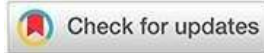


IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY STANDARDS IN RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS REVIEWED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF STATIC SECURITY SYSTEMS AT AMBARAWA CLASS IIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



^{1*}Nugroho Bowo Saputro, ²Lauditta Indahdewi

^{1,2}Program Studi Teknik Kemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasarakatan – Indonesia

e-mail:

^{1*}nubosa16@gmail.com (*corresponding author*)

²indahdewi.lauditta@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the implementation of security standards in the residential blocks of the Ambarawa Class IIA Correctional Facility, particularly from the perspective of static security systems. Static security systems include physical facilities and infrastructure used to ensure security within the residential block environment, such as boundary walls, doors, bars, and surveillance systems. This research employs a qualitative approach using observation, interviews, and document studies to collect data. The results indicate that the implementation of security standards at the Ambarawa Class IIA Correctional Facility has been in accordance with existing regulations. However, some areas still require improvement, particularly in terms of infrastructure maintenance and the modernization of surveillance technology. The study recommends providing training for officers to optimize their surveillance duties and accelerate the planned relocation process. These measures are expected to help maintain security and order in the residential blocks.

Keywords: Static Security Systems; Security Standards; Correctional Facility



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INTRODUCTION

The correctional system as a system has undergone changes from the imprisonment system that was born on April 27, 1964. The imprisonment system that functions as a deterrent for criminals has been changed to a correctional system that functions as a guidance for lawbreakers. Corrections are defined as an institution under the auspices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights that works in the guidance, guidance, care and management of prisoners, correctional clients, detainees, as well as basan and baran. In Article 1 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, it refers to a system that details the direction, limits, and methods of implementing the Correctional function holistically (Ilham, 2020).

In the correctional facility itself, there are several Technical Implementation Units to carry out correctional functions based on Law Number 22 of 2022. The functions of the Correctional UPT include as a temporary place for detainees while awaiting a judge's decision, as a place for prisoners to serve prison sentences, a place for correctional guidance for correctional clients, and a place of guidance for children who commit violations of the law. Correctional Institutions have the function of carrying out or providing guidance to prisoners. The guidance process provided to prisoners involves many parties, namely officers and the community outside the prison will be involved to assist in providing guidance to prisoners. The goal is that the public's perception of prisoners does not view them as criminals but as people who have gone astray so that they need to be helped to return to the right path so that they are accepted back by the community in the environment where the prisoners live (Angela, 2020)

By looking at the condition of the Correctional Institution buildings in Indonesia, where there are still many building patterns that are not built according to the established building pattern standards, it can cause a threat of disturbance to the security and order of the Prison. Because the Prison building or other Correctional Institution buildings are included in the Special Building Group. The basis for designing a building that is included in the Special Building Group is to apply the principles of security, strength, health and harmony. In addition to having to pay attention to the principles of security, strength, health, and harmony, the Correctional Institution Building must also fulfill its function as a means of correction and guidance. Correctional buildings are grouped based on their specific functions, including administrative offices, residences or housing for prisoners, core facilities, and supporting facilities and security. In addition to the principles and functions of the building, in the design of correctional buildings, it is necessary to consider factors such as history, physical appearance, building volume, dimensions, traffic flow, and security. Based on the function of the residence and the behavior of the people in it, the prison is one of the residences that requires an extra level of security. The implementation of the security system can be formed by applying it specifically by combining architectural components in the security aspect of the prison. The combination of laws and standards that have been applied, provisions in conventional and automatic security, and the form of the building will affect the prison security system.

