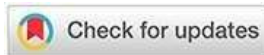


STRATEGIES TO PREVENT THE SMUGGLING OF ILLEGAL COMMUNICATION DEVICES THROUGH OFFICER DISCIPLINE AT THE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CLASS IIA JAKARTA



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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on strategies to prevent the smuggling of illegal communication devices through officer discipline at the Women's Correctional Institution Class IIA Jakarta. The background highlights the rising concerns about security and order within correctional facilities due to the illicit use of communication devices by inmates. The study aims to identify effective disciplinary measures and operational protocols that can enhance compliance among officers and inmates. Employing a qualitative research method, data were collected through observations, document analysis, and informal interviews to explore the implementation of preventive strategies. The findings indicate that the institution's strategies include socialization of regulations, strict sanctions for violations, regular inspections, and the promotion of a strong work culture among officers. Despite these efforts, challenges such as inconsistent supervision and low motivation among staff were noted, suggesting the need for continuous improvement in monitoring and staff engagement to enhance the overall effectiveness of the prevention strategies.

Keywords: Smuggling Prevention; Officer Discipline; Correctional Institution



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INTRODUCTION

In the Correctional paradigm, the focus of treatment of prisoners is no longer based on aspects of deterrence or retaliation, nor is the treatment of prisoners aimed at revenge. However, the treatment of prisoners is based on more humane efforts, namely treatment that prioritizes efforts to reintegrate prisoners in community life. Social reintegration is a model of guidance adopted in the implementation of Corrections. Social reintegration is based on the view that law violations occur because of the disharmony of life in society (Rifai et al., 1964).

Coaching is carried out in an institution called the Correctional Institution. In the Dictionary of Law Complete Edition (legal dictionary), it is stated that the Correctional Institution is an organization that has a function in carrying out the guidance of prisoners and correctional students (Marwan & Jimmy, 2009). Correctional Institution (Lapas) is an institution that functions as a forum and means to provide guidance to individuals who violate the law before they return to society so that later they can adapt to the community environment (Novarizal & Herman, 2019).

The purpose of the prisoner development program at the Correctional Institution is to return prisoners to society so that they become moral and law-abiding citizens. Prisoner coaching can run well if the prison situation is conducive and safe and orderly. In order to create a safe and orderly situation, a strong collaboration between prisoners, officers, and the community is needed in terms of security (Mulawarman & Tamtomo, 2020). Security is one of the vital correctional functions, because coaching, service, care, and security activities will run conducive if the security function is carried out properly by the security ranks.

Increased security and guidance of prisoners is a reciprocal relationship that is interrelated with each other. Security is the key to the creation of good coaching, and vice versa good coaching will produce good security as well (Sihotang, 2012). Security in correctional institutions aims to prevent riots and minimize losses due to riots (Kosasi & Wibowo, 2021). Riots that occur in prisons are serious events that threaten the security conditions of prisons and have a broad impact on the implementation of guidance and services for prisoners. Not only riots, various actual issues related to security and order disturbances that occur in prisons need to be addressed and addressed properly.

In the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit (UPT), each officer is required to have the ability to detect any obstacles that may occur early. Like intelligence, officers must be able to predict obstacles that may occur in the work environment so that they are able to prepare strategies that must be carried out in the event of the worst possibility. Therefore, early detection is important because it can prevent security and order disturbances in prisons (Sennen, 2020). Security and order disturbances in prisons can be considered a crucial element in the implementation of the correctional system in Indonesia (Citrawan & Zainuddin, 2015).

Security and order are fundamental aspects in maintaining a conducive prison environment so that various coaching programs and other services can run smoothly. Security disturbances can also endanger officers and prisoners in prison due to the risk of conflict and violence. Conflict can be defined as a natural event arising from social interactions among individuals, groups, or other entities. Conflicts can arise due to different views of the value of interests or goals among the parties involved. In the context of social interaction, conflict can produce negative or positive reactions, depending on how the conflict is resolved (Kusumawardani, 2020).

