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Factors Influencing Abuse/Circulation of Narcotics in the Correctional Institution and Detention Centers in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

From 2015-2018 there was a surge in the number of people convicted of incident abuse and illicit narcotics trafficking in Indonesia. The increase was 82%, from 63,355 people in 2015 to 115,289 people in 2018. Several cases of abuse and illegal narcotics trafficking occurred in prisons/ detention centers in Indonesia and, in several instances, involved visitors and officers. Data from the Directorate General of Corrections for 2006-2010 revealed that were 96 of such cases, with 40 percent of the number of suspects were prisoners, 35 percent were detainees, 12 percent were visitors, and 13 percent were officers. This research to analyze the factors cause the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotic in correctional institutions/detention centers in Indonesia. The analysis method used in this research is Factor Analysis that a multivariate statistical technique used to reduce and summarize all dependent and independent variables. Based on the factor analysis, the factors of narcotics influencing abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics in correctional institutions/detention centers in Indonesia are the involvement of prison officials in consuming and distributing narcotics within the narcotics trafficking networks; the prevalence of consumption and distribution of narcotic within prisons/detention centers; as well as uncontrolled communication between those inside and outside of prisons/ detention centers.

Keywords: *abuse, distribution, narcotics trafficking.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse in Indonesia classifies as an extraordinary crime. [1] The government has long prioritized eradicating narcotics abuse. Eradication efforts have been stepped up, such as tightening security in border areas, transportation transit points such as airports and ports, and internal reform of law enforcement officials. However, the data show that the number of narcotics cases is considerable. At the end of 2018, the number of narcotics cases reached 115,289 (95% of the total special prisoners in Indonesia). This figure is much higher than the number of convicts in cases of corruption (5,110), illegal logging (890), terrorism (441), and money laundering (165). In the last four years, there has been a surge in the number of convicts for narcotics cases in Indonesia. The increase was 82%, from 63,355 people in 2015 to 115,289 people in 2018.[2]

The increasing number of prisoners in narcotics cases has led to overpopulation in special narcotics prisons and general prisons. Of the 22 special narcotics prisons, which have a capacity of 11,659, some are occupied by narcotics case convicts, up to 19,993 convicts or experiencing an overpopulation of 71.4%. Not all narcotics convicts can be accommodated in special narcotics prisons. Most of them still scatter in various general prisons and detention centers in Indonesia.

Overpopulated prisons lead to poor health conditions of prisoners and sometimes lead to death, an unhealthy psychological atmosphere of the inmates, often conflicts between prisoners and prisoners and prison officials. In addition, there have been violations of human rights, ineffective guidance programs in prisons, and a decline in the quality of correctional services in prisons/detention so that not a few residents and the community are dissatisfied with these conditions.

The increasing number of prisoners, especially drug convicts, allowed that narcotics abuse occurs in the correctional institution. That is due to the placement of blocks or rooms between users, dealers, and dealers into one.

Recently, there have been indications of narcotics abuse included in correctional institutions, several cases of drug abuse, and illegal trafficking in prisons and state detention centers in Indonesia. Data from the Directorate General of Corrections for 2006-2010 contained 96 incidents. The number of suspects was 40 percent of prisoners, 35 percent

of prisoners, 12 percent of visitors, and 13 percent of officers.[3]

The data of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2018 showed that 50% of narcotics circulation is controlled from within prisons. In addition, the BNN also stated that 90% of narcotics cases that are successfully resolved involve prisons.[4]

It can see that drug abuse comes in prison, which is supposed to be a place of guidance for inmates. The prison should be able to become a safe place, a place for the development of prisoners so that they realize mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat the mistakes that cause. With so many cases sticking out lately, it pointed out that correctional institutions and detention centers are no longer sterile from drugs. The abuse of narcotics in prisons, especially narcotics prisons, can happen at any time to inmates with narcotics cases. Many factors cause inmates to still abuse the narcotic in the correctional institutions, among others, because these goods (narcotic) can still obtain at the Penitentiary or there is still a request from within the Penitentiary.

Based on the background described above, this research will be limited to the scope of the characteristics of narcotics prisoners and the perception of narcotics inmates on the risk factors for narcotics abuse/circulation in prisons/detention. And the purpose of this research is to determine the cause of abuse/circulation of narcotics in prisons/detention centers in Indonesia.