Facilities and infrastructure in prisons are included in the security system that is stationary to ensure physical control over prisoners. Kepdirjenpas Number PAS-499.PK.02.03.01 of 2015 regulates that in prisons, the security system is divided into three aspects, including a static security system that includes facilities, infrastructure, and supporting equipment for security, then a dynamic security system that regulates the relationship between officers and prisoners based on respect and upholding the human rights of each individual, and a procedural security system that emphasizes more on the

implementation of established rules to create order and prevent violations committed by prisoners in prisons. Kepdirjenpas Number PAS-499.PK.02.03.01 of 2015 has regulated the evaluation standards for prison/detention center housing so that renovations carried out on prison buildings must refer to Kepdirjenpas Number PAS-499.PK.02.03.01 of 2015 (Shakira, Maya, 2024)

Class IIA Ambarawa Prison in Semarang Regency is a building that is part of the Dutch colonial heritage, known as Benteng Willem I or known by the local community as Benteng Pendem. Previously, this fort functioned as a Dutch East Indies or KNIL military barracks connected by railway lines to Magelang, Yogyakarta, and Semarang.(Harjanti, 2016). The number of prisoners in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison has reached 440 people (Data on Correctional Inmates Per UPT, 2023). Meanwhile, the capacity of Ambarawa Prison only reaches 222 people. It can be concluded that the current condition of Ambarawa Prison has exceeded the capacity that can be accommodated by the Prison. This can cause prisoners who live there to feel uncomfortable and increase the risk of conflict between prisoners. Seeing the number of prisoners which is 440 compared to the number of employees which is only 79 consisting of security forces and staff is far from sufficient. The absence of prisoner escapes in the Prison is already an achievement for Prison officers.

In the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-499.PK.02.03.01 of 2015 concerning the Evaluation Standards for Prison/Rutan Housing, it has been stated what facilities and infrastructure must be available in a Correctional Institution housing and the number of prisoners who can be put in one room has also been regulated in it. However, the reality that occurred in the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison does not correspond to what has been explained in the policy made by the directorate. For example, in the Decree of the Director General of Corrections it is explained that security posts must be placed strategically and have a wide view to properly monitor the activities of residents, but in the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison there are only 2 security posts whose positions are parallel to the position of the residential rooms, which means that a prison should have a monitoring post that is higher than the position of the prisoner's room to monitor the activities and movements of prisoners while in prison. Because with the position of the security post or monitoring post that is higher than the position of the prisoner's residential room, it will make it easier for officers to observe the surrounding conditions

Therefore, in terms of static security, the form of the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison housing has not met the standards so that a study is needed to provide a view so that a solution can be found other than carrying out construction because it will require a budget and also the Ambarawa Prison building which is a Dutch heritage fort is a cultural heritage that must be maintained its authenticity. By considering the information provided previously, the researcher is interested in conducting research at the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison with the title determined by the researcher, namely "Implementation of Security Standards in Residential Blocks Reviewed from the Static Security System at the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Static security systems are facilities and infrastructure and other equipment used to ensure that prisoners can be physically controlled. This security system refers to the philosophy that the function of prison/detention center buildings is to protect residents, employees, other parties and buildings and their contents and environment. Mahendra (2020) who discusses security related to laws and regulations in Correctional Institutions

and State Detention Centers states that security is divided into four levels, namely minimum security, medium security, maximum security, and super maximum security.

The main factor that affects the level of security in prisons is infrastructure that meets prison building standards. Infrastructure in prisons can consist of the use of walls, doors, fences, guard towers and locking systems. In addition, the role of prison staff and guards can determine the level of security that occurs in prisons because this concerns the quality of guards and staff in preventing, handling, and evaluating security that occurs in prisons. Security protocols and also the latest technology are other important components that can minimize security disturbances to prisons (Shakira, 2024). Prison buildings consisting of rooms, footprints, building appearance, utility systems, room interiors and structural systems in prisons as a security strategy that needs to be considered. Security strategies are very much needed by correctional institutions because they maintain the peace and security of prisoners in prisons so that when they carry out the coaching process they feel safe and comfortable so that correctional goals can be achieved (Reysa, etc., 2019). Efforts made by officers to deal with a problem carried out by prisoners by optimizing the security system in prisons

METHOD

The approach in the research used by the researcher adopts a descriptive qualitative approach that aims to provide a description and description of the phenomena that occur in society. Where the phenomena to be described are natural or those that are the result of human engineering. This approach focuses more on the characteristics, quality, and relationships between activities. Descriptive research does not explain a phenomenon being studied by manipulating the data obtained and changing the data that actually occurs in the field. However, this study only describes a phenomenon based on real events in the field through observation, interviews, and documentation.

