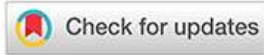


REGISTER F AS A STRATEGY IN CREATING AN ORDERLY ENVIRONMENT IN CLASS IIA SRAGEN PRISON



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ABSTRACT

Violation of regulations in correctional institutions is one of the factors in the occurrence of security and order disturbances that hamper the correctional system so that prevention is needed. The purpose of this study is to determine Register F as a strategy in creating an orderly environment in Class IIA Sragen Correctional Facility and the obstacles of Register F as a strategy in creating an orderly environment in Class IIA Sragen Correctional Facility. The research conducted used qualitative research methods with data collection techniques of interviews, observations and document studies. The data obtained was then analyzed in a qualitative descriptive way. This research was conducted at the Sragen Class IIA correctional institution which took place from April to October 2024. The first research result shows that the existence of a legal basis in the socialization and implementation of the implementation of register f helps prevent security and order disturbances in sragen prison and there is an increase in security because there are innovations that support the performance of officers and always create a safe and orderly environment as a basis for the running of the correctional system. The second research result is that there are obstacles in the form of a limited number of security resources, limited isolation cells or seclusion cells and less than optimal placement and supervision of CCTV.

Keywords: Register F; Prevention; Violation; Safe and Orderly



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INTRODUCTION

Corrections as an integral part of the Indonesian criminal justice system that cannot be separated and cooperate with each other in the field of law enforcement in Indonesia. (Husin, 2016) Among the criminal justice system institutions, the correctional itself has a long history until it can stand firmly like other criminal justice institutions. In 1963, precisely on July 5, Dr. Sahardjo introduced correctional widely through his speech at the University of Indonesia, correctional is seen as the purpose of imprisonment (Anwar, 2023) After the speech, a meeting was held between correctional officers at the prison service conference which was held on April 27, 1964 located in Lembang Bandung. (Ilham, 2020)

This meeting created a great history for the Ministry of Law and Human Rights which gave birth to the correctional center, in this agreement the correctional center was made the name to replace the prison. Correctional is defined as a system of treatment for perpetrators of law violators who prioritize justice by prioritizing social reintegration, which can be said as restoring life, life and livelihood relationships in the community. (Ilham, 2020) This social reintegration is the goal of the correctional center, by providing appropriate treatment to achieve social reintegration. With the development of human life, it is considered necessary to have a basis that provides guidelines for the community and especially for correctional officers to achieve social reintegration itself so that 10 correctional principles emerge which are used as guidelines for correctional officers in carrying out their duties, (Wulandari, 2015) The correctional principles formed during the lembang bandung conference have become the history and permanent guidelines of the correctional system to date of these 10 principles can provide changes from the system. One of the correctional principles that is of concern is that the state does not have the right to make a prisoner worse than before serving his sentence. This can be interpreted when lawbreakers are sentenced to imprisonment, they must be better by receiving treatment from correctional officers who foster a better. Becoming worse is a failure in coaching because it is not following the 10 correctional principles (Wulandari, 2015). Avoiding treatment that makes lawbreakers worse requires security for convicts properly. Security is a very important principle in corrections. Security is a very important principle in corrections. Security is not only related to the protection of society from the risk of escape or violence that may be caused by prisoners, but also involves protecting prisoners from violence or internal threats within the prison (Anwar, 2018).

The most important part in the process of providing treatment to prisoners as a form of security to be able to carry out proper guidance activities properly in correctional institutions (Anwar, 2018). When there are prisoners who need help, they will go directly to security officers to get a sense of security. Thus, correctional officers provide a guarantee of security protection to prisoners, meaning that under the regulations implemented in Indonesia, namely Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections which can provide optimal implementation of correctional duties and functions. Violators of regulations need to be prosecuted under the Permenkumham No. 33 of 2015 concerning Security at Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centers in article 22 and clarified in paragraph 2 letter h, so that prisoners and detainees who commit violations need to be prosecuted based on applicable regulations. Actions taken cannot be arbitrary, officers themselves must still be guided by applicable regulations as well and must prioritize Standard Operating Procedures for the prosecution of violators of the rules. The violators of the rules need to get treatment to realize what mistakes were made so that they are under the correctional principle, which explains that every prisoner should not be worse before entering the correctional institution. Security carried out when

viewed in Permenkumham No. 33 of 2015 has explained the stages in the security process to prevent the occurrence of security disturbances, in prevention it is necessary to carry out appropriate and appropriate handling (Permana, 2023). Seen in Permenkumham No. 33 of 2015 in article 6 it says:

"organizing security as referred to in article 4 paragraph (1) includes activities:

- a. Prevention;*
- b. Enforcement; and*
- c. Recovery."*

The regulation explains that security activities are carried out for the prevention of security and order disturbances, as explained in article 6 letter a. The security carried out will be able to ensure the implementation of orderly life in prisons or detention centers, so that various activities can be organized properly, so that their implementation can run as expected, so that obedience to regulations by prisoners in prisons and detention centers. With obedience and will, the rules can show a good character in prisoners and detainees. Permenkumham No. 6 of 2013 makes the basis for the implementation of regulations in prisons and detention centers, obligations and prohibitions are very clearly conveyed in the regulation, in article 2 paragraph 1 it is said: "every prisoner and detainee shall comply with the rules of the prison or detention center".

Very clear sentences have been poured in article 2, paragraph 1, a necessity for residents of prisons and detention centers to obey all the rules that have been made in prisons and detention centers. (Prayusti, 2023) In the regulations listed obligations and prohibitions, any violations committed will be examined based on the procedure and receive disciplinary action based on the category of offense committed.

The relevant officers will carry out disciplinary punishment actions carried out by detainees and prisoners who violate according to the class of violations committed, whether in the mild, moderate, or severe category, based on the provisions of article 8 of Permenkumham No. 6 of 2013, namely:

"Prisoners or detainees who violate the rules, are subject to:

- a. A light level of disciplinary punishment;*
- b. Disciplinary punishment of medium level; or*
- c. Severe disciplinary punishment."*

The punishment for each level is also different depending on the level of offense committed by the prisoners. Every prisoner who commits a serious disciplinary offense will get a disciplinary punishment that can burden the prisoner because some of his rights are not obtained in accordance with Permenkumham No. 6 of 2013 which explains in article 9 paragraph 4 stated:

"Severe Disciplinary Punishment, including:

- a. Putting in a seclusion cell for 6 (six) days and can be extended for 2 (two) times 6 (six) days; and*
- b. Not getting the right to remission, family visiting leave, conditional leave, assimilation, pre-release leave, and parole in the current year and recorded in register F."*

Through the explanation above as a form of disciplinary punishment given to prisoners who violate the regulations with a severe level which results in the prisoner losing or not getting the right to remission and other integration rights, it will burden the

prisoner and hamper the acceleration of the release of the prisoner. Security and order disturbances in prisons and detention centers indicate that there are security and order problems that occur there. Maintaining security and order is something that needs to be formed in the environment to form a sense of security and order, because as a form of responsibility for the correctional system to create a safe atmosphere.

This security disturbance needs to be overcome and carried out by inter-institutional and community by prioritizing the improvement of both capacity, security, facilities, and various appropriate programs are expected to overcome the problem of existing security disturbances, as well as the need for certainty to the convicts and detainees of all correctional policies that lead to the social integration of prisoners into society. These efforts are expected to be able to create a safe and orderly atmosphere in prisons and detention centers and contribute positively to social reintegration. This expectation is also desired by Sragen Correctional Institution to provide security and order services in addition to maintaining the security of Sragen Correctional Institution several events occur in Sragen Correctional Institution indicating the possibility of security disturbances, seen from the media describing events in Sragen Correctional Institution.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, the researcher wants to show the relationship research conducted by previous researchers, and become material for analyzing research that is the basis for current researchers analyze the research on which the current researcher is based.

