

## SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTING POST-EARTHQUAKE SECURITY DISORDERS IN CIANJUR CLASS IIB COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS



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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study evaluates security management in preventing security disruptions after an earthquake at Class IIB Cianjur Correctional Facility. The November 2022 earthquake damaged the facility's infrastructure, increasing risks such as inmate escapes, riots, and contraband smuggling. Using a qualitative method, the research found that strict surveillance, patrols, access restrictions, and technology such as CCTV effectively prevented disruptions. However, challenges like staff shortages and coordination during renovation hindered optimal oversight. Overall, security management responded well, though improvements are still needed.*

**Keywords:** Security Management; Safety; Earthquake; Correctional Facility



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Published by : Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang – Indonesia

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## INTRODUCTION

According to Law No. 24 of 2007, natural disasters are events caused by natural or human activities that lead to physical or social changes, with the potential for loss of life and property damage. These include landslides, tsunamis, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, which can endanger both human lives and the environment. Disaster management focuses on reducing the likelihood and impact of such events, including fatalities, property damage, and associated costs (Sushanti et al., 2018).

Indonesia is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters due to its location at the convergence of three major tectonic plates: the Eurasian, Indo-Australian, and Pacific plates. Additionally, Indonesia lies along the Pacific Ring of Fire, making it prone to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The country's topography, especially its mountainous areas, further increases the risk of landslides (Apriyono, 2009).

Earthquakes often have severe impacts on various sectors, including correctional institutions. As entities responsible for managing inmates, correctional facilities face unique challenges in maintaining security after such disasters. Damage to the infrastructure can also increase the potential for security breaches that endanger both inmates and staff.

An example of this occurred during the earthquake in Palu and Donggala on September 28, 2018, with a magnitude of 7.4 on the Richter scale. The earthquake caused severe damage, including the collapse of a prison wall, leading to the escape of thousands of inmates. Of the 15 correctional units in Central Sulawesi, eight were affected by the earthquake, with over 1,425 inmates still unaccounted for afterward. While overcrowding was an issue, the inmates' panic during the quake, compounded by power outages and damaged prison infrastructure, made it difficult for officers to maintain control (Dimas, 2023).

Correctional facilities are designed not only to prevent inmate escapes but also to protect both inmates and property. However, these institutions are not immune to natural disasters, and the risk of security breaches increases in such situations. Facilities facing overcrowding, such as those in West Java, where the inmate population exceeds capacity by 123%, are particularly vulnerable during emergencies ([sada.kemenkumham.go.id](http://sada.kemenkumham.go.id)).

The Class IIB Cianjur Correctional Facility experienced a 5.6 magnitude earthquake on November 21, 2022, followed by 140 aftershocks. This caused extensive damage, including the collapse of perimeter walls and cracks in several blocks, forcing inmates to sleep in the open under strict supervision to prevent security incidents. The earthquake caused injuries among both officers and inmates, further exacerbating the psychological strain on the facility's population (Supendi et al., 2022).

Despite the challenges, there were no inmate escapes or riots during the earthquake, a fact recognized by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Commissioner General Andap Budhi Revianto. He commended the 500 inmates who were safely relocated to other facilities (Kompas.com, 2022). However, the ongoing reconstruction of the prison's damaged infrastructure and the facility's overcrowded conditions continue to pose significant security risks.

Given the potential for security disturbances in the aftermath of natural disasters, it is essential for correctional officers to implement robust security management strategies. Effective disaster preparedness involves not only physical infrastructure improvements but also enhancing staff capacity and updating security policies. This study aims to assess the security management strategies implemented at the Class IIB Cianjur

Correctional Facility following the earthquake, focusing on their effectiveness in preventing security breaches during the renovation period.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The research by Ronaldo (2021) focuses on identifying four things: the first factor causing conflicts among inmates in correctional facilities, the second factor being how security management functions to prevent these conflicts from occurring, the third factor being the obstacles to security management in correctional facilities, and the fourth effort to overcome the obstacles to security management in detention centers. Preventive and Repressive Security Management are two methods that can be used to implement security management in correctional institutions in Indonesia. Security management or preventive security management can be carried out in various ways, such as through visitation programs, inmate placement, granting remissions, and care programs. Repressive security management can be carried out by having competent human resources, adequate facilities and infrastructure, and cooperating with other law enforcement agencies.

Research by Krismonika (2023) focuses on understanding the extent of the duties and functions of correctional officers, as well as the methods used by correctional institutions to help manage natural disasters. Article 24 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 33 of 2015 states that natural disasters, such as earthquakes, constitute a disturbance to security and public order during certain situations. This research must continue because it will help evaluate how prison officers handle and prevent earthquakes. This study applies an empirical research methodology. The data sources for this research are primary data and secondary data. Data collection was carried out using observation, interviews, and document review. Based on the research, the roles and responsibilities of Correctional Officers are divided into the stages before the disaster, during the disaster, and after the disaster has passed. The goal is to reduce the number of casualties and the risk of security disruptions. Mitigation efforts against earthquake disasters in correctional facilities are considered important because these institutions are regarded as vulnerable groups. Most institutions have implemented disaster risk management in accordance with the policies issued by the Directorate General of Corrections. Data was collected through observation, interviews, and document studies. The research results show that correctional officers carry out their duties and responsibilities before, during, and after a disaster occurs with the aim of reducing the number of casualties and the risk of security disturbances. earthquake in correctional facilities consider them as a vulnerable group, and the majority of them have adopted disaster risk management in accordance with the guidelines set by the Directorate General of Corrections.