The researcher will meet directly with the security and order section of Class IIA Ambarawa Prison to request permission to conduct research on the form of housing in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison before going directly to the field and observing how the implementation of security standards in housing blocks can be measured through Permenkumham Number 33 of 2015 and Kepdirjenpas Number PAS-499.PK.02.03.01 of 2015 concerning Prison/Detention Center Housing Evaluation Standards. After obtaining permission from the Security and Order section, the researcher will conduct observations on security and also conduct interviews with informants.

From the previous explanation, the research method used, namely descriptive qualitative, is expected to be able to describe in detail the information provided by the informant or the description obtained from the researcher's observations so that the data obtained is used to determine how the implementation of the form of housing is related to the static security system and the obstacles to implementing it in accordance with the Kepdirjenpas regarding the form of housing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses a qualitative approach with a qualitative descriptive type. Data collection was carried out by interviewing the Head of the Security and Order Section, Head of the Security Sub-Section, KPLP Staff, members of the security squad, and prisoners. The researcher conducted the interview by asking questions that had previously been prepared by the researcher. The questions were given to the informant and the researcher directly received answers from the informant directly during the interview

process. The answers given by the informant to the researcher became data that would be processed by the researcher. To obtain objective data, before conducting the interview, the researcher built a pleasant atmosphere with the informant so that the informant was more open in providing information to the researcher. In addition, the researcher also used other data collection techniques including observation, literature study and documentation of the activities carried out.

The research conducted through interviews, observations, literature studies, and documentation aims to determine how the implementation of security standards in residential blocks is seen from the static security system in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison and to determine the factors that hinder the implementation of security standards, especially the static security system. The researcher conducted the research at Class IIA Ambarawa Prison for two weeks starting from April 21 to May 9, 2024. The identities of the informants selected by the researcher amounted to seven people and had authority in the field of security and the prisoners selected as informants were prisoners who already had sufficient experience to be asked questions regarding static security at Ambarawa Prison.

In carrying out its function as one of the Correctional UPT in Indonesia, the Correctional Institution must guarantee the security of the inmates of the Prison in this case are inmates and guarantee the safety of officers from violations committed by inmates in the Prison. This security function not only forces inmates to obey the rules but also the facilities and infrastructure owned by the Prison must be able to make inmates in the Prison feel safe and comfortable to reduce the risk of riots or escapes.

Law Number 22 of 2022 has regulated security in Correctional Institutions which consists of prevention, action, and recovery. Prevention in securing prisons means efforts by prison officers to reduce or eliminate threats or potential for disturbances to security and order. The static security system in this case is included in the prevention section because it is a means and infrastructure for officers to supervise the activities carried out by inmates in prisons.

Class IIA Ambarawa Prison in implementing security standards, especially in the static security system, has been adjusted between the standards that are used as references and the reality of Ambarawa Prison. It can be known together that the Ambarawa Prison building is a Dutch heritage so that the security standards in Ambarawa Prison cannot be fully met and implemented due to limited facilities and infrastructure.

Based on the theory of policy implementation, the dimensions that are the benchmark for the success of an implementation, in this case, namely the implementation of security standards in residential blocks, especially the static security system at Class IIA Ambarawa Prison, are as follows:

a) Communication

In implementing a policy in this case, namely the security standards that have been set by the government, it is necessary to convey information between the policy maker and the implementer of the policy. Therefore, according to Edward III, one of the variables that can influence the success of an implementation is communication. In the communication dimensions put forward by Edward III, there are three indicators, namely transmission, consistency, and clarity.

The results of the research that has been conducted at the transmission stage, Ambarawa Class IIA Prison has conveyed information to officers regarding security standards, especially static security when carrying out the handover roll call of the security team. In the roll call, the officials who provided direction were

from the Security and Order Administration section and also from the Correctional Institution Security Unit. In the consistency section of the interview results, it has been explained that the implementation orders related to the maintenance and care of the static security system in Ambarawa Class IIA Prison have been carried out routinely and consistently. Officers who have the obligation to control security equipment also carry out orders responsibly. Meanwhile, in the clarity section according to the results of the interviews that have been conducted, it proves that although the security standards have been socialized by authorized officials to officers carrying out security duties, the reality is that not all of them know and want to find out so that not many officers can implement their duties in accordance with security standards.

b) Resource

In implementing a policy or basic rule, adequate resources are needed. The resources owned by a Technical Implementation Unit, especially in Corrections, do not only talk about the competence of officers, but also other components that support the implementation of a policy. In the resource dimension there are four indicators, namely staff, information, authority, and facilities.