The theory used in this research is related to the guidance carried out in correctional facilities. The function and duty of penal direction for the Correctional Assistance (prisoners, state children, correctional clients, and detainees) are carried out in an integrated manner. The aim is that after completing their criminal cases, their guidance and guidance can become good citizens of society. A very concerning fact is the rampant illicit drug trafficking in the correctional institutions / State Detention Centers, so that seems that the Penitentiary has functioned as an institution to promote drug trafficking and abuse.

Drug abuse in correctional institutions is not only committed by prisoners in drug cases but also by non-drug case convicts. Because of dealers, users, dealers, and non-drug cases placed together in prison easy for them to make transactions and expand their network. Drug abuse is a social disease, meaning that this abuse occurs from social interaction with people who use drugs or friendship with active drug addicts. This disease is generally contagious if the individual is not build up with a force moral self-system.

The imprisonment of drug abusers, especially when mixed with other prisoners, will transmit drug abuse and dependence to other prisoners, making the Penitentiary a comfortable place for illicit drug trafficking. Therefore, it is difficult to clean up drug trafficking in prisons as long as drug convicts are mixed with other prisoners or drug convicts/prisoners mixed between dealers and users.

The entry of drugs into correctional institutions has been going on since the 1970s, but prison officers are powerless to face the prisoners' modus operandi. These drug convicts are getting smarter in packaging their crimes. The modes of change, methods, tricks, and strategies are neatly arranged, ranging from traditional methods such as couriers, smuggling through consignments to using the latest technology (using communication devices/cellphones, internet networks to hiding their crime in the form of legit businesses). The narcotics are smuggled into the correctional facility. The smuggling of drugs into the prison carry out by being smuggled through:

1. Through family visits (food, clothing, electronic equipment, medicine packaging).
2. Through employees.
   - Employees unofficially come to the cellblock/detention (usually done by employees who are not on duty).
   - Employees who bring food/drinks, clothes are not checked.
3. Through the delivery of food ingredients from partners (suppliers).
4. Prisoners who have just returned from the trial process do not go through searches, and prisoners who work are excluded from following the assimilation process and so on.
5. Post delivery.
6. Others (e.g., thrown from outside the prison walls).

This is due to the lack of control from the officers of the State Penitentiary/Detention Centers, whose numbers are not sufficient. This factor is also supported by the sophistication of narcotics detection instruments which until now have not been owned by the State Penitentiary/Detention Center. The existence of narcotics abuse in the Penitentiary/State Detention Center shows that the control (security) function has not been running well, and law enforcement has not run optimally.

This research was conducted to reduce the variables that were predicted to be factors of narcotics abuse in the Penitentiary/State Detention Center from the indicators that had been determined beforehand. From the results of the reduction, it was found that the factors that most influence the spread and abuse of narcotics in the Penitentiary/State Detention Center.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

a. Population and Sample
   The population of this research is prisoners related to narcotics cases in The Correctional Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law, and Human Rights. Sampling in this study using a probability sampling technique with a multi-stage random sampling method. From a population of 115,289, the number of samples taken was 1,670 samples.

b. Method of Analysis
Factor analysis is a multivariate statistical technique used to reduce and summarize all dependent and interdependent variables.[5] The dependence relationship between one variable and another will test to identify its dimensions or factors[6]. Sitinjak & Sugiarto revealed that in the Analysis Factor, there are two main approaches, namely [7]:
1) *Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA); using EFA, the number of factors that will form is not determine in advance, instead sought to answer the need to explain the diversity of data in the original variables.*
2) *Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), the number of factors is determined in advance.* Furthermore, Istinjak & Sugiharto explained that the most basic assumption that must fulfill in using factor analysis is that the group of variables analyze must be related to one another. In this case, the variables under study must relate to each other because the analysis factor looks for the underlying prevalent dimension between the variables. So these variables are factors.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Factor analysis to summarize the information contained in the original (initial) variable into a new set of dimensions or variate (factors). The variables used in this research are 21 variables which will reduce to several factors with the following stages:

a. Determine the variables to be analyzed
The first thing that must do in factor analysis is to assess which variables are suitable for inclusion in the later inquiry. Factor analysis requires that the data matrix must have sufficient correlation so that factor analysis can carry out for that factor analysis is carry out, the following tests carry out:
1. Barlett's test of Sphericity is using to test that the variables in the sample are correlated.
2. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test to determine sample adequacy or measure sample eligibility. Factor analysis considers feasible if the KMO value is> 0.5.
3. Sphericity and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO). The Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) test to measure the degree of correlation between variables with MSA criteria> 0.5. The results of Barlett's test of Sphericity and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO).