The implementation of security is carried out in detention centers and prisons. This is stated in Article 64 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. The

implementation of security consists of prevention, prosecution, and recovery. What is meant by prevention is described in Article 65, namely "Prevention is an effort to reduce or eliminate the potential and threat of security and order disturbances". In order to realize a safe and controlled condition, correctional institutions continue to try and make efforts to conduct intensive supervision, one of which is by strengthening security in correctional institutions (Suhendro, 2009).

This has become an attention for the Directorate General of Corrections in combating the use of illegal communication devices. The reason is that by prisoners, cellphones are used as a tool for abuse of drug trafficking, illegal levies, the spread of radical ideas to terrorist provocations that are transnational in nature. In addition, weak supervision of internal compliance, resulting in potential violations of operational standards and abuse of authority by some unscrupulous officers.

Therefore, through Circular Letter Number: PAS-07.OT-02.02 of 2019 concerning the Correctional Internal Compliance Operational Unit (SATOPS PATNAL) at the Regional Level, State Detention Center and Correctional Institution, a security and order task force called SATOPS PATNAL was formed with the aim of implementing effective prevention and prosecution of security and order disturbances and improving the entire implementation of Correctional duties which include the function of fostering officers and improving Correctional services.

Not only that, the Director General of Corrections also issued a circular through the Circular of the Director General of Corrections Number: PAS-PK.02.10.01-1147 dated September 19, 2021 regarding progressive steps regarding controlling electricity networks, cellphones, and increasing security and order vigilance in UPT Pemasyarakatan. The circular letter was followed up by officers with the Zero Halinar Declaration (Handphone, Extortion, and Drugs) which is a joint commitment of both officers and prisoners (Makale, 2021). This is one of the efforts of the Director General of Corrections to eliminate illegal cellphones and other prohibited items in prisons and detention centers.

The rise of drug abuse by prisoners and officers, extortion practices against prisoners' rights, escape, and rebellion to the use of illegal communication devices in residential blocks are phenomena that are often encountered in the field. If this is allowed to continue, it will trigger security and order disturbances in prisons. The circulation of illegal communication devices in prisons certainly has many adverse effects on the prisoners themselves. From drug trafficking controlled in prisons to riots due to cellphone raids conducted by officers.

As happened at the Pontianak Women's Prison, inmates went berserk and rioted after a raid carried out by officers on September 28, 2021. Officers confiscated cellphones in the inmates' residential rooms, but they did not accept it on the grounds that the cellphones they held were the only entertainment for the inmates (Journalist, 2021). Because the officers ignored them, the inmates rebelled and made a riot by burning a number of items in the form of cloth and damaging a number of facilities in the prison such as CCTV, wartel, tables, chairs, TVs, and a number of other facilities.

From this case, it can be seen that the presence of illegal communication devices in residential rooms can cause riots that lead to disruption of security and order in prisons that harm officers, prisoners, and the surrounding community. Therefore, it is very important to implement Zero Halinar in prisons. As in the Class IIA Jakarta Women's Prison, the Head of Correctional Institution and the ranks are fully committed to maintaining integrity to combat things that can lead to disruption of security and order in prisons (Syifa, 2020).

Of course, to create a safe and conducive prison situation and Zero Halinar, a strategy is needed to prevent the smuggling of illegal communication devices into prisons. It is not enough just to have a strategy, the steps taken must certainly be based on an attitude of discipline, compliance, and a full sense of integrity in carrying out their duties and functions as correctional officers. This form of integrity can be seen in the incident of smuggling cellphones for prisoners at Probolinggo Correctional Facility on Monday (9/01). Officers managed to thwart the smuggling of seven mobile phone units brought by visitors. The incident, which occurred last year, began when officers checked luggage and found the cellphone in a crackle pack containing mineral water that would be addressed to a prisoner who was his family (Rofiq, 2023).