In the staff section, the results of the interviews that have been conducted resulted in that officers owned by the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison have never received training on static security. Moreover, at the stage of recruiting employees, especially the security team, none of them focused on security skills, but only on high school graduates. Furthermore, in the information section, research resulted in the information obtained regarding static security only in the form of Permenkumham Number 33 of 2015, for security standards in the form of Kepdirjenpas Number PAS-499.PK.02.03.01 of 2015, officers did not know about the regulation. In the authority section, it is explained that if this static security system can still cause a violation committed by prisoners, early detection is needed by officers who must, of course, be equipped with basic security skills, for example, self-defense. In the facilities section at the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison in the form of CCTV, which is placed at several points that are considered prone to disturbances to security and order. For the use of this CCTV, not all officers can access it; only guard post officers, KPLP staff, the Head of KPLP, and the Head of Prison.

c) Implementor Disposition

Implementor disposition can be interpreted as the attitude of prison officers to implement security standards in residential blocks reviewed from the static security system in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison. In implementing security standards, officers working in the security sector must know the basis or foundation for carrying out their duties and have the ability and skills to support their duties in the security sector. In addition to the knowledge and skills that must be possessed by security officers, commitment and integrity are also needed to implement security standards that have been made by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Directorate General of Corrections. If each officer can have all of these components, then the implementation of a policy will run effectively and efficiently. In the dimension of implementor disposition there are two indicators, namely bureaucratic confirmation and incentives.

In the section on bureaucratic confirmation, it can be concluded that officers in Ambarawa Prison have never fully participated in training related to static security. For officers who are classified as senior officers in Ambarawa Prison,

they only participate in Diklat Samapta which teaches basic level training. However, officers who have recently entered as correctional officers have never received training or Diklat Samapta. So it can be concluded that the skills possessed by officers in Ambarawa Prison are not evenly distributed. Furthermore, in the incentive section from the results of the interviews that have been carried out, it can be concluded that Ambarawa Prison has implemented encouragement and motivation so that officers always carry out their duties well so that the policies that are enforced can run effectively and efficiently. This award is given by the Head of Prison in the form of a certificate that is given in a flexible time, once a month or once every two weeks to adjust to conditions in the field.

d) Bureaucratic Structure

Policy implementation does not only rely on resources which are important factors in the success of implementing a policy effectively and efficiently. There are other things that are also important factors in the success of a policy, namely the bureaucratic structure. Several key aspects in the bureaucratic structure include organizational effectiveness, task allocation, synchronization, and criteria for achieving success. Ambarawa Prison officers in implementing their duties, especially in the field of security, are guided by applicable laws and regulations, including Law Number 22 of 2022, Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 33 of 2015, and Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-499.PK.02.03.01 of 2015. There are two characteristics that influence the bureaucratic structure, namely the existence of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and fragmentation.

The existence of standard operating procedures is used as a rule that has been made in the form of laws and regulations intended for officers as a guideline in carrying out their duties. From the results of interviews and observations that have been carried out by researchers, it shows that Ambarawa Prison officers have weaknesses in terms of the form of housing that is far from being said to be SOP. This can be compared to the Kepdirjenpas which explains the conditions that a residence should have to be said to be decent. The existence of fragmentation is the division of responsibility to employees for activities in each work unit will make employees focus on one goal according to the responsibilities that have been given by the leadership. In the interviews conducted by the researcher, it was found that Ambarawa Prison utilizes all the competencies of existing officers according to what is needed by the Prison. Although in the recruitment of employees, all are prison guard formations, but if each employee has other skills such as electrical technicians, this can be utilized for the benefit of the Prison. If the tasks given by the leadership are in accordance with the competence of the officers, it will produce effective and satisfactory performance.