Table 1.

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.945
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1.938E4
	df	210
	Sig.	.000

The table above shows that the value obtained from Barlett's test of Sphericity is 1.938E4 with a significance of 0.000 means that there is a correlation between variables (significant <0.05). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test results obtained a value of 0.945, which is already above 0.5. Thus the variables in this study can further process.

The next step is the Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) test, where each variable is analyzed to find out which variables can be further processed and which should exclude. To be processed further, each variable must have an MSA value> 0.5. All variables in the study had MSA> 0.5 so that the variables could be analyzed further as a whole.

Table 2.

MSA Value of Research Variables

No	Indikator	Nilai MSA	Keterangan
1	Memiliki Handphone	0,948	valid
2	Uang tunai	0,933	valid
3	Ijin keluar	0,916	valid
4	Waktu Kunjungan	0,975	valid
5	Interaksi	0,922	valid
6	Imbalan	0,965	valid
7	Pemuka blok	0,939	valid
8	Anggota Kelompok	0,921	valid
9	Pemimpin kelompok	0,928	valid
10	Kesamaan wilayah	0,959	valid
11	Pelanggaran hukum lainnya	0,974	valid
12	Pengguna Baru	0,952	valid
13	Pengedar Baru	0,928	valid
14	Bandar	0,950	valid
15	Petugas terlibat	0,924	valid
16	Ketergantungan	0,973	valid
17	Pengendalian	0,958	valid
18	Pengguna Narkotika	0,951	valid
19	Pembuatan narkotika	0,963	valid
20	Petugas terlibat	0,922	valid
21	Jaringan Perdagangan	0,934	valid

b. Communality Estimation
Communalities are the proportion of variants of an item with an original variable that the main factor can explain. The value of Communalities explains the formed aspect can explain how much diversity or variation of the initial items/variables. The value of communalities obtain in this study can see in the table below.

Table 3.

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Memiliki Handphone	1.000	.543
Uang tunai	1.000	.574
Ijin keluar	1.000	.254
Waktu Kunjungan	1.000	.230
Interaksi	1.000	.339
Imbalan	1.000	.492
Pemuka blok	1.000	.495
Anggota Kelompok	1.000	.572
Pemimpin kelompok	1.000	.651
Kesamaan wilayah	1.000	.505
Pelanggaran hukum lainnya	1.000	.480
Pengguna Baru	1.000	.639
Pengedar Baru	1.000	.646
Bandar	1.000	.712
Petugas terlibat	1.000	.762
Ketergantungan	1.000	.571
Pengendalian	1.000	.657
Pengguna Narkotika	1.000	.726
Pembuatan narkotika	1.000	.313
Petugas terlibat	1.000	.769
Jaringan Perdagangan	1.000	.788

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

From the table can see that with the variable "has a cellphone," the value of Communalities is 0.543. That means about 54.3% of the deviation of the variable having a cellphone can explain by the formed factors.

Factoring and Rotation After all the variables meet the requirements for analysis. The next step is to carry out the core process of factor analysis namely extracting, a set of existing variables one or more formed factors.

In the table below, it is known that of the 21 variables entered for factor analysis, only three factors form because component 1 to component 3 show an Eigen value> 1.