Not only in Probolinggo, the same thing also happened in Class I Semarang Correctional Facility. Where Class I Semarang Correctional Facility officers thwarted an attempt to smuggle six cell phones carried by three visitors into the prison. The visitors who wanted to visit the inmates hid their cell phones in their feet (Senjaya, 2023). From the two news articles, it can be seen that the failure carried out by security officers is a form of commitment in order to implement Zero Halinar. The Main Security Gate is the most risky place for smuggling illegal communication devices. Not only that, the residential block is also a vulnerable place so that a strategy is needed to prevent the smuggling of illegal communication devices through increased officer discipline.

Departing from this, the author sees that the implementation of Zero Halinar at the Class IIA Jakarta Women's Prison is indeed true. The program is carried out well by all officers at the Jakarta Women's Prison based on a sense of integrity and compliance and a culture of shame when committing violations. Therefore, based on the background that the author has described above, the author decided to conduct a research entitled "Strategy Of Preventing The Stolen Of Illegal Communication Devices Through The Discipline Of The Officers At The Women's Class IIA Jakarta Prison".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Clarke (2013) provides a definition of situational crime prevention as a strategy that aims to reduce the opportunity for criminals to commit criminal acts by changing the physical environment or situation around the target. This approach is based on the belief that offenders usually act rationally and choose to commit crimes when the opportunity and risk of being caught or punished is low. Therefore, by changing the situation or environment in which crime is likely to occur, we can reduce the opportunity for crime and prevent crime from occurring.

In this context, situational crime prevention focuses on three key elements: the target, the offender, and the guardian. The goal is to change or manage the situational factors that influence the interaction between these three elements so as to make the occurrence of crime more difficult or less attractive to offenders. Situational crime prevention methods may include measures such as increasing surveillance, improving lighting, installing security alarms, or making access to the target more difficult. As such, situational crime prevention emphasizes the importance of changing the physical or situational environment to reduce opportunities for crime, while recognizing that effective prevention efforts require an integrated and evidence-based approach. Situational crime prevention techniques were initially developed by Clarke into twelve opportunity reducing techniques that aim to eliminate opportunities to commit crime. Subsequently, Clarke expanded it to sixteen techniques. This development was designed to provide greater precision in the definitions used to encompass a more complete set of techniques to be used in practice (Wulandari, 2023).

One of the important factors in developing human resource management is work discipline because discipline is very important in running an organizational system to reduce errors, deviations, or negligence that cause losses in doing a job (Prayogi, 2019). With high work discipline, it can make it easier for the organization to achieve its goals, if employees have work discipline, employees will work effectively and can be efficient at work so that there will be no deviations that can harm the organization and can improve the performance of the employees themselves.

Discipline can shape oneself and shape success at work. Discipline can be defined as the attitude of a person's willingness and willingness to obey and obey all the norms and regulations that apply around him. In this context, discipline is not only seen as compliance with formal rules, but also includes social norms and regulations that exist in the surrounding environment (Saydam, 1996). It can be seen that the most important factors of work discipline are attitudes and behaviors that are obedient and subject to existing regulations with full awareness.

Enforcing discipline is important for organizations because discipline contains rules that must be obeyed by employees. With discipline, it is expected to make work more efficient. Work discipline has many benefits, both for the benefit of the organization and its members or employees. For the organization, work discipline can ensure the maintenance of order and smooth implementation of tasks so that optimal results are obtained. As for employees, work discipline will provide a pleasant working atmosphere so that it will increase morale in carrying out their duties and functions.

METHOD

Qualitative research is a method of inquiry that utilizes descriptive data in the form of written or spoken language from observable individuals or participants. This approach is employed to explain and analyze phenomena related to individuals, groups, events, social dynamics, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions. Auerbach & Silverstein (2003) define qualitative research as the analysis and interpretation of texts and interviews to uncover meaningful patterns that describe a particular phenomenon. Essentially, qualitative research delves into the analysis of textual and interview data with the primary goal of discovering meaning and understanding behind specific occurrences. Through this approach, researchers focus on the nuances of human experience, offering rich insights that go beyond quantitative methods.