A case study in Batam Women Prison explains that the act of giving punishment is given based on the form of violation committed to foster a sense of justice for inmates. The goal itself is to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators of rule violations so as not to repeat the violation. From the results of the research that has been conducted, it was found that correctional officers carry out their duties under the regulations, especially with Permenkumham No. 6 of 2013, concerning the suitability of procedures in sentencing.

The research was conducted in the Mandeh Area to obtain data on strategies in tourism, youth and sports agencies in increasing tourism potential to deal with obstacles or barriers that occur regarding the development of tourism potential. The strategy carried out by the Disparpora to increase its tourism potential in Koto XI Tarusan sub-district, there are obstacles in increasing tourism. The obstacles include: non-optimal investment services, tourism management, and low awareness of the surrounding community. So it was done to increase potential by strengthening tourism regulations in the Mandeh area.

Research conducted by applying the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) theory as a way to prevent crime in the residential area, which is of concern to the community to avoid crime, the author studies using the theory so that it can be analyzed properly. CPTED is a strategy in preventing the emergence of crime in a residential environment, which applies four dimensions: territory that is of concern in the scope of the area in preventing crime, supervision of something that has a risk of crime, control of access that becomes the traffic of attempted crime with the control carried out will reduce the opportunity for perpetrators to commit crimes, and maintenance becomes a dimension that strengthens the territory and other aspects that are owned in one environment.

Based on the results of the analysis of previous research conducted by the author using the theory by Stoner et al (1996) argue that strategy is interpreted with two

different perspectives. From the perspective of what the organization wants to do (intends to do), strategy is explained with three indicators: programs to determine, achieve organizational goals, and implement missions. From the perspective of what the organization ultimately does (eventually does), the pattern of response or response of the organization to its environment over time.

The theory of Crime prevention through environmental design was first put forward by C. Ray Jeffery (1971), which explains that environmental design is intended to effectively prevent crime and reduce fear. Jeffery expressed the opinion that environmental design is able to effectively reduce anxiety about crime and is able to be a factor in preventing crime and will improve the quality of human life.

METHOD

Qualitative research is a process of being able to understand an event that can be assessed through the scientific experienced by the object of research with regard to attitudes, motivations, behaviors, experiences and actions holistically and then describing it through writing or words in discussion through scientific techniques (Sugiyono, 2013). Qualitative research known as naturalistic research (Sugiyono, 2013 : 8). This naturalistic research shows this research scientifically or as it is in accordance with the conditions that occur. This natural nature of the researcher is directly involved and feels the real situation. This research is able to explain the actual situation in depth based on the data that has been collected, the deeper the research information, the better the quality of the research conducted (Sugiyono, 2013).

This research design has a descriptive nature, where the research design can be said to be the initial research plan. Descriptive qualitative research as initial planning and sequence in the process of extracting data information to answer all questions from the research object that has been determined. Research conducted in a real (natural) manner which will interpret a phenomenon and will find and describe narratively the activities that occur, meaning that researchers will carry out a holistic description, by explaining in detail about the situation that is happening (Fadli, 2021).

This research will describe register F, so that this research will provide information on the benefits of register F affirmation. In connection with the research design, researchers will tend to be involved in the process of affirming register F. With the stages of qualitative research through the basis of theoretical proof, researchers will obtain factual results from the application of a policy towards its implementation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Register F as a strategy in creating an orderly environment in Class IIA Sragen Prison

a. Legal Basis of Register F

Correctional officers in sragen prison always try to create an environment with minimal violations, but if there are violations committed by detainees and prisoners then sanctions are imposed. This is based on the following regulations:

1) Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections

The development of an increasingly complex era requires the correctional system to be able to adjust developments both in terms of treatment of prisoners, children, and prisoners in prisons and detention centers. The establishment of a correctional system that carries out the functions of service, guidance, care, observation, community guidance and security in accordance with the needs of the current times. Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections has been able to

answer the needs of the current correctional system, this regulation provides strengthening, expansion, affirmation, renewal of regulations relating to the implementation of correctional duties.

Corrections that carry out the security function based on article 4 letter e, in the implementation of security implementation, in this regulation security is explained as a form of activity in order to prevent, take action, and restore a security and order disturbance carried out to create an orderly environment in prisons and detention centers.

