

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENT DESIGN (CPTED) IN IMPROVING SECURITY AND ORDER IN CLASS IIA PEKALONGAN PRISON



<sup>1\*</sup>Yulizar Putra, <sup>2</sup>Meitisa Vanya Simanjuntak

<sup>1,2</sup> Program Studi Teknik Pemasarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasarakatan - Indonesia

### e-mail:

<sup>1\*</sup>yulizarkaka16@gmail.com (corresponding author)

<sup>2</sup>meitisav@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to analyze the application of the Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) concept in improving security and order in Class IIA Pekalongan Prison. To analyze the obstacles faced by Class IIA Pekalongan Prison in implementing the Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) concept. Qualitative research methods. Data were collected through direct observation, interviews with security officers, and analysis of related documents. The results of the study The application of the CPTED concept carried out by Class IIA Pekalongan Prison in an effort to prevent prisoner violations includes 6 (six) aspects as follows: a) The territoriality aspect is considered good, namely a sterile area from violations. b) The surveillance aspect still has ineffectiveness in installing CCTV. c) Access control has been implemented properly, such as dividing the level of areas that the general public may pass through. d) Target hardening has been carried out with several efforts, such as placing officers at the available guard posts. e) Image and management aspects: Pekalongan Class IIA Prison has provided efforts to maintain prison buildings, especially the area where prisoners live. f) Activity support to divert the focus of treatment of violations of the rules of procedure Pekalongan Class IIA Prison offers a wide range of activities. The obstacles that are the weaknesses of the CPTED concept that is applied, such as the quality and quantity of human resources, the available budget, and also the less favorable geographical location.*

**Keywords:** Crime Prevention; Environmental Design; Security; Order



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## INTRODUCTION

The Correctional Institution is a place where prisoners carry out coaching to become better human beings, carry out social reintegration, and improve the relationship between prisoners and society both from the aspects of life, life, and livelihood under the legal objectives of punishment so that prisoners after release are expected to live normally in society. To carry out guidance in prison, it is necessary to have a safe orderly, and controllable prison condition (Tilaar, 2020). The data on the list of riot events that have occurred in the last 2021 are as follows:

1. Correctional Institution (Lapas) class III Parigi Moutong, Central Sulawesi, was hit by riots on (October 7, 2021) There was chaos in the prison due to the actions of one or several warders against prisoners. This action then triggered anger from the prisoners, causing a riot. The actions of unscrupulous warders towards prison inmates sparked their anger and led to a riot in the correctional institution. Action from the security guards ignited the anger of the detainees creating a chaotic and uncontrollable situation inside the prison.
2. Riot at Class IIAPontianak Women's Prison on Tuesday (28/9/2021) The chaos began when a detainee expressed his objection because the officer took his cell phone. The detainee stated that the cell phone was the only source of entertainment that he had. it has in the cell.

There have been many studies conducted on the causes of offenses committed by prisoners. Broadly speaking, there are two types of violations committed, namely violent and non-violent violations. Violent violations in the prison environment can occur violence against prisoners and violence against officers such as quarrels or beatings. While non-violent offenses can be in the form of smuggling, drug distribution, illegal cellphone possession, or weapons possession.

According to Permenkumhamn No. 33 of 2015, an effort to secure a conducive correctional institution is the main requirement to be able to realize the success of the process of implementing the correctional system. All forms of security in correctional institutions consist of preventing, taking action, and restoring security and order disturbances. Therefore, through the application of the Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) concept, an effort was chosen to improve security and order and prevent violations of regulations committed by prisoners in correctional institutions.

Therefore, the researcher wants to conduct research about the application of the Concept of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) in Improving Security and Order in Pekalongan Class IIa Correctional Institution. The problem formulation of the problems that need to be addressed in order to improve security and order in Pekalongan Class IIa Correctional Institution. improving security and order in Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution as follows: 1. How is the application of the Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) concept in improving security and order in Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution? 2. What are the obstacles faced by Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution in implementing the Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) concept?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Rahayu (2021), focuses on a land housing object to assess whether the building is in accordance with the CPTED concept and provide recommendations for building designs that are in accordance with CPTED in order to prevent the potential for a crime that can

harm and endanger human life. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the application of the existing CPTED concept in buildings in shopping centers in Riau by using descriptive qualitative research methods to describe events in the field. The information obtained was then processed using the AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) method and then using Super Decision software in the process of giving the value of the application of CPTED. The results of the value of the application of the CPTED concept in the Cambridge City Square land residential building are categorized as quite good and by the CPTED concept, but there are still variables and sub-variables that are not available and still not in accordance with the standards (Rahayu, 2021).