The qualitative research process begins with the development of basic assumptions, which are then linked to the principles of thought that guide the research. Data collected through surveys and observations is interpreted and described in a way that allows others to comprehend the findings. Unlike quantitative research, which emphasizes numbers, qualitative research focuses on descriptive data, often presented in the form of words or images. This descriptive nature allows for an in-depth examination of complex social phenomena. Researchers often immerse themselves in the environment, participate directly in fieldwork, and meticulously record their observations. The analysis is reflexive, meaning researchers engage with the data on a deeper level, reflecting on documents and experiences encountered in the field. The final research report is usually comprehensive and detailed, capturing the subtleties of the subject matter (Sugiyono, 2022).

This research employs a qualitative or naturalistic design because it is conducted in a natural setting. Sugiyono (2022) emphasizes that qualitative research is a method used to investigate objects in their natural environment, where the researcher acts as the primary instrument of data collection. Techniques such as triangulation, which combines

multiple methods, are used to gather data, and the analysis is inductive, with the findings emphasizing meaning rather than generalization. In this study, a descriptive qualitative research design is used to accurately depict the strategies employed to prevent the smuggling of illegal communication devices through enhanced officer discipline at Jakarta's Class IIA Women's Prison. This approach aims to capture the specific characteristics of the phenomenon, illustrating how the prison successfully implemented a "Zero Halinar" policy in its environment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Strategies to Prevent Smuggling of Illegal Communication Devices through Officer Discipline at Class IIA Jakarta Women's Prison

The strategy to prevent the smuggling of illegal communication devices through officer discipline at the Jakarta Women's Correctional Facility Class IIA is centered on several key approaches. First, the dissemination of rules concerning the prohibition of illegal communication devices, such as mobile phones, is achieved through the display of banners across the prison. These banners are prominently placed on the prison walls, ensuring that both the inmates and officers are fully aware of the rules. During the researcher's observation, no inmates were seen using illegal devices like mobile phones. According to an inmate who had been in the facility for six years, mobile phones were strictly prohibited. The rules concerning this ban are clearly outlined in the facility, in accordance with Article 6 of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 6 of 2013, which prohibits the use of mobile phones by inmates. The placement of these banners at strategic locations, such as the entrance to housing blocks, reinforces this prohibition and aids in the enforcement of discipline by making it evident that communication devices are not allowed within the facility.

The prison's strict disciplinary measures extend to punishing inmates who violate the rules regarding illegal communication devices. Despite the clear regulations, some inmates have attempted to smuggle mobile phones into the facility. During an inspection, two inmates were found in possession of illegal communication devices due to lapses in officer oversight. The disciplinary actions for these violations are severe and follow the provisions of Article 46, Paragraph (3) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2024, which mandates solitary confinement for up to 12 days and the issuance of a register F, which revokes the inmate's rights to sentence reductions or parole during the year of the violation. Additional penalties include extra duties, such as performing cleaning tasks around the facility. These penalties are intended to serve as a deterrent, preventing further violations by making the consequences clear and impactful for the inmates.

Searches of visitors, staff, and inmates are also rigorously conducted to prevent the smuggling of illegal devices. According to the standard operating procedures (SOP) in place, all visitors undergo body and item searches upon entering the facility. These searches are thorough and conducted with strict attention to detail, ensuring that no unauthorized items are brought into the prison. The searches are performed by staff of the same gender as the visitor and involve checking from head to toe. Visitors carrying prohibited items are directed to leave them in designated storage areas. In addition to visitors, new inmates who are transferred to the facility from other correctional institutions are also subjected to thorough searches to ensure that no contraband is brought in. The officers meticulously inspect all belongings and report any violations, further strengthening the facility's security.

The commitment of the officers to their duties is key in building and maintaining a strong workplace culture that upholds the facility's values. Officers are trained to follow the SOP diligently, and there is a strong emphasis on adhering to regulations, which fosters a disciplined work environment. According to officers, maintaining integrity in their work is essential to ensuring that the facility remains free from illicit activities, such as the smuggling of mobile phones, bribery, or drug-related offenses. The organizational culture at the Women's Correctional Facility Class IIA Jakarta promotes transparency, accountability, and professionalism, which contributes to the overall safety and security of the institution.