2) Permenkumham No. 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units

Security carried out in prisons and detention centers as a creation of orderly conditions regulated in Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections is further regulated in Permenkumham No. 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in the Correctional Work Unit. Security is carried out to create a state that is free from threats, potential or interference in supporting the implementation of correctional functions. Security is important so that all the main tasks of the correctional can run well in accordance with the objectives of the correctional. The achievement of the purpose of the correctional is one of the security factors that support the implementation of the correctional function.

Corrections require good standards in the implementation of security regulated in this Permenkumham, security itself is carried out by security classification and the use of facilities and infrastructure that support the security process in prisons and detention centers. This classification determines the implementation of security in correctional work units and their infrastructure as a support for the success of the security process carried out.

3) Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number: PAS-416.PK.01.04.01.2015 concerning Standards for the Prevention of Security and Order Disorders in Prisons and Detention Centers.

This regulation is the implementation of a standard of prevention of security and order disturbances in prisons and detention centers. The contents of this regulation have been mutually agreed upon to serve as guidelines for the implementation of tasks that are written based on technical specifications and precise criteria so that they become regulations and instructions. This Kepditjenpas regulates in detail the prevention of security disturbances that have been set standards in conducting prevention that occurs in prisons and detention centers. This standard is carried out to avoid the occurrence of security disturbances.

The preparation of this regulation is made with various benefits especially for correctional officers, with the creation of this standard the officer will have knowledge of the prevention of disruption of order and with a good understanding by the security organizing officer, the positive things that have been compiled into standard prevention procedures for correctional officers with this regulation are expected to be able to reduce the level of error or negligence that may be committed by officers.

4) Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number: PAS-170.PK.01.01.02 of 2015 concerning Registration Standards and Classification of Prisoners and Detainees.

In the implementation of the main tasks and functions of the correctional there is registration and classification so that a registration and classification standard

is needed that can provide convenience and can be understood. Such a complex task in the correctional provides its own difficulties for officers so that it is necessary to have good registration and classification standards, therefore the Directorate General of Corrections is made about the registration and classification standards of prisoners and detainees. This regulation is a guide for officers who are required to organize administration in correctional work units, the standards in this regulation explain the form, content, and format of registration and classification. This is a separate concern relating to this recording. Looking at the international standards regarding the treatment of prisoners (minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners) which regulate registration, it is explained that all administration related to detainees and prisoners must be recorded and recorded. This recording is important because the benefits can be felt in other fields, such as in the coaching and security process, which can be easily used in supporting other activities.

b. Socialization of Register F

Providing an understanding and knowledge of the rules and regulations in Sragen prison is an important thing that Sragen prison officers do in creating an orderly environment, the delivery of all information that serves as a guideline in carrying out activities that are worthy of being carried out continuously and sustainably, the provision of information by conducting this socialization is carried out by security officers who are on duty at the security staff in Sragen prison, this activity is mandatory as a form of effort made to prevent violations that can harm the prisoners themselves. This was conveyed by the security staff regarding the socialization of register f, based on information provided by the Sragen prison security staff in an interview conducted by the researcher who said:

"For prevention, we always conduct socialization first, so every new prisoner or prisoner from another prison who enters Sragen prison, we provide the rules, rights and obligations that they must undergo as inmates."

Based on the information provided above, Sragen prison officers explained that the socialization activity was a form of prevention carried out by Sragen prison officers in creating an orderly environment by providing direction and explanation through socialization of rights, obligations and prohibitions, of course related to register f which could be detrimental to prisoners and convicts themselves.

Figure 1 shows the implementation of this socialization is not missed and becomes a mandatory activity and must be carried out by officers, this is a guideline for prisoners and convicts in serving their sentences as their responsibility for the actions they have taken.