## **METHOD**

This research uses qualitative research methods, a naturalistic research strategy that, when applied to natural events, explores important social issues. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is an approach to explore and understand the meanings of individuals or groups that are considered to arise from social or human issues. Because researchers are heavily involved in the data collection process in qualitative research, they must understand the theory, conduct interviews, and perform analysis to gather data. This is relevant in exploring how security management in correctional institutions, this conceptual framework will help in understanding the complexities of issues related

to the implementation of security management in correctional institutions, as well as in formulating more in-depth research questions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of security management in this prison is carried out in a structured and systematic manner. The implementation of security management at Class IIB Cianjur Prison is carried out based on the security management theory proposed by Rigakos (2002), which emphasizes three main pillars: supervision, access control, and the utilization of technology. In the field, the implementation of the security system focuses on a combination of using human personnel placed at strategic posts and technology based on visual surveillance such as CCTV.

This implementation is consistent with the findings of Sarwono (2018), which highlight that the success of security management in correctional institutions highly depends on the synergy between human supervision and technology. The implementation of technology such as CCTV supports monitoring of vulnerable areas within the prison, and the placement of officers at strategic points strengthens physical surveillance. In addition, the prisoner rehabilitation program is part of the approach to preventing security disturbances.

The main focus during the renovation period is to ensure security and order within the prison. Renovations can pose additional security risks, therefore supervision is tightened. During the renovation period, the potential for security disturbances increases due to the involvement of external parties such as contractors. According to Nalla & Wakefield (2001), such situations demand increased surveillance and access control. In the case of Cianjur Class IIB Prison, supervision during the renovation was tightened by restricting access to the renovation area only to officers with certain authority.

To ensure security during the renovation process, Cianjur Class IIB Prison implements a strategy that includes increasing patrols in the renovated areas and using surveillance technology. Susilo's research (2020) supports this step by emphasizing the importance of restricting access during the renovation process to prevent potential threats, such as smuggling goods or equipment that could endanger the institution's security. In addition to patrols, technology such as CCTV integrated with monitoring centers is used for real-time surveillance. Based on the security management theory by Wilcox and Meier (2018), security strategies in the context of prison renovation emphasize the use of surveillance technology and increased patrols.

Although security management has been implemented well, there are several weaknesses faced by the Class IIB Cianjur Prison. One of the weaknesses acknowledged by the Head of the Prison is that the limited number of personnel poses a major challenge in implementing the security system at Class IIB Cianjur Prison, especially during special situations such as renovations. Rahman (2019) identified that the shortage of personnel in correctional institutions reduces the effectiveness of security management. This was also found in the Class IIB Cianjur Prison, where officers are required to work more intensively due to a lack of human resources. In addition, the challenge of coordination between field officers and contractors during the renovation is also a concern.

After the earthquake, an evaluation of the Class IIB Cianjur Prison facilities was conducted to ensure there was no damage that could trigger security issues. Clarke's (2015) crisis management theory emphasizes the importance of a rapid post-disaster response to ensure the integrity of critical facilities. Research by Santoso (2020) supports this step, showing that post-disaster structural evaluations are crucial for maintaining

the security of correctional facilities. To improve security management, various corrective measures have been taken.

The research results show that security management at Cianjur Class IIB Prison is quite effective, especially in terms of supervision and technology implementation. However, there are still weaknesses in terms of the limited number of personnel. Satria's research (2021) emphasizes the importance of surveillance technology, especially in renovation situations. The use of CCTV in Cianjur Class IIB Prison has proven to enhance the effectiveness of early detection of security threats. However, the challenges faced in terms of personnel shortages align with Suryadi's (2018) findings, which state that a lack of human resources can affect supervisory performance.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the implementation of security management at Class IIB Cianjur Prison is quite effective with strict supervision and the use of technology such as CCTV. Intensive patrols, access restrictions, and the involvement of inmates in rehabilitation programs have become integral parts of the security disturbance prevention strategy. Security management at the Class IIB Cianjur Prison has implemented prevention and detection principles in accordance with security management theory, as outlined by Rigakos. (2002). Technology-based surveillance and access control during renovations have proven to enhance threat detection effectiveness. This is consistent with the research of Sarwono (2018) and Susilo. (2020).

Nevertheless, there are some weaknesses, such as the limited number of officers and the challenges in coordination between officers and contractors during the renovation. One of the main obstacles in security management at the Class IIB Cianjur Prison is the lack of personnel, as identified by Rahman. (2019). This affects the optimal distribution of supervision, especially in emergency situations or renovations.

These shortcomings affect the effectiveness of security management, but the corrective measures taken, such as adding personnel and additional training, indicate ongoing efforts for improvement. Post-earthquake risk evaluation shows that Cianjur Class IIB Prison is able to respond quickly and accurately, in accordance with crisis management principles as described by Clarke. (2015).

**Addition of Human Resources:** Based on Suryadi's findings (2018), it is recommended that Cianjur Class IIB Prison increase the number of security personnel to ensure more optimal supervision during renovations and emergency situations. **Improvement of Training:** Periodic training should continue to be conducted to enhance the readiness of personnel in facing emergency situations and security disturbances. **Improvement of Coordination:** The communication and coordination system between personnel, management, and contractors should be further improved to avoid miscommunication that could affect security.

**Periodic Evaluation:** Evaluation of existing policies and monitoring systems needs to be conducted regularly so that any deficiencies can be identified and corrected. **Routine Training for Security Personnel** Purba and Yusuf (2021) recommend routine training for security personnel to enhance their skills in handling emergency situations. The implementation of this training is important to ensure the readiness of field officers. **Improvement of Surveillance Technology** To enhance security throughout the prison area, it is recommended to expand the use of technology such as CCTV and other surveillance devices. Mulyadi's (2019) research supports the enhancement of technology to strengthen security systems in correctional institutions.



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