The prison's leadership plays a vital role in shaping the organizational culture and ensuring that all staff members are committed to upholding the facility's rules. A banner displaying the core values of the institution, including integrity, discipline, and responsibility, is prominently displayed in the facility to serve as a reminder of the standards expected of all officers. The prison management actively promotes these values through regular briefings and staff meetings, reinforcing the importance of maintaining discipline and avoiding any unethical behavior. This commitment to creating a positive and secure work culture has helped the facility remain free from major violations, as all staff members are held accountable to the same high standards.

The internalization of a good work culture requires a gradual, consistent, and structured approach. Internalization, as defined by Nasir (2010), involves the planned, systematic, and organized instillation of values through specific patterns and systems. Hornsby (1995) describes internalization as a process where attitudes, feelings, and beliefs become fully integrated into one's personality through repeated experiences or exposure. This means that internalization can significantly shape an individual's behavior, feelings, and beliefs. The key to fostering a positive work culture lies in the repeated exposure to desired behaviors, which allows these traits to become part of a person's daily actions.

During a fieldwork placement at a women's prison in Bandung, it was observed that the internalization of a good work culture had been instilled from the outset. All personnel followed established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in their work, a reflection of the leadership's ability to instill positive practices among staff. The role of leadership, particularly in guiding employees to adhere to rules and procedures, is essential in this internalization process. Observations at a women's correctional facility in Jakarta further confirmed this. Since its establishment, the facility has maintained a strong work culture rooted in SOP compliance. This culture has been ingrained into all staff members, including high-ranking officials, reinforcing that a good work culture becomes habitual when practiced consistently.

Leaders in these institutions play a vital role as role models in the internalization of a strong work culture. They demonstrate integrity and discipline, setting examples for others to follow. The internalization process involves not only verbal reinforcement but also the consistent demonstration of good behavior. Leaders consistently remind staff of the importance of integrity and honesty in their duties, particularly during morning briefings and daily tasks. The leadership's ability to internalize these values within the institution fosters a culture where employees feel accountable for their actions and are motivated to adhere to the rules. The presence of discipline and adherence to rules, as exhibited by leaders, inspires others to follow suit, promoting an environment of compliance and responsibility.

Building a sustainable culture of integrity is crucial for long-term success and fostering trust among employees. Integrity is emphasized as a fundamental value that

must be upheld in every aspect of work. This is demonstrated through various efforts, such as regular briefings and discussions about the importance of integrity. The leadership ensures that all employees understand the importance of honesty and adherence to rules, which in turn fosters a culture of transparency. Furthermore, systems of rewards and punishments are implemented to encourage adherence to these values. By recognizing and rewarding those who exhibit integrity, the institution promotes continued compliance and motivates other staff members to follow the same path, creating an environment where ethical behavior is both expected and valued.

The Internal Compliance Operational Unit Team (Satospatnal) plays a crucial role in ensuring compliance within Indonesia's correctional facilities, such as Jakarta Women's Correctional Facility Class IIA. This team was established following a directive from the Director-General of Corrections, formalized in Circular Letter No. PAS.07.OT.02.02 of 2019, addressing the creation of internal compliance teams at the regional, detention, and correctional institution levels. The primary functions of the Satospatnal team are to supervise, control, and ensure compliance with operational procedures in correctional and detention facilities. This initiative was partly driven by previous lapses in internal oversight, which led to violations such as unauthorized drug trafficking and the misuse of communication devices like mobile phones, in addition to bribery. At Jakarta Women's Correctional Facility, the Satospatnal team was formally created in 2023 through the institution's leadership decision and has since played a vital role in maintaining procedural compliance.

The formation of Satospatnal within Jakarta Women's Correctional Facility reflects an effort to address systemic issues within the correctional environment, where operational lapses had previously enabled serious misconduct. Issues like the smuggling of drugs, illegal use of phones, and corruption posed significant threats to security. The Satospatnal team, comprised of designated personnel from various administrative and security units, undertakes daily monitoring to mitigate these risks. Their duties include ensuring that staff adhere to professional discipline, from attending work punctually to complying with dress codes and ethical standards. Through regular inspections and the leadership's emphasis on discipline, this team ensures that staff compliance reflects broader institutional integrity, with particular focus on minimizing any unauthorized activities.