Figure 1
Socialization of Register F to new prisoners/convicts



Source: Research Documentation at Sragen Prison, 2024

c. Implementation of Register F Through Environmental Design

Violations of regulations committed by prisoners and convicts that threaten security and result in disturbances to security and order are a concern for officers and must be taken under applicable regulations. In circumstances like this, officers are required to carry out their duties professionally, through the head of the prison and structural officials at the Sragen prison emphasizing and never stopping to provide direction and guidance to Sragen prison officers to continue to carry out their duties under the principles of the correctional system as stated in Article 3 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Thus, the implementation of the correctional system can run well, especially in the security system carried out by Sragen prison officers in creating a safe and orderly environment, the officers themselves are very orderly regarding the regulations that serve as guidelines and the basis for implementing every action and policy taken.

Security is important in the prison environment because many activities or programs must be implemented to achieve correctional goals. The head of the Sragen prison and the head of the security and order administration section, along with the head of the prison security unit, prioritize a safe and orderly environmental situation and condition as a basic foundation for being able to run or implement service programs, coaching programs, and other activities to run well. To create a safe and orderly environment, the role of all officers is needed to be able to carry out their duties with full integrity professionally, without discrimination and other detrimental actions. The implementation of the duties of correctional officers in the Sragen prison has a very good commitment and integrity as evidenced by the enforcement of regulations carried out by the Sragen prison officers.

d. Security Supporting Innovations at Sragen Prison

Sragen prison officers always provide the best service to the community, especially for prisoners and convicts by providing innovations to support the implementation of the correctional system at Sragen prison. There are several security supporting innovations at Sragen prison, including:

1) Bacolagen (Sragen prison barcode control)

Utilizing technology is one way for Sragen prison officers to create innovations that make it easier for officers to carry out their duties at Sragen prison, one of which is bacolagen

2) Emergency alarm

Each residential block in Sragen prison has been equipped with an emergency alarm as a sign of an emergency that needs to be handled immediately. The

occurrence of an event that requires quick and precise action in Sragen prison has given birth to an innovation in the form of an emergency alarm in each residential block.

Analysis of Strategy Theory

a. Strategy for Determining

In carrying out the task of creating orderly conditions, a strategy is needed, this is important to achieve organizational goals, as well as in the Sragen Penitentiary related to security. Security in prisons is very necessary in creating safe and orderly conditions for the sake of running service and coaching activities in the Sragen prison, there are two sections that have the task of creating an orderly environment, namely the security and order administration section and the Correctional Institution security unit which work together to create an orderly environment. This synergy requires a strategy that must be carried out as a step to create an orderly environment, this was conveyed by the head of security and order administration in a research interview conducted by researchers at the Sragen prison

"....we provide what is called socialization of understanding to them regarding the rules of order in the Sragen Prison along with its sanctions and also an understanding of the consequences if they violate the rules of order in the Sragen Prison. Related to sanctions or especially in register F, we just say for example one person commits a violation that can be subject to register F, what kind of actions, we tell them of course they will also think if they want to do serious things, they will think twice or three times, like that."

From the statement delivered by the head of the administration of security and order of the Sragen prison regarding the strategy carried out, it is clear that the strategy was carried out by Sragen prison officers in creating an orderly environment, this is a concrete step from the administration and security department in carrying out duties as a form of prevention of security disturbances

b. Achieving Organizational Goals

To prevent disorder in prisons and detention centers, of course, it requires the right strategy as a form of prevention. Prevention is carried out as a form of initial steps to realize the goals of the organization, Sragen prison as an organization certainly has goals that must be achieved. Sragen prison as an organization in the field of corrections certainly prioritizes the function of corrections itself, corrections have a system with the aim of providing protection to prisoners and children, improving the quality of personality and independence, and providing protection to the community from criminal acts. Of course, this needs to be done by Sragen prison officers as their main task and function in carrying out tasks in the field of corrections to achieve the goals of the Sragen prison organization.

c. Implementing the Mission

The implementation of the strategy in Sragen prison is carried out massively and continuously as a form of commitment of officers in creating a good security situation and conditions, this strategy is important for Sragen prison as a form of prevention as an effort to avoid unconducive and unsafe conditions in Sragen prison, therefore it is carried out massively and continuously to prisoners and convicts, the strategy in the security sector carried out by security and order administration officers and security unit officers by socializing the F register to new prisoners and convicts, so every new prisoner and convict enters Sragen prison automatically, the security and

KPLP administration officers socialize the F register and are related to the rules, rights and obligations for the inmates of Sragen prison. This has been conveyed by the Head of Security Administration and the Head of KPLP through interviews conducted by researchers.

