases of narcotics crimes with the number of suspects reaching 538 people with evidence of methamphetamine as much as 21,563.02 grams (equivalent to 21.5 kilograms), ecstasy as many as 448 grains, marijuana weighing 267.5 grams, karisoprodol as many as 2,136 grains, and hard drugs as much as 4,600 grains.

Duties and Functions of the Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in Handling Narcotics Crimes

The Directorate of Intelligence and Security (Intelkam) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police plays a crucial role in preemptive and preventive efforts against narcotics crimes, particularly through intelligence gathering and analysis to identify distribution networks, modus operandi, and potential transnational threats (Prihartono, 2025b). These activities include mapping cross-border narcotics supply networks that frequently exploit vulnerabilities in border areas, as well as conducting early detection of smuggling attempts into Central Kalimantan (Prihartono et al., 2025). Data indicate that Indonesia’s geographical characteristics consisting of numerous islands and a large number of traditional ports in border regions pose significant challenges in curbing transnational drug trafficking, thereby requiring adaptive intelligence strategies (Aziz & Daryanto, 2025; Oktaviani & Yumitro, 2022). The comprehensive utilization of intelligence data, including big data analytics, is therefore essential to identify crime patterns, predict syndicate movements, and formulate more effective preventive policies in response to the increasing trends of narcotics crimes and complex cross-border trafficking (Prasetiyo, 2024).

Implementation of the Duties and Functions of the Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in Handling Narcotics Crimes

The implementation of the duties and functions of the Intelkam Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in handling narcotics crimes involves a series of structured activities, ranging from information collection and analysis to the dissemination of intelligence to relevant law enforcement units (Ovsianiuk, 2024; Prihartono, 2025a). This process is fundamental to ensuring that every law enforcement action is based on accurate and up-to-date

information, given the continuously evolving nature of narcotics crimes. Narcotics crime has reached the level of a national emergency that requires firm law enforcement measures, as failure to do so may lead to severe moral and physical deterioration of future generations (Saputra & Chalim, 2018). The increasing number of narcotics cases—accounting for approximately 30% to 50% of total criminal cases handled in various regions of Indonesia, particularly in major cities—demonstrates that addressing this crime must be a top priority for law enforcement agencies (Supanto & Rustamaji, 2019).

This condition requires the Intelkam Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police to continuously enhance its capabilities in utilizing technology, such as intelligent systems and integrated applications, to support efforts to combat narcotics and other forms of organized crime (Hilmy et al., 2024). Strengthening personnel capacity through continuous training and adopting digital technologies in intelligence data analysis are also essential to keep pace with the increasingly complex modus operandi of transnational narcotics syndicates (Gigantara & Prasojo, 2021).

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Implementation

Supporting factors include the availability of strong regulatory frameworks, inter-agency cooperation, and community support. In contrast, inhibiting factors often relate to limited resources, the complexity of transnational criminal networks, and challenges in cross-border coordination (Kadarudin et al., 2018; Lestari et al., 2023). Furthermore, rapid technological developments and the ability of narcotics syndicates to adapt to new methods frequently hinder detection and enforcement efforts (Prihartono, 2025b). Enhancing human resource capacity through specialized digital intelligence training and strengthening information technology infrastructure, including the national implementation of big data systems, is essential to overcoming these obstacles and improving the effectiveness of narcotics crime prevention (Prihartono, 2025c). Optimizing the use of valid, comprehensive, and artificial intelligence-based big data systems—such as those implemented by the Traffic Corps (Korlantas)—can further strengthen Intelkam’s capabilities in predictive analysis and systematic, integrated mapping of narcotics crime networks (Mayastinasari & Lufpi, 2022).

Narcotics Crime Prevention Efforts by the Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police

The Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police has implemented several comprehensive measures to prevent narcotics crimes, encompassing coordinated preemptive and preventive strategies (Army et al., 2025; Rizki et al., 2024). One such initiative is participation in Operation Antik Telabang 2025, during which the Intelkam Directorate actively engaged in gathering strategic intelligence on syndicate modus operandi, distribution locations, and the identification of key perpetrators to support more effective enforcement operations (Aziz & Daryanto, 2025).

Preventive efforts also include the development of continuous educational programs and public awareness campaigns on the dangers of narcotics, particularly targeting younger generations through various communication platforms. Cross-sectoral cooperation with government agencies, educational institutions, and community organizations has been strengthened to create environments resistant to narcotics distribution. In addition, the role of community and religious leaders in promoting anti-narcotics values has been maximized to enhance social resilience. This approach does not focus solely on repressive measures but also emphasizes the importance of community capacity building and collective awareness as the frontline defense against the evolving threat of narcotics crimes.

Analysis of Problems and Proposed Solutions

The primary challenges in handling narcotics crimes by the Intelkam Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police include limited human resources, insufficient operational budgets, and inadequate facilities and infrastructure (Handoko & Rahayu, 2025). These constraints are further exacerbated by the shortage of trained personnel, the lack of vocational education in narcotics crime suppression, and limited access to relevant professional training (Warganegara & Adam, 2024). Additionally, the increasing complexity of transnational narcotics crime modus operandi necessitates continuous adaptation and enhancement of advanced intelligence analysis capabilities (Saputra & Chalim, 2018).

However, internal constraints such as the limited quantity and quality of human resources often hinder the effective utilization of big data, despite the fact that digital transformation requires the Indonesian National Police to optimize data-driven decision-making (Bab IV Pembahasan dan Pemecahan Masalah, n.d.). To address these challenges, significant increases in budget allocation, the development of continuous training programs for Intelkam personnel, and the modernization of facilities and infrastructure are required to support more advanced operational activities and intelligence data analysis (Saputra & Chalim, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Based on an in-depth analysis of the role of the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in handling narcotics crimes, this study concludes that preventive and countermeasures have demonstrated a strong institutional commitment through the implementation of coordinated preemptive and preventive strategies. Nevertheless, the execution of these duties and functions continues to face structural and operational challenges, particularly limited human resources, insufficient operational budgets, and inadequate facilities and infrastructure. These conditions necessitate the optimization of available resources, the enhancement of personnel analytical capacity through continuous training, and the strengthening of cross-sectoral coordination to effectively respond to the evolving dynamics of transnational narcotics crime.

Strengthening the legal framework through the revision of ineffective regulations, improving vocational education, and increasing law enforcement participation in national seminars and academic forums are strategic measures to enhance institutional capacity in combating narcotics crimes. Furthermore, synergy with indigenous community leaders and local stakeholders plays a vital role in reinforcing community-based prevention efforts. However, limitations in rehabilitation facilities for narcotics users and low levels of digital literacy among leadership and personnel in managing big data remain significant obstacles to comprehensive narcotics crime control.

Therefore, continuous evaluation of the performance of the Intelligence and Security Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police is required, particularly with regard to the availability and quality of human resources and technological infrastructure. The development of an integrated big data utilization strategy, supported by enhanced digital literacy, talent management, and cybersecurity governance, is essential to improve intelligence analysis and evidence-based decision-making. Optimizing budgetary policies, strengthening digital leadership training curricula, and enforcing strict internal discipline—including firm action against police personnel involved in narcotics crimes—are strategic steps to maintain institutional credibility and establish an adaptive, professional, and sustainable narcotics control system. Close collaboration with government entities and external stakeholders is also crucial for data integration, digital infrastructure development, and the mitigation of technology-based transnational crime risks.

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