In the area of personnel discipline, one of the primary functions of the Satospatnal team is the routine monitoring of staff conduct, attendance, and adherence to proper uniform standards. The head of Jakarta Women's Correctional Facility, acting as the team's supervisor, oversees these efforts closely. Disciplinary actions are taken against staff who fail to meet the required standards, reinforcing the importance of professionalism in every aspect of their duties. Staff are frequently reminded of the significance of following regulations, including participating in morning briefings and wearing the correct uniforms. These measures are seen as essential not only for maintaining operational compliance but also for setting a precedent for adherence to other institutional rules.

The Satospatnal team also focuses on overseeing security personnel, particularly those assigned to critical functions like the inspection and control of contra-band. Guards stationed in key areas, such as entry points, are responsible for ensuring that no illegal items, including mobile phones, are smuggled into the facility. These inspections are meticulously conducted, utilizing tools like X-rays and manual searches to prevent breaches of security. For example, food delivery vehicles are rigorously checked before entering the facility. Staff members tasked with this duty work with great precision,

ensuring that nothing illicit can be introduced into the correctional environment. Such vigilance is integral to maintaining security within the institution.

In addition to preventing contraband, Satospatnal's responsibilities extend to conducting regular patrols of the inmates' living quarters. These routine patrols are essential in maintaining order and security, as they help prevent incidents such as escape attempts, unauthorized use of electronic devices, or other illicit activities. By conducting thorough inspections at scheduled intervals throughout the day and night, staff can observe and address any suspicious behavior. Such diligence is a key factor in ensuring the safety of both staff and inmates. Moreover, these patrols serve a preventive function by allowing staff to stay informed about potential issues and foster relationships with cooperative inmates who can report unusual activity. Lastly, another effective strategy for controlling the use of illegal communication devices within correctional facilities is the provision of monitored, legal communication services. At Jakarta Women's Correctional Facility, inmates are granted access to special telecommunication services (wartelsuspas) where they can call or video chat with family members under supervision. The facility has placed wartelsuspas in specific locations within the living quarters, ensuring inmates have the ability to maintain family ties without resorting to illegal means, such as smuggled phones. Staff members stationed at these communication centers supervise all interactions, thereby closing potential gaps in security and providing inmates with a legitimate means of communication. This strategy has effectively reduced the motivation for smuggling communication devices, reinforcing the facility's overall security framework.

Analysis Based on Situational Crime Prevention Theory

The theories underlying situational crime prevention play a significant role in ensuring effective security measures, particularly through the application of situational crime prevention techniques. Clarke's Situational Crime Prevention strategy focuses on crime prevention by reducing opportunities for criminal activity, emphasizing that crimes often occur not solely due to a criminal's motivation but because opportunities are available to commit the crime. Clarke's approach is instrumental in crafting measures that help mitigate the conditions which could foster criminal behavior, thus offering practical solutions for increasing security. Within the situational crime prevention theory, four key variables exist: increasing perceived effort, increasing perceived risks, reducing anticipated rewards, and removing excuses for crime. The first variable, Increasing Perceived Effort, aims to make crimes more difficult to commit by increasing physical or technical barriers that complicate the criminal's efforts. One method of implementing this is through target hardening, where security standards are heightened using surveillance technologies such as CCTV. By installing CCTV in key locations, not only does it serve as a deterrent for those attempting to smuggle illegal items, like mobile phones, into prisons, but it also provides comprehensive monitoring of both prison staff and inmates. The presence of CCTV adds an additional layer of security by creating the risk of detection, thereby making any illicit activity less attractive due to the likelihood of being caught on camera. The psychological deterrent effect is critical, as potential offenders may reconsider their actions upon realizing they are being closely watched, leading to a reduction in criminal attempts within the prison environment.