Syahid et al's (2020) research aim to reduce the risk of crime through the utilization of physical design characteristics that already exist in the cafe environment. To prevent crime using the approach of using "natural strategies" to strengthen the supervision of access control to avoid opportunities for criminals. The research uses a qualitative method strategy that uses investigation results to identify the factors that cause user negligence and as an effort to prevent security risks for users by using information obtained from field observations and adopting similar existing products. The CPTED concept in this study works as a reminder by creating a mechanism to prevent cafe visitors from being negligent by adding an attachment to each consumer table in the form of a digital information display about notifications for consumers based on infrared detection of consumer body temperature while at the visitor's table (Syahid, et al., 2020).

Haryani (2019) focuses on the physical aspects of the security system implemented at the Cipinang Class I Correctional Institution. The state of physical security, including doors, fences, and lighting, has succeeded in effectively covering and preventing crime. The main objective is to create conditions conducive to the implementation of guidance for prisoners. Security efforts are therefore focused on minimizing incidents that could lead to unrest, such as disputes, preventing attempts by prisoners to escape from prison, and preventing the smuggling of prohibited goods into the prison. In light of these objectives, we can conclude that the physical security measures implemented have been successful in achieving these objectives. The main challenge in the security system at Cipinang Class I Penitentiary is the limited number of security officers (Haryani, 2019). Given the fact that there are a large number of individuals in the Cipinang Class I Penitentiary simultaneously, there should be more human resources to maintain security and order. This is crucial because even though supporting facilities are in place to run security effectively, without an adequate number of officers to operate them, such efforts are useless.

## **METHOD**

In accordance with the description in the background and in connection with this research problem, the researcher has a work plan and Implementation guidelines with a qualitative approach, in the form of a narrative consisting of paragraphs, seek to obtain information about events as a whole related to violations of the rules that are often committed by prisoners. The information will be used to find out how to apply the CPTED concept to security at Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution. The results can be used for security strategies at Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution so as to create a safe and orderly situation. This research was conducted at the Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution located on Jalan. WrSupratman No.106, Panjang Wetan, Kec. North Pekalongan, Pekalongan City, Central Java 51141. Researchers collected data through observations in the field, interviews with 2 informants (correctional officer and

prisoner) who are directly related to this phenomenon, and literature studies as secondary data. Qualitative research ways to analyze data have stages consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Huberman & Miles, 2002).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Efforts to transition from the red zone to the green zone at Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution focus on the application of security strategies based on the CPTED concept. Speaking of security strategies to prevent prisoner violations, the following are some of the efforts made by Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution seen from the CPTED concept approach:

a) Territoriality

The assertion of the territorial principle is to apply how to foster a sense of ownership of an area or building environment area so that there is a sense of care and mutual care. In this case the Pekalongan Class IIA Prison has a residential capacity of 260 people but has been filled with 210 prisoners. In Pekalongan Class IIA Prison has a total of 9 blocks of which 2 cannot be functioned so that the total active blocks amount to 7 residential blocks. As said by informant 1 said that: "Now per 27th, 210 contents. From a capacity of 260 then there are blocks up to block A, block B, C, D, E, F, G, there are 2, meaning there are 8, 9 blocks, including 2 unused blocks, because they are already in bad condition, due to flooding" From the explanation of informant 1 above, it is found that in Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution there are 7 active residential blocks where 2 blocks can no longer be used because of their flooded condition. This causes the capacity of Pekalongan Correctional Institution which originally had a capacity of more than 1000 to 210.



