

STRATEGY ANALYSIS OF HANDLING CIRCULATION AND ABUSE USING SWOT METHOD AT CLASS IIB RUTAN PRABUMULIH

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Abstract: Narcotics circulation in Indonesia is increasing by seeing the occupancy rate of prisons and detention centers is currently higher than the previous year. In 2019 there were 3.42 million Narcotics Cases, while the Narcotics Cases in 2021 were 3.66 million People. With this, it is necessary to do a SWOT analysis to find out the causes of the increase in the circulation of narcotics. The formulation of the problem is how to analyze the strategy for handling the circulation and abuse of Narcotics using the SWOT method at the Class IIB Rutan Prabumulih. The method used is a qualitative research method with a descriptive-SWOT analysis approach with supporting data from direct interviews with the Class IIB Rutan Prabumulih detention center. Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that the condition of the prison organization is in a weak condition facing the challenges of narcotics trafficking in the prison. So, the recommended strategy is a defensive or defensive strategy.

Keywords: *Drug Trafficking, Prisons, SWOT*

1. Introduction

In 2021, there has been an increase in the prevalence of drug users in Indonesia, namely 0.15 percent, so that it becomes 1.95 percent, meaning that there are 3.66 million people who become drug users. In fact, in 2019 in Indonesia it was 1.80 percent, meaning 3.42 million people who became drug users in Indonesia. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2018 has published World Drugs Reports, as many as 275 million people in the world or 5.6% of the world's population (aged 15-64 years) have used drugs. Meanwhile in Indonesia, BNN as the focal point in the field of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) pocketed the drug abuse rate in 2017 as many as 3,376,115 people in the age range of 10-59 years (Puslitdatin, 2019).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime(UNODC) stated that Indonesia is included in the golden triangle of drug trafficking. Indonesia is an easy target for drug dealers and there are at least 72 international networks operating in our country. According to a 2017 study by the National Narcotics Control Agency (BNN), there are more than 3 million drug users in Indonesia between the ages of 10 and 59. In Indonesia, 27% of students and college students use drugs. According to BNN data, there are 37 to 40 deaths due to drug use in Indonesia every day. Drug users include 74.5% of men and 25.5% of women. From 1 January to 6 March 2019, 75 drug cases were investigated and handled, with 123 suspected drug dealers (Fadhiansyah, 18 Dec 2020). According to BNN data, the most widely used type of drug is methamphetamine, followed by marijuana, ecstasy and heroin. Etymologically, anesthesia comes from the word "narkoties", which has the same meaning as the word "narcosis" which

means anesthesia. The nature of this substance mainly affects the brain, besides being used for anesthesia, it can also cause changes in behavior, sensations, thoughts, perceptions, consciousness and hallucinations. Narcotics are defined as “substances that can cause certain effects on consumers when inserted into the body (Dirjosisworo, 1986). According to Law Number 35 of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics are synthetic and semi-synthetic substances or drugs obtained from plants or non-plants that can cause loss of consciousness or change, loss of taste and relief. This can cause pain and loss of consciousness as well as addiction. Research conducted by Hawari et al in 2000 stated that the actual number was 10 times the official number (Hawari D. , 2000). This means, if drug abuse is detected, there are still 10 people who have not been officially registered. According to Dadang Hawari (2010), substance abuse is the consumption of non-medical and dangerous drugs that are consumed relatively regularly or irregularly without a medical prescription (Hawari, 2010).

Based on data from the Class IIB Prabumulih detention center in February 2022 there were 501 residents consisting of 431 prisoners and 70 prisoners, while the capacity of the detention center was only 193 people. For drug cases, there are 44 prisoners and 299 inmates, meaning that 67% of the total occupants of the Class IIB Prabumulih detention center are drug cases. In Indonesia, people involved in drug trafficking can be sentenced to up to 20 years in prison, the death penalty or life imprisonment, depending on the size of the case. Meanwhile, addicts must undergo medical and social rehabilitation. But in reality, both addicts and dealers have been sentenced to prison. As a result, many prisons/detention centers are overcapacity. Inadequate law enforcement makes it difficult to eradicate drug trafficking in correctional institutions. Drug trafficking and abuse strategies are part of efforts to develop large-scale long-term plans to enable organizations to interact effectively with the environment under competitive conditions, all of which deliver the desired performance (Komari, 2000). The goal is to optimize the intended target (Akdon, 2011:12).

The high number of narcotics abuse cases is a special concern for correctional facilities, as can be seen from the many cases in prisons so that they can attract the attention of the people in Indonesia. Even considering its interests, the Government calls for a state drug emergency. Therefore, the Correctional Institution's strategy to tackle drug abuse is expected to be able to overcome problems regarding Narcotics in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. By carrying out a strategy for handling and distributing narcotics and drug abuse using the SWOT method in order to obtain data on the Correctional Strategy in tackling drug abuse in the Correctional Center, especially at Rutn Class IIB Prabumulih.