e) Increasing Perceived

Hardening of the target by using an additional barrier can reduce the possibility of crimes being committed by inmates at the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison. In the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that from the Ambarawa Prison officers themselves, there is no innovation related to the static security system, which with this innovation should be able to increase the static security function so that it becomes more effective. In Ambarawa Prison itself, several barriers already exist such as the installation of barbed wire on the surrounding walls and fences, the installation of locks on the residential rooms and the doors that limit access for inmates to enter and exit. Although there is still no innovation

from the officers, the facilities owned by Ambarawa Prison, especially in the security section, are still sufficient to handle threats to security and order disturbances. Control over access to and from inmates and goods from inmates' families is carried out so that the sterile environment in Ambarawa Prison is maintained so that it can reduce the threat of security and order disturbances, both those carried out by inmates or between officers and inmates. It can be seen that the conditions in Ambarawa Prison, especially related to the control of inmates in the residential block, there are barriers in the form of bars that can be opened and closed to adjust to the conditions needed at that time. With this bar door, it will guard against inmates wanting to commit violations, for example, escape.

In Ambarawa Prison, routine checks have been carried out on padlocks related to the condition and suitability of the padlocks. In addition, Ambarawa Prison routinely rolls the padlocks of each residential room to prevent irregularities committed by inmates if the padlocks are not rolled in each room. The situation in Ambarawa Prison concerning equipment that can threaten security is always controlled by officers in the work activities section. Every time an inmate completes a work skills activity, all of their equipment is stored in a cupboard located in the work activities room. Officers in the work activities section always ensure that the number of equipment available before the activity starts and after it is completed is always the same, without any missing equipment.

f) Increasing Perceived Risks

In Class IIA Ambarawa Prison, the screening process for inmates in the residential block is carried out routinely when carrying out the guard squad changeover roll call. When officers have carried out the guard squad handover roll call, the team on duty on that day checks the number of inmates and searches the bodies of each inmate before leaving the residential room. The Head of Security explained that in Ambarawa Prison, officers routinely conduct body searches every time the guard squad changes. In addition, officers also routinely conduct searches of residential rooms with a target of carrying out 12 to 15 searches each month. Formal supervision is carried out by officers on inmates in residential blocks. The supervision carried out by officers aims to prevent crimes planned by inmates in the rooms or the residential block environment. Conditions in Ambarawa Prison concerning monitoring that requires guard posts, there are two posts located between blocks 1 and 2 and a guard post located between the residential blocks as a place for the squad commander.

In implementing a static security system, supervision is needed by prison officers. Officers do not only guard the guard post, but also carry out patrolling control to monitor the movement of inmates. In Class IIA Ambarawa Prison, there are two guard posts as a place for officers to stand by when carrying out security duties. In Ambarawa Prison, officers do not only guard the post, but also carry out patrolling control. Those who carry out patrolling control are the head of the security squad, KPLP staff, or the guard commander.

Natural supervision is referred to as the ability of residents in this case, namely security officers, to monitor and be able to analyze the environment, namely residential blocks when there is a disturbance in supervision, for example, in the residential block there are trees that block the visibility of officers when carrying out supervision of the security of the residential block. In Class IIA Ambarawa Prison, they often carry out controls on the condition of the building, whether it is

to check the suitability of the building or objects that are considered to be able to threaten the security and order of the Prison. This can be said to be natural supervision because it is an activity carried out based on the instinct of officers to check as security officers.

g) Reducing Anticipated Rewards

In maintaining security and order in the residential block, there needs to be anticipation so that inmates do not dare to commit a violation. Ambarawa Prison applies cell straps as a follow-up to inmates who commit violations while serving their sentence in the residential block. Ambarawa Prison has nine isolation rooms, namely cell straps, which are also part of the static security system. Inmates who are placed in cell straps are inmates who commit violations that usually occur in Ambarawa Prison, namely fighting, stealing, and gambling. Inmates who commit these violations are placed in cell straps as a sanction for the actions they have committed.

One of the efforts to reduce the occurrence of violations in the form of fights or thefts that usually occur in Ambarawa Prison is due to misunderstandings regarding the ownership of goods. The policy of Ambarawa Prison officers is that they do not require inmates to provide identification on their personal belongings. Although there is no specific order from officers to inmates to provide identification on their personal belongings, most inmates in Ambarawa Prison are already aware of the need to provide identification because it concerns their rights. Data collection by officers on items given to inmates is limited to mattresses that are recorded according to the number when the inmates first enter Ambarawa Prison.