Source: Pekalongan Class IIA Prison, 2025

**Figure 1**  
**Pekalongan Class IIA Prison**

In this case, territorial affirmation also talks about how to foster a sense of ownership of a certain area so as to create a sense of belonging, mutual care, and mutual care between residents of the area. It is this mutual respect that narrows down the occurrence of crime or in this case the offense of prisoners. For example, if one of the residents commits a violation, of course, it will be reprimanded by other residents because indirectly those who do not violate are also affected by the violation, such as in one block getting a room lock penalty, which means they

can not leave the room to carry out activities according to the direction of the Head of KPLP due to the violation committed. That sense of mutual care will prevent potential violations of prisoners in the residential environment because when one of them will violate there is certainly a bad feeling with other residents because they also actually only want to create comfort and tranquility in the room / block occupancy. So that the daily activities are not disturbed. In this case, the affirmation of the territorial dimension in the Pekalongan Class IIA Penitentiary has been carried out by providing a guardrail both from the outside until each block has a guardrail. It is intended that each block in the object, namely the prisoner, has a mutual nature between fellow prisoners. However, in reality there are still violations that occur, such as fights between prisoners and differences between ethnicities and races that are the result of these violations.

b) Surveillance

The function of supervision itself is to find out the surrounding conditions that have the potential to disrupt security and order in the prison. As explained by informant 3 regarding officer supervision: "To supervise as a whole, there are indeed obstacles, due to the limited number of members. But we maximize as much as possible for us to carry out troling or roving control at certain hours, at certain times too. So our supervision is always inherent, so we, even though we lack personnel, we carry out roving control or supervision at blocks that are difficult to monitor with the eye at any time or every few hours, once an hour." Based on the explanation from informant 3 above, which is that the guard officers at the Pekalongan prison only number 7 personnel, which are divided into each personnel, namely 2 people at the tower post, 1 person at door one, 1 person at door 2, deputy commander at door 3, 2 roving control officers. This happens of course because of the lack of human resources of officers, especially in the guarding section, but it is still carried out as much as possible in preventing security and order disturbances.

In this case, based on one of the dimensions of CPTED, namely the existence of supervision in improving security and order in the community. Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution has been carried out such as the roving dick of each guard team on duty and also the installation of CCTV technology. However, in its implementation, each guard team that carries out control is only one person, this happens because of the lack of human resources available so that it only utilizes the maximum available officers. Furthermore, in terms of CCTV supervision, there are shortcomings, namely the existence of several damaged CCTV units so that there are several points that are not monitored which results in less than optimal supervision carried out at Pekalongan Correctional Institution.

c) Access Control

Access control in the CPTED concept is to limit one area to another. It aims to know and monitor who is allowed to pass through a protected/private/sterile area.

"For the area, of course, there is a limited area here, there is door 3, so there is a limited door 3 to door 4, which is an area that when the wind is blowing, prisoners are allowed. But if you go past door 3, you have to get permission from the officer. Of course, those who can go to door 3 have already gone through the TPP hearing. So if for example there are assistants or prisoners who have not had a TPP hearing, we will not allow it, unless they are permitted by officers in the police, even if for



example there are those who have, we must still control every time they want to go in and out of that area."

It can be explained by information from informant 1 that not all prisoners are allowed to pass through Door 3, for prisoners who want to pass through must comply with the rules, namely that they must wear WBP uniforms and must have a need. At Door 3 there is only one access both out and into the private area so that in controlling the access of people coming in and out is known by the officer on duty at the post next to Door 3. Pekalongan is good enough with the aim of being able to monitor and supervise anyone who carries out activities in and out of Pekalongan Correctional Facility access. In this case, it is not only prisoners who are monitored for every activity, as for the public who want to carry out visiting activities, their accents are regulated from the beginning of entering the prison then body checks and inspection of goods until they meet the prisoners. This is nothing but aimed at improving the security and order of the prison because violations do not only occur by prisoners, but violations can be committed by the community, one of which is by smuggling prohibited items during the visiting activities of prisoners.

d) Target Protection

Target protection in the CPTED concept is an environmental engineering effort to deter someone who wants to commit a crime. Therefore, Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution often conducts searches of residential rooms to look for illegal items hidden by prisoners. "In the past, based on the orders of Mr. Kadipas, it was a minimum of 12 times a month, but now we take action at least once a week. Because different leaders have different policies, so we still follow the leadership, but of course with less search intensity, it will minimize the presence of prohibited items, so we see the situation and conditions, it is still mandatory once a week, later in its implementation it can be 2 times, 3 times in one week." Based on interviews with informant 1, the Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution in preventing violations of security and order routinely conducts room raids which must be carried out once a week with conditional implementation time either during the day or at night. Room inspection activities are usually carried out at night, but it does not rule out the possibility that at that time there are many prisoners who carry out security and order violations.