What is the formulation of the problem?analysis of strategies for handling the circulation and abuse of Narcotics using the SWOT method in the Class IIB Prabumulih Rutan?

2. Research Methods

The method used in this research is a qualitative research method with a descriptive-SWOT analysis approach. Research with descriptive methods is usually done through observation, interviews, and case studies to describe behavior rather than using data that can be analyzed statistically (Ahmad., 2009). This study describes the objects and symptoms investigated for a particular activity or program carried out on symptoms that occur in the field using the SWOT analysis method to develop service strategies. As supporting data, the author also interviewed officials in the UPT regarding the strategies that have been carried out. SWOT

analysis is one of the most powerful analytical tools when used correctly. It is also known that "SWOT" is an acronym for the words

3. Results and Discussion

Organizational Strategy Identification

To carry out the policy direction and strategy of the Class IIB Prabumulih Prison, make performance determinations, organizational goals and the organization's vision and mission. Determination of performance, organizational goals and vision and mission of the organization is the commitment and promise of annual performance to be achieved, between the leadership of the government agency/work unit who receives the mandate/responsibility and the party that provides the mandate/responsibility for performance. The strategy for the Class IIB Prabumulih detention center is as follows.

1. There is cooperation between the Class IIB Prabumulih Rutan institution and other stakeholders. There is cooperation between the Class IIB Prabumulih Rutan by other legal parties, namely between the Prabumulih Police, Prabumulih BNN, Prabumulih City Forkopimda, Prabumulih City Education Office, Prabumulih City Health Office, Prabumulih District Attorney, Prabumulih City District Court and Prabumulih City Ministry of Religion and cooperation with the Darussalam Prabumulih Islamic Boarding School.
2. Conduct regular urine checks on officers and prisoners and detainees. The implementation of these activities is the prevention of drug use by officers and prisoners and detainees through counseling and educational guidance about the dangers of drug abuse and the consequences of drug use as a sanction against recommendations for drug abuse. This is one strategy to deal with substance abuse.
3. Improve operational skills to deal with related crimes drugs. This is one of the strategies for handling drug cases. By increasing the operational capability of overcoming drug crime, namely training and coaching all officers with guidance, the Police in handling drug crimes in handling drug cases increases.
4. Implementing a social rehabilitation program for the inmates of the Class IIB Prabumulih prison. The social rehabilitation activity is based on the Decree of the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS-1395.PK.01.06.04 of 2020 as one of the correctional units (UPT) that provides correctional rehabilitation services for prisoners and inmates. penitentiary (WBP) for narcotics crimes.

Discussion

From the results of observations, documentation and interviews identified data on the internal environment and external environment, as follows:

Table 1 External and Internal Environment Data

INTERNAL FACTORS				
No	STRENGTH		WEAKNESS	
1.	S1	One of the Correctional Service Implementing Units (UPT) is the organizer of correctional rehabilitation services for prisoners and correctional inmates (WBP) addicts, abusers and victims of narcotics abuse.	W1	Availability of inadequate facilities and infrastructure in controlling the circulation of narcotics in the prison environment.
2.	S2	There is cooperation between agencies, related agencies and other stakeholders.	W2	Overcapacity what happened in the prison.
3.	S3	There is an increase in the number of officers.	W3	There is still a lack of trained human resources (HR) so that they do not meet competency standards.
4.	S4	Have clear and firm rules in the handling of narcotics in the prison environment.	W4	The implementation of the rehabilitation program is not yet optimal.
5.	S5	The existence of training and seminars.	W5	Limited funding for staff capacity building training.
EXTERNAL FACTORS				
No.	OPPORTUNITIES		THREATS	
1.	O1	Government support ordering all government agencies to eradicate narcotics.	T1	The development of information, communication and transportation technology in addition to bringing positive benefits as well as negative benefits by criminals in committing their crimes.
2.	O2	Participation of government and private agencies/institutions in the eradication of narcotics.	T2	Overlapping legal and judicial systems.
3.	O3	The occurrence of cross-sectoral relationships with other legal apparatus in the eradication and control of narcotics in the prison environment.	T3	There are social inequalities in social life.
4.	O4	There are additional officers carried out by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.	T4	Merging inmates users, addicts and dealers in the detention center.
5.	O5	The development of technology is sufficient.	T5	There is still stigmatization of former criminals.

SWOT Matrix Formulation

This stage is an advanced stage after the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats have been resolved. This SWOT analysis is an assessment of all the strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats that exist in an individual or organization (Kotler, 2007).