The second strategy, Access Control, seeks to limit criminal opportunities by restricting access to areas or objects that might facilitate crime. In this context, prisons enforce strict policies regarding the possession of prohibited items like mobile phones. Visitors, for example, are required to leave their belongings in designated deposit areas

before entering the facility. This policy not only limits the potential for contraband to enter the prison but also minimizes the chances of inmates or staff using illegal communication devices. Additionally, routine patrols and inspections conducted by security personnel further enhance this preventive measure by regularly monitoring the conditions within the prison, ensuring that contraband is not being smuggled in or used. This consistent presence of security personnel serves to deflect offenders by reducing the opportunities for illegal activities within the prison grounds. Another critical element is Increasing Perceived Risks, where strategies are designed to heighten the perceived likelihood of detection and apprehension. This involves monitoring entry and exit points meticulously, where security personnel screen all visitors, staff, and items that pass through the prison gates. Thorough inspections and surveillance make it clear to potential offenders that the risk of being caught is substantial. Additionally, security teams conduct detailed inspections of all packages brought into the prison by visitors, ensuring that no illegal items are smuggled in. Regular body searches and thorough checks of belongings at various security checkpoints reinforce the perception that smuggling items like mobile phones carries a high risk of detection, further dissuading criminal behavior.

Reducing Anticipated Rewards is another essential variable in preventing crime, focusing on diminishing the benefits that offenders may expect to gain from committing a crime. By making it difficult or impossible for inmates or staff to use illegal items such as mobile phones, prisons reduce the incentive for engaging in smuggling activities. For instance, removing electrical outlets from inmate quarters ensures that mobile phones cannot be charged, rendering them unusable even if smuggled into the facility. This approach significantly diminishes the appeal of bringing in or using contraband, as the utility of the devices is effectively nullified. The overall effect is a reduction in the motivation to commit crime, as the perceived rewards are no longer obtainable. Lastly, Removing Excuses for Crime involves setting clear and consistent rules that are communicated to all individuals within the facility. This includes both staff and inmates, who are made fully aware of the consequences of violating these rules. By implementing strict search procedures and providing comprehensive training to staff on conducting body and item inspections, prisons ensure that all security measures are carried out professionally and consistently. Furthermore, any deviation from these established procedures can result in strict disciplinary actions, which serves as a strong deterrent to both staff and inmates. This consistency in enforcing rules eliminates any potential justification for engaging in illegal activities, as individuals cannot claim ignorance or ambiguity regarding the facility's regulations.

Analysis based on Discipline Concept

Discipline among prison staff embodies a critical combination of adherence to rules, effective time management, responsibility, and consistency in actions. Disciplined personnel can effectively manage themselves, prioritize essential tasks, and maintain focus on organizational objectives. This adherence to discipline is vital for sustaining productivity, efficiency, and the overall quality of work output. High attendance rates, for instance, are crucial in the prison context, where personnel are expected to fulfill their duties punctually and thoroughly. In environments where staffing may be limited, such as the Women's Correctional Facility Class IIA in Jakarta, the importance of attendance becomes even more pronounced. Employees are aware that frequent absences can lead to scrutiny from their colleagues, creating a culture of accountability. Additionally, the human resources department enforces strict policies regarding attendance, including the

automatic deduction of performance bonuses for tardiness or absences. Such practices underscore the critical role of attendance as a foundational element of discipline within the correctional facility. The commitment to regulatory compliance is another hallmark of effective discipline in the workplace. Observations within the Women's Correctional Facility indicate that staff adherence to established rules and procedures is commendable, particularly during visitor service operations. Employees are trained to conduct searches and inspections according to standard operating procedures, ensuring that security measures are neither diminished nor exceeded. Leadership support further reinforces this culture of compliance, as regular briefings serve to remind personnel of their responsibilities and the importance of following protocols. The implementation of guidelines from the Directorate General of Corrections, which detail security and order maintenance procedures, also fosters a disciplined approach among staff. In this environment, a high level of vigilance is not just encouraged but expected, as personnel remain proactive in mitigating potential threats, such as the illicit entry of communication devices. This proactive stance, embodied in the slogan "stay vigilant," exemplifies the overarching commitment to maintaining security and order within the facility, ultimately enhancing the efficacy and integrity of the correctional system.