The offense was to use his cell phone because at night it was a time when they felt the officers were less vigilant so that they were safe from being monitored by the guard.

e) Image and Management

This year the Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Facility is carrying out maintenance, one of which is painting the prison building so that it looks more well-maintained and beautiful. Furthermore, to maintain the comfort of the living environment of the prisoners, the Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Facility conducts environmental maintenance such as cutting weeds in order to create a clean and well-maintained environment. It is undeniable that in Pekalongan Class IIA Prison, not all prisoners have an awareness of maintaining a good image in residential rooms and block environments. Seeing also from the condition of the prison environment that often occurs flooding, resulting in puddles that take a long time to recede. So that it becomes one of the factors that cause prisoners to

be lazy to carry out cleaning activities or maintain the block environment and the prison environment, many prisoners whose activities are only sleeping, eating, cleaning, and exercise. So that the Pekalongan prison cannot be maximized in improving the image and positive management of both the prison environment and the prisoners' residential rooms.

f) Activity Support

The coaching program is a major factor in the success of the activity support aspect because when prisoners have busy lives their focus on behavior that violates the rules will be diverted. In Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution, the coaching program runs smoothly both from personality development and independence. From these activities it is hoped that each prisoner will have a busy life so that it becomes one of the things that can minimize the existence of kamtib disturbances.

Obstacle factors or problems in the application of the CPTED concept obtained by the author at Pekalongan Class IIA Prison:

a) Human Resources

Researchers divide the two obstacles in implementing the CPTED concept that come from existing HR problems. These are as follows:

i. Quantity of duty members

This is a classic factor in almost all prisons and detention centers in Indonesia. This weakness is often complained about, especially by officers on guard at Pekalongan Class IIA Prison. It can be imagined that one guard team is only filled by 7 guard officers, including P2U, which amounts to two people to guard a prison containing more than 200 residents.

ii. Competence of duty members

Especially for young guard members, they work as they get from seniors in the field without knowing the theories that can be done in carrying out guard duties such as one of these CPTED concepts. The role of leadership is needed in providing further understanding of security strategies that can be carried out by members of the guard.

b) Budget

From the field results obtained, such as damage to several CCTV units that are not functioning properly, which is one of the obstacles in the supervision aspect. The role of CCTV is very vital as an aspect of supervision, especially in blind spots that are not monitored by the duty officer.

c) Geographical Location

In this obstacle, the author focuses on the case of throwing illegal goods from outside the prison building as well as the occurrence of flooding and tidal phenomena in Pekalongan Correctional Institution. The location of Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Facility is between the highway and residential areas so that illegal practices very often occur. The deserted road conditions, especially in the early hours of the morning, are an opening for the perpetrators of throwing illegal goods into the prison. We recommend that a threat banner be placed on the outer fence such as "CCTV Monitored Area" so that when there will be a throwing of illegal goods from outside the perpetrator is afraid because there is CCTV

monitoring. Pekalongan Correctional Facility has a total of 3 water pumping machines whose main focus is the residential environment of the prisoners themselves. The flow carried out from the prison is that the flow of water from inside the block is made into one center, namely the branggang section, then from the new water branggang is sent out of the prison environment. It is intended that there are no excess holes in removing flood water, so there is only one main hole used to remove water from inside the prison to the outside.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The application of the CPTED concept carried out by Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution in an effort to prevent prisoner violations includes 6 (six) aspects as follows: a) the territoriality aspect is considered good, namely the sterile area from violations, b) the surveillance aspect still has ineffectiveness in installing CCTV, c) access control has been well implemented, such as the division of level areas that can be passed by the general public, officers and prisoners as well as the hours of activity of prisoners in their activities every day, d) target hardening has made several efforts such as the placement of officers at the available guard posts, then e) image and management aspects, Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution has provided efforts to maintain prison buildings, especially the area where prisoners live, f) activity support to divert the focus of treatment of violations of the rules of the Pekalongan Class IIA Correctional Institution has provided various activities. Constraints that become weaknesses of the applied CPTED concept such as the quality and quantity of human resources, the available budget and also the unfavorable geographical location.

Suggestions that the author can give after knowing how the implementation of the CPTED concept to prevent prisoner violations in Class IIA Pekalongan Correctional Institution include increase the number of personnel, especially in guard personnel, improve and increase supervision by adding CCTV or moving CCTV points to a better place.

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