Based on the results that have been carried out by researchers, it can be seen that the SWOT Matrix formulation is based on the analysis of external and internal factors at the Class IIB Prabumulih Rutanis as follows:

<div style="text-align: center;">INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT</div> <div style="text-align: center;">EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT</div>	<i>STRENGTH</i>	<i>WEAKNESS</i>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> One of the implementing units (UPT) for correctional rehabilitation service providers for prisoners and inmates (WBP) addicts, abusers and victims of drug abuse. The existence of cooperation between agencies, related agencies and other stakeholders. There is a SOP for searching goods that will enter the detention center. Have clear and firm rules in the handling of narcotics in the Rutan environment. There is an increase in the number of officers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of inadequate facilities and infrastructure in controlling the circulation of narcotics within the detention center. Overcapacity that occurs in the detention center There is still a lack of trained human resources (HR) for officers so that they do not meet competency standards. The implementation of the rehabilitation program is not yet optimal. Limited funds for training officers' capacity building.

Table 2 Results of SWOT Matrix Analysis

<i>OPPORTUNITIES</i>	<i>STRATEGI SO</i>	<i>STRATEGI WO</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government support ordering all government agencies to eradicate narcotics. Participation of government and private agencies/institutions in the eradication of narcotics. The occurrence of cross-sectoral relations with other legal apparatus in eradicating and overcoming narcotics within the prison environment. There are additional officers carried out by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. The development of technology is sufficient. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve coordination with law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders. Maximizing the performance of the team of officers. Sending human resources (HR) officers to participate in education and training to increase competence. Improve the ability to use the network with IT. Maximizing the rehabilitation program at the detention center by collaborating with more parties. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting training in the tracking system for perpetrators of drug trafficking abuse. Improve the quality of available human resources (HR). Management of the prison web site or social media as a means of public complaints services. Adding anti-drug instructors from government/private institutions, and community groups. Conduct partnerships with several stakeholders in dealing with the limited budget of the Detention Center.

<i>THREATS</i>	<i>STRATEGI ST</i>	<i>STRATEGI WT</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The development of information, communication and transportation technology in addition to bringing positive benefits as well as negative benefits by criminals in committing their crimes. 2.Overlapping legal and judicial systems. 3.The existence of social inequality in community life. 4.Merging of users, addicts, and dealers in prisons. 5.There is still stigma for former criminals. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased firmness in emphasizing sanctions for perpetrators of drug abuse and trafficking for officers or correctional inmates (WBP). 2. Strengthening relationships and communication between institutions/agencies and the community to create public trust in prisons in handling drug trafficking and abuse. 3. Provide appreciation and reward for officers or inmates in prison (WBP) who participate in handling and abusing drug trafficking cases in the Detention Center. 4. Selecting places that are prone to drug trafficking in prisons as targets for counseling and checking urine tests. 5. Intensify early detection activities/urine test checks on officers or inmates of correctional institutions (WBP). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit an application to the regional office or the ministry of law and human rights for assistance in repairing facilities and infrastructure. 2. Improving the quality of prison personnel in combating drug trafficking in the Rutan. 3. Make changes to the organizational structure in accordance with the skills and abilities of the available officers 4. Approaching the community so as to facilitate collaboration with the detention center program. 5. Conducted training and work motivation for each prison officer in accordance with the needs of the Rutan organization.

Defensive strategies, or so-called defensive strategies, aim to reduce the likelihood of being attacked, deflect attacks in a direction that is not harmful, or reduce their intensity. Defensive strategy aims to influence about the profit that can be expected from the entry strategy or position improvement, so that the plan of action is not feasible or leans towards a harmless strategy. Based on the table above, it shows that the condition of the prison organization is in a weak condition facing the challenges of narcotics trafficking in the prison, therefore, the recommended strategy is a defensive strategy.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the SWOT matrix analysis, the factors that become the weakness of the Class IIB Prabumulih Rutan, namely the Overcapacity that occurs in the Rutan which can result in a lack of human resources (HR) trained officers so that it is not in accordance with competency standards. The implementation of the rehabilitation program is not yet optimal. As for the factors that pose a threat to the Class IIB Prabumulih Rutan, namely there is still overlap in the criminal justice system which results in being overcrowded so that there is a merger of user prisoners, addicts and dealers in the detention center, social disparities in

social life, finally stigmatization for former perpetrators of crime. crime and information, communication and transportation technology in addition to bringing positive benefits as well as negative benefits by criminals in committing their crimes.

Implication

From the table the results of the SWOT analysis on the WT strategy to be able to carry out a defensive strategy, including:

1. Submit an application to the regional office or the ministry of law and human rights for assistance in repairing facilities and infrastructure.
2. Improving the quality of detention center personnel in eradicating drug trafficking within the detention center.
3. Make changes to the organizational structure in accordance with the skills and abilities of available officers.
4. Approach the community to make it easier to collaborate with the detention center program.
5. Conducted training and work motivation for each prison officer in accordance with the needs of the Rutan organization.

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