The implementation of socialization is carried out by Security Administration staff and KPLP staff every time there are new prisoners and prisoners transferred from prisons or detention centers around Sragen prison. It is important for officers in Sragen prison to socialize this. Sragen prison officers feel the impact of this socialization by showing a significant decrease in violations that occur in Sragen prison.

d. Response from Strategy

The socialization of register f which is the strategy of Sragen prison officers certainly has a positive response, both from officers and from the prisoners and convicts themselves, from the explanation given by the resource person regarding the positive response from officers, it was also conveyed from the results of the interview conducted with the head of the reporting and order subsection who said that:

"The response from all officers was positive and gave appreciation and wanted to work together, because of the importance of conduciveness in prison, so that work will feel lighter, for inmates, yes, there are those who are pro and those who are contra but it can still be resolved because there are no problems."

From the explanation given, there was positive support given by Sragen prison officers regarding the strategy carried out by socializing the register F, with the support showing the solidarity of Sragen prison officers in implementing the correctional system. Sragen prison officers have the same thoughts about the importance of conducive security in prison, this common perception shows the existence of cooperation in the organization as a step to achieve organizational goals, a good thing that is implemented by Sragen prison. The cooperation carried out provides security and order, or the absence of security problems in prison.

Analysis of the Theory of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

a. Territoriality

The Sragen prison environment is located on the east side of Sragen city. It can be said that the prison has a strategic location with easy access roads. This prison is surrounded by large and high walls that are difficult for humans to pass through, not only the walls there are also bars as additional security, high bars and thorns that make it difficult for prisoners to climb the bars as security in the prison.

Figure 2
Sragen Prison Layout



Source: research documentation processed by researchers, 2024

Can be seen in the Figure 2, between the wall fence and the trellis fence is a sterile area where limited space is not allowed for prisoners and convicts to enter the area unless there is permission from the officer, in the residential block there is also a trellis fence equipped with barbed wire so that there are three layers of security. From the picture above, it can be seen that Sragen prison has security with wall barriers and trellis fences, wall fences equipped with barbed wire on the outermost part of the prison and on the second layer there is a trellis fence equipped with barbed wire to increase the level of security to prevent violations of regulations in the form of escape.

b. Surveillance

Supervision is a mandatory activity carried out by correctional officers in creating an orderly environment, this has been done by Sragen prison officers as a prevention of disturbances to security and order. Direct supervision is carried out by humans, meaning Sragen prison officers themselves, so it requires human resources who have competence in security, especially in supervising Sragen prison residential activities. Supervision is carried out manually and by using information technology facilities so that the supervision process can be carried out optimally. Supervision carried out by officers in Sragen prison is not only fully focused on prisoners and inmates but also on officers, this was conveyed by the head of the security and order administration section of Sragen prison who said:

"Regarding the creation of a safe and conducive security and order situation in Sragen Prison, there are several strategies that we must do. First, we first carry out inherent supervision of all Sragen Prison officers, especially members of the security squad who are in direct contact with Sragen Prison inmates every day. What form does it take? For example, there are security squad officers or other officers who enter the prison area who must be investigated by the agency in order to prevent prohibited items from entering."

From the results of the interview, it is also important regarding the supervision carried out on officers, this supervision minimizes the occurrence of smuggling of prohibited items entering the prison environment which can cause disturbances to security and order. With the presence of CCTV, it can provide convenience for officers in carrying out supervision and provide limitations on the movement of prisoners and inmates to commit violations. Prisoners and inmates will think twice or three

times if they are going to commit violations because they always feel watched because of the presence of CCTV in every corner of their residential environment that can be seen Figure 3.