To maintain security and order in the prison, there needs to be treatment from officers that can prevent inmates from daring to commit violations in the prison. Ambarawa Prison routinely provides direction to inmates regarding the prohibitions that apply in Ambarawa Prison and the obligations that must be carried out by inmates when serving their sentence in the prison. With this direction, officers expect inmates to have self-awareness not to commit violations that can harm themselves or others.

To see the quality of a prison to prevent crime through a security system, there is an effort called denying benefits or eliminating the usefulness of objects, which means an act of preventing crime by reducing the value of the benefits caused by crimes committed by the perpetrators. In this case, it has been implemented in all prisons in Indonesia which refers to Permenkumham Number 6 of 2013 in article 9 paragraph 4, namely one form of sanction that will be obtained by inmates when committing serious violations is listed on the F register so that they cannot get their rights in the form of remissions that can harm themselves

h) Removing Excuses

The regulations in force in the prison need to be enforced by officers because they concern the security and order of the prison. Not all inmates can understand what officers say when giving directions regarding the rules of order in the prison. It is explained that officers always remind inmates regarding the rules of order for inmates when in prison, namely Permenkumham Number 6 of 2013, which contains obligations and prohibitions that inmates may not do. In addition to directions or socialization, Ambarawa Prison also makes posters containing the rules of order for inmates as reading material for inmates.

To maintain security and order in the prison, it is not only one way from the officers, but also requires awareness from inmates not to commit violations because they know the risks that will be received when committing violations in the prison. Ambarawa Prison officers to provide awareness to inmates of the regulations by conducting socialization related to the regulations enforced. In addition, officers also take a persuasive approach with inmates to listen to their complaints while in prison because this can create a harmonious relationship and mutual understanding between inmates and officers. Officers also carry out intelligence activities and collect information to carry out early detection and find out the situation and conditions that occur at that time.

Factors that can cause inmates to commit crimes while in prison because of the opportunity to commit the crime and supported by the availability of equipment that can be used to commit the crime. Therefore, Ambarawa Prison always pays attention to factors that can trigger a crime by inmates. In Ambarawa Prison there is a sterile area in the residential block, namely at door 3 so that all inmate movements can be controlled and supervised properly. If inmates pass through this area, they will be seen by officers when carrying goods or equipment that can threaten the lives of other inmates.

Providing public facilities or public facilities to inmates is one of the efforts to maintain security and order. One of the factors that causes riots or disturbances to security and order is the high level of stress in inmates, which causes emotional instability (Arfa'I, 2022). Therefore, Ambarawa Prison always pays attention to the stress levels of inmates so that it provides facilities as a means of entertainment for inmates. Ambarawa Prison provides public facilities in the form of televisions placed in each residential room as a means of entertainment for inmates with a strict mechanism. The television can be turned on until 00.00 WIB and the one who turns it off is the officer. Although in Permenkumham Number 6 of 2013 inmates are prohibited from bringing electronic goods into residential rooms, when the electronic goods are public facilities provided by the Prison, this is permitted.

i) Barriers to Implementing Security Standards

In Class IIA Ambarawa Prison, all buildings, especially in the residential blocks, are ancient buildings which of course have a greater risk of danger compared to other prisons. Ambarawa Prison officers must routinely check the condition of the static security system in the prison because this also concerns the lives of inmates who must be upheld by officers. Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that the obstacles experienced in implementing security standards in residential blocks in terms of the static security system in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison lie in its resources. The resources referred to in this case are human resources (officers) and facilities and infrastructure owned by Class IIA Ambarawa Prison. Ambarawa Prison officers, especially in the security squad, although the authorized official in this case the Head of Security Sub-Section has provided socialization related to security standards, namely Permenkumham Number 33 of 2015 to security officers, but in reality, according to what was conveyed by the Head of Security Sub-Section, officers still do not want to read the contents of Permenkumham Number 33 of 2015.