Obstacles in Implementing Strategies to Prevent Illegal Communication Device Smuggling through Officer Discipline

The challenges in implementing strategies to prevent the smuggling of illegal communication devices through the discipline of personnel pose a significant concern that requires special attention. Despite the established rules and policies aimed at curbing such illicit activities, the effectiveness of these measures can be undermined by several obstacles. One of the primary challenges is the lack of consistent oversight. While the regulations are in place, the enforcement teams at the Women's Correctional Facility Class IIA Jakarta do not uniformly carry out their security duties. At times, these personnel may become lax during visitor services or routine patrols, raising concerns about potential violations during these periods. Inadequate supervision often leads to a lack of discipline in carrying out responsibilities, particularly in preventing the smuggling of communication devices. For instance, during surprise inspections, some officers, feeling overly confident, might conduct only superficial checks in residential areas, failing to maintain a vigilant attitude. This inconsistency in supervision was notably highlighted when a mobile phone was smuggled into the facility in 2021, attributed to a lapse in oversight during the reception of new inmates. Although the security team promptly discovered the phone in a residential room, it served as a crucial reminder for all personnel to remain meticulous and alert in executing their duties.

Moreover, the inconsistency in personnel adherence to existing regulations further complicates the situation. The discipline of officers is heavily reliant on their commitment to following established policies. Observations during the research indicated that on certain days, officers may feel unmotivated or deem compliance with regulations as unimportant, thereby hindering the effective application of strategies to prevent illegal communication device smuggling. The constancy of personnel discipline is critical yet challenging to maintain, especially when the volume of work may pressure officers to expedite their tasks, leading them to overlook essential regulations. This problem is exacerbated by the insufficient surveillance infrastructure, such as the limited number of CCTV cameras within the facility, which restricts effective monitoring across various locations. Key areas, including the command room, corridors, and communal spaces, may lack sufficient surveillance, allowing inmates or staff intending to engage in

illegal activities to exploit these blind spots. This deficiency not only complicates real-time detection of suspicious behavior but also hampers the investigation of specific incidents due to a lack of recorded evidence. Ultimately, the limitations in surveillance infrastructure can diminish the overall effectiveness of the security system and increase the likelihood of undetected violations within the facility.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The prevention of illegal communication device smuggling at the Women's Correctional Institution Class IIA Jakarta is implemented through a multifaceted strategy focused on staff discipline. To promote adherence to regulations, the institution has established socialization efforts by installing banners on the walls that clearly outline the prohibitions against illegal communication devices, serving as a constant reminder for visitors, staff, and inmates. In cases of violations, inmates are subjected to sanctions ranging from light to severe, in accordance with the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2024 regarding Security and Order Management.

Furthermore, systematic body and property searches are conducted following the standard operating procedures established in the Decision of the Director General of Corrections, ensuring that security measures are rigorously applied. The commitment of staff to foster a positive work culture is emphasized, as cultivating integrity and accountability is essential in performing their duties effectively. This cultural internalization is reinforced through training and modeling disciplined behavior, which ultimately develops a habit of maintaining good work ethics.

Additionally, surprise inspections of the housing blocks are carried out to ensure compliance with existing regulations, detect violations, and uphold security and order within the facility. The role of the SATOPSPATNAL team is crucial in enforcing compliance among staff, while the security tasks at the P2U area are maximized by monitoring all activities occurring there. Regular patrols in the housing blocks are implemented to ensure safety and order in the inmates' living quarters, complemented by the provision of legal communication services, including public telephones and Wartelsusoas facilities. The institution also employs advanced security technology, such as CCTV installation and X-ray machines, to enhance surveillance capabilities. Despite these efforts, several challenges persist, including inconsistent supervision by staff, variable compliance levels due to lack of motivation, and insufficient monitoring resources, which hinder the overall effectiveness of the illegal communication device prevention strategy.

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