Figure 3
Use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)



Source: research documentation processed by researchers, 2024

c. Access control

Access control in order to prevent disturbances to security and order in the Sragen prison environment, this is done by officers to limit movement that becomes a gap for entry and circulation of prohibited goods due to uncontrolled movement. Control is an important thing that must be done as a form of early detection. Control is carried out in several areas that are the boundaries of the area between the main door to the boundary of the residential block with other areas, this was conveyed by the head of the adm security section who said:

"Actually, this traffic access for criminal prisoners has two main points: The first is at the P2U door, everyone, both prisoners who enter and officers who enter, is searched. For example, prisoners who are in the context of trial purposes, trial management, prisoners or convicts who work outside K3 are also searched in the P2U room including the items they bring. Related to the traffic between the residences or door 3 rooms, there is already a door, the north door, and the selection of inmates who are called or perhaps in the context of a trial, in the context of a visit, or the need for the STP room and so on, is also given an identification card or identity card. It is mandatory to use it in order to require supervision and control of inmates."

Supervision of the area that is the place of access for prisoner and convict traffic is important to do as a form of preventing illegal traffic. Traffic needs to be a concern for officers considering that this traffic is part of the interaction of inmates to carry out activities, both good and negative activities that can cause disturbances to public order.

Figure 4
Access control on a triple door



Source: research documentation processed by researchers, 2024

d. Maintenance & management

A tidy residential environment can create a sense of security and comfort for prisoners and inmates of Sragen prison, the feeling of worry disappears with the efforts of officers to always create a safe and orderly environment. Many efforts have been made to create a sense of security for prisoners and convicts such as the existence of regulations on obligations and prohibitions that limit visits by residents of other blocks that are not their residence, this provides a sense of security to the residents of the block. As information from a source by a security staff who said:

"so each block has its limits, officers also feel comfortable, no residents of other blocks can enter another block, for example block f cannot enter block c"

Information from the source explains the limitations of visits by residents of blocks that are not their residence, thus reducing the emergence of gaps for disturbances to public order and security. Not only that, Sragen prison officers also made many innovations to provide a sense of security, this sense of security is not only felt by prisoners and inmates but also by the correctional officers themselves. Officers feel that there will be good security with the improvement of facilities and infrastructure and innovations made.

Figure 4.13
Emergency alarm in residential block



Source: research documentation processed by researchers

Emergency alarm is an innovation that is given as a form of service to prisoners and inmates to provide a sense of satisfaction and comfort, this alarm is used in the event of a critical situation such as a fire, sick person, fight or other urgent situations. The service provided by officers to prisoners and inmates always prioritizes the safety and comfort that must be met. Information was also conveyed by a resource person from prisoner C who said that:

"Yes, it's safe, sir, I feel safe because it's far from the problem, the atmosphere is calm, and it feels like I'm being protected by the officers here, sir."

The resource person said that they had a sense of security because of the role of officers in protecting and caring for them by carrying out the duties of correctional officers and with the innovations given to prisoners and inmates.

e. Activity support

Creating an orderly and safe environment from disturbances of security and order is one of the goals of the organization to achieve the main goals of the organization, to support this is done by carrying out activities that support the process of implementing the creation of orderly environmental conditions, this is done by the Sragen prison which makes security support activities including:

Figure 4.14

Guidance on independence in the sterile area



Source: research documentation processed by researchers

The picture above is a coaching activity carried out in a sterile area as a form of security support activity, the activity above is in the form of coaching activities for independent catfish and tilapia cultivation which is carried out every day which is an annual program with the existence of these activities, security officers are assisted because there is supervision by the Independence Coaching officers and prisoners who carry out the coaching program, thus making it difficult for prisoners and inmates to violate the rules.

f. Target hardening

Target protection is carried out to minimize violations from occurring, officers at the Sragen prison carry out several activities, one of which is the Sragen prison officer program, namely greeting residents carried out by security staff at the Sragen prison. This program is important in relation to crime prevention by creating an orderly environment through greeting residents, officers also communicate and listen to complaints from prisoners and convicts about events and incidents in the residence, which becomes information for officers.