This is in accordance with research by UNESCO which examined the reading interests of Indonesian society, the results of which are that the average Indonesian society only reads one book in one year. This is different from

American citizens who on average read 10-20 books in a year and Japanese citizens who on average read 10-15 books in a year. This is an obstacle in implementing the security standards that occur in the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison because the main duties and functions of a security officer are regulated in the security standards. However, the officers themselves do not understand and comprehend the contents of the security standards that regulate their main duties and functions as security officers. Security officers carry out their duties only based on observations of what has been done by more senior officers, which will later become a habit passed down from generation to generation if there is a regeneration of security officers. Because the officers' ignorance of their duties will cause the implementation of security not to be by security standards, which can harm the officers themselves, especially those who are inmates whose rights must always be protected.

The obstacles that arise are the condition of the facilities and infrastructure owned by the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison itself. Due to the age of the building, officers must always check the condition and condition of the facilities and infrastructure. From the results of the research that has been conducted, the condition of the roof of the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison building is already in a worrying condition. The condition of the curved roof of the building in the Class IIA Ambarawa Prison is a serious problem that can threaten the safety of block residents. The curved roof indicates significant structural damage, which could result in the possibility of the roof collapsing at any time. This risk is very worrying because it can cause injury or even death to block residents if the roof suddenly collapses. In addition, this kind of structural damage indicates the potential for problems with other building elements, such as walls and foundations, which could worsen the overall condition of the facility. Therefore, Ambarawa Prison officers prevent collapse by providing supports or support for the curved roof.

Another significant obstacle in the implementation of security standards, especially in facilities and infrastructure at Ambarawa Prison, is the limited number of CCTV cameras available. Currently, the number of CCTV devices installed at Ambarawa Prison is 16 points. This is not enough to cover all areas that need to be monitored. The result of this deficiency is less than optimal supervision, where several strategic and important areas may not be covered in real-time monitoring. This makes it difficult to monitor activities comprehensively and effectively, as well as to identify potential threats or suspicious events quickly. The limited number of CCTV cameras also results in blind spots in the surveillance system, which can be exploited for detrimental actions. In addition, when an incident occurs, the information needed for analysis and response may not be fully available, making security management much more challenging. With an inadequate surveillance system, potential security risks, such as riots, escapes, or other illegal activities, cannot be detected and handled quickly and accurately. Therefore, it is important for management to consider adding and improving the CCTV system in order to ensure better supervision and effectiveness of security management at Ambarawa Prison.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted on the implementation of security standards in residential blocks reviewed from the static security system, it can be concluded that the implementation of security standards in residential blocks

reviewed from the static security system in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison has been running according to the rules contained in the security standards in this case referring to Permenkumham Number 33 of 2015 and Kepdirjenpas Number PAS-499.PK.02.03.01 of 2015. Between the prison leadership and officers in implementing security standards, there is no difference in the implementation of policies because the leadership who has the responsibility to implement the static security system can provide a good explanation so that officers can understand the orders from the prison leadership. Although Class IIA Ambarawa Prison officers who are on duty in the security sector do not all know and understand the security standards, officials who have the authority in the security sector always remind and provide socialization regarding the legal basis for officers in carrying out security duties. In addition, in implementing security standards, especially in the static security system at Class IIA Ambarawa Prison, there are obstacles, especially in terms of facilities and human resources. In terms of facilities, the most visible is the absence of a tower post so that it can hinder the supervisory function of officers, where the absence of a tower post limits the range of view. In addition, in terms of officers, there is still a lack of initiative to want to know the security standards that are used as a reference for officers in carrying out the security function of the Correctional Institution.

The need to provide strengthening of officers related to the basics or standards of security so that in carrying out the main tasks and functions as prison officers in the field of security can run effectively and efficiently, and is expected to be in accordance with the rules that apply in security standards. And there needs to be an effort to accelerate the relocation process of Class IIA Ambarawa Prison by working intensively with the local government. This step is taken to ensure the smooth process of moving correctional facilities, which is expected to increase operational efficiency and better detention conditions. Synergy between the central and regional governments is very important in realizing this relocation, considering that various aspects such as infrastructure, security, and prisoner welfare must be considered carefully.

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