Table 4.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	8.872	42.245	42.245	8.872	42.245	42.245	4.382	20.866	20.866
2	1.678	7.991	50.236	1.678	7.991	50.236	4.023	19.158	40.025
3	1.166	5.554	55.790	1.166	5.554	55.790	3.311	15.765	55.790
4	.991	4.718	60.507						
5	.898	4.278	64.785						
6	.846	4.027	68.812						
7	.801	3.813	72.624						
8	.764	3.639	76.264						
9	.614	2.922	79.186						
10	.574	2.731	81.917						
11	.559	2.662	84.578						
12	.511	2.433	87.011						
13	.481	2.288	89.299						
14	.445	2.121	91.420						
15	.389	1.853	93.273						
16	.367	1.746	95.019						
17	.281	1.340	96.359						
18	.243	1.157	97.515						
19	.204	.973	98.489						
20	.169	.803	99.292						
21	.149	.708	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

This factor rotation intends to get a fair data display of the loading values for each variable against the existing factors. This interpretation depends on the enormous loading value of each variable against the current aspects. The variable will enter into the factor, the enormous loading appraisal after a great comparison of the correlation to each line made.

Table 5.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component		
	1	2	3
Memiliki Handphone	-.122	-.703	-.187
Uang tunai	-.015	.641	.404
Ijin keluar	-.074	.137	.479
Waktu Kunjungan	.180	.231	.380
Interaksi	.000	.208	.544
Imbalan	.251	.424	.500
Pemuka blok	.006	.374	.596
Anggota Kelompok	.368	.033	.660
Pemimpin kelompok	.478	.037	.649
Kesamaan wilayah	.290	.121	.637
Pelanggaran hukum lainnya	.335	.398	.458
Pengguna Baru	.391	.644	.267
Pengedar Baru	-.469	-.623	-.196
Bandar	.496	.648	.216
Petugas terlibat	-.793	-.320	-.173
Ketergantungan	.435	.567	.245
Pengendalian	.570	.546	.184
Pengguna Narkotika	.530	.649	.156
Pembuatan narkotika	-.554	-.073	-.028
Petugas terlibat	.820	.264	.165
Jaringan Perdagangan	-.828	-.263	-.180

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with aiser Normalization.
a. Rotation converged in 10 iterations.

The component matrix resulting from the rotation process shows a fair and more realistic distribution of the variables. Then obtained several variables that dominate each factor, namely as follows:

a. The first factor consists of:

1. Control with a loading factor value of 0.570
2. Narcotics manufacturing with a loading factor of -0.554
3. Officers involved with distribution with a loading factor of -0.793
4. Officers who are involved with the use of narcotics with a loading factor of 0.820
5. Officers involved with trading with a loading factor of -0.828

b. The second factor consists of:

1. Have a cellphone with a loading factor value of -0.703
2. Cash with a loading factor of 0.641
3. Dependence with a loading factor of 0.567
4. Narcotics users with a loading factor of 0.649
5. New User with a loading factor of 0.644
6. New Dealer with a loading factor of -0,623
7. New Bandar (ringleader) with a loading factor of 0.648

c. The third factor consists of:

1. Permit to exit with a loading factor value of 0.479
2. Visit time with a loading factor of 0.380

3. Interaction with a loading factor of 0.544
4. Rewards with a loading factor of 0.500
5. Block opener with a loading factor of 0.596
6. Group members with a loading factor of 0.660
7. Group leader with a loading factor of 0.649
8. Regional similarity with a loading factor of 0.637
9. Another violation of the law with a loading factor of 0.458

Thus, the 21 variables have been reduced to only three factors, namely:

1. Factor 1 can be called the involvement of prison/correctional center officers.
2. Factor 2 can be called the use of narcotics in prisons/correctional centers.
3. Factor 3 can be called communication to and from the prison/correctional center.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusions regarding the factors of abuse/circulation of narcotics in prisons/ detention centers in Indonesia in 2019 can be summarized as:

1. Involvement of prison/correctional center officers in terms of use, distribution, and narcotics trafficking networks.
2. Use and distribution of narcotics in prisons/correctional centers.
3. Communication to and from the prison/correctional center.

Then this research provides recommendations:

1. Stakeholders to provide guidance and supervision to officers involved in the use, distribution, and narcotics trafficking networks.
2. To formulate policies on preventing the use and distribution of narcotics in prisons, more serious attention is needed to avoid the circulation of money among prisoners as the existence and use of cellphones and other means of communication.
3. In addition, it is necessary to limit the interaction between narcotic prisoners and general population in general prisons.

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