Figure 4.16

Resident greeting activities



Source: research documentation processed by researchers

The above activities are carried out by security staff who routinely visit the residential rooms, this visit is carried out to find out the condition of the prisoners and convicts as a form of service and increasing security in order to prevent violations of regulations, greeting residents is carried out day and night by ensuring health conditions and also ensuring a safe and conducive situation. The presence of officers is a form of protection for prisoners and convicts who need protection

Obstacles from Register F as a Strategy in Creating an Orderly Environment in Class IIA Sragen Prison.

In creating an orderly environment, a good strategy is needed so that the programs can be implemented effectively and efficiently. This has been implemented by Sragen prison officers to be able to run all the programs that have been determined, however, in implementing the strategy in creating an orderly environment, there are obstacles, including:

1. Limited Number of Security Officer Resources

The implementation of Register F requires sufficient resources, both in terms of time, manpower, and costs. Organizations with limited resources may have difficulty implementing and managing Register F effectively. One of the biggest obstacles is the limited number of officers. The implementation of Register F requires sufficient officers to manage the process of recording, maintaining, and monitoring violation data. If the number of officers is insufficient, the existing workload will increase significantly.

2. Limited Isolation Cells or Seclusion Cells

Enforcing regulations against prisoners or convicts who violate regulations has become an obligation in the implementation of the duties of correctional officers, violations of regulations that occur in prisons or detention centers with a serious category must be subject to the imposition of severe disciplinary sanctions based on applicable regulations, this has been carried out in Sragen prison properly but there are obstacles in its implementation, one of which is the isolation cell or seclusion cell that cannot be used properly due to the limited isolation cells.

3. Suboptimal Placement and Surveillance of CCTV

Supervision carried out using technology in the form of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) is applied to the Sragen prison environment with the placement of camera positions that cannot reach all areas that are considered vulnerable and the CCTV surveillance monitor screen is not placed on officers who can monitor optimally. Sragen prison has several vulnerable points that are areas where violations of regulations are possible. This requires supervision even though security resources are limited, therefore supervision is needed using CCTV technology, however, the limited number of CCTVs makes supervision less than optimal, this can trigger violations.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Through the research that has been done and seeing the answers to the formulation of the problem, the following conclusions were obtained. Legal basis including Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Permenkumham No. 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units, Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number: PAS-416.PK.01.04.01. Year 2015 concerning Standards for Prevention of Security and Order Disturbances in Prisons and Detention Centers, and Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number: PAS-170.PK.01.01.02 Year 2015 concerning Standards for Registration and Classification of Convicts and Detainees,

Implementation of register f socialization related to regulations, rights and obligations of new prisoners and inmates entering Sragen prison, action against violations of serious regulations by implementing register f and creating innovations to support security in Sragen prison, Implementation of register f as a form of enforcement of regulations for prisoners and inmates who commit violations that can threaten the security of the Class IIA Sragen prison environment, Innovations to support security in Sragen prison that use technology in the form of Bacolagen (barcode control for Sragen prison) and emergency alarms used when there is an emergency.

There are obstacles from Register F as a strategy in creating an orderly environment in Sragen are limited number of security officers who are at the forefront in creating safe, orderly and smooth conditions, Limited isolation cells or isolation cells which result in the loss of legal effect on the imposition of sanctions and the absence of a separator between isolation cells for violators of regulations and isolation cells for infectious diseases. The utilization of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) technology is not optimal because the placement of CCTV monitors is ineffective and the placement of cameras that do not reach vulnerable areas. So that there is suboptimal surveillance through CCTV.

The author provides suggestions related to this study to make a mapping human resources based on the needs of organizational tasks in accordance with the workload needed to create effectiveness and efficiency in implementing security or other organizational activities, this can optimize the use of resources so that organizational goals can be achieved effectively. Providing isolation cells to be able to provide punishment and be able to carry out the mandate of applicable regulations. Utilization of technology by placing CCTV cameras that can reach vulnerable areas and placing CCTV monitors that can be monitored properly and implementing the use of CCTV technology that has motion sensor technology, and alarms to assist security surveillance.

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