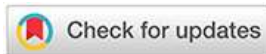


SECURITY STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2024 GENERAL ELECTION AT THE STATE DETENTION CENTRE CLASS I MEDAN



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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the security strategy for the implementation of the 2024 General Election at the Medan Class I State Detention Center, as well as to identify inhibiting factors that affect the smooth running of security. The implemented security strategy includes five dimensions of strategy theory: position, perspective, planning, pattern, and tactics. The results showed that the security strategy was designed with a comprehensive approach through risk mapping, division of surveillance zones, and cross-agency cooperation such as KPU, police, and TNI. However, several inhibiting factors emerged from each dimension, including overcrowding, voter identity verification, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, limited human resources, and challenges in managing the flow of officers and logistics. This study provides recommendations for strengthening inter-agency coordination and optimizing resources to ensure the implementation of the 2024 General Election in Medan Class I Detention Centers runs safely and smoothly.

Keywords: Strategy; Security; Election



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INTRODUCTION

Corrections is a concept of imprisonment in Indonesia that was first coined by Dr Sahardjo in his speech at the awarding of the Doctor Honoris Causa degree at the University of Indonesia on 05 July 1963 (Rochaeti & Cahyaningtyas, 2021). On 27 April 1964, the term prison was officially introduced to replace the term prison. This change was instructed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia during a Service Conference of prison officials in Lembang, Bandung. This conference also implemented efforts to restructure and adjust the prison system with the principles of protection and corrections in line with the conception of national law based on Pancasila (Ilham, 2020). In some literature, it is mentioned about Saharjo's opinion, which says that a prisoner is someone who has gone astray and is given the opportunity to repent through the coaching process. The purpose of fostering prisoners is not only as punishment, but also as an effort to repair the rift in their relationship with society as well as to restore the unity of the fabric of life, life and livelihood.

The historical record and legal aspects show how complicated the evolution and adjustment period in the correctional system is (Waluyo, 2023). In its history, it is noted that the prison system during the Dutch colonial period such as *Ordonnantie op de Voorwaardelijke Invrijheidstelling* (Stb. 1917-749, 27 December 1917 jo. Stb. 1926-488) as far as it relates to the correctional system, *Gestichten Reglement* (Stb. 1917-708, 10 December 1917 jo. Stb. 1926-488) as far as it relates to the correctional system. 1917-708, 10 December 1917), *Dwangopvoeding Regeling* (Stb. 1917-741, 24 December 1917) and *Uitvoeringsordonnantie op de Voorwaardelijke Veroordeeling* (Stb. 1926-487, 6 November 1926) as the legal basis for the Indonesian Law Number 12 Year 1995 on Corrections. However, these regulations are considered to be incompatible with Corrections based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This is then the background for the creation of Law No. 12 of 1995 which was later transformed into Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. In Law No. 22 of 2022 Article 1 Paragraph (2) which in essence explains that the correctional system is a system that regulates the direction, limits and methods of implementing correctional functions in a coordinated and integrated manner.

The correctional function itself refers to Article 4 of Law No. 22 Year 2022, among others, services, coaching, community guidance, care, security and observation. The implementation of the correctional function is carried out in several places such as Correctional Institution (Correctional Institution), Rutan (State Detention Centre), LPKA (Child Special Development Centre), LPAS (Temporary Child Placement Centre) and Bapas (Correctional Centre). Talking about the place of implementation of the correctional function, Rutan is the first door where prisoners and defendants in the judicial process are placed, but in practice Rutan often functions to accommodate prisoners, and vice versa as stated in the Decree of the Minister of Justice No. M.04.UM.01.06 of 1983 concerning the Determination of Certain Correctional Institutions as State Detention Centres. This can occur because there are cities / districts that do not yet have detention centres / prisons, and can also be caused by over capacity.

Although their independence is deprived, detainees and prisoners in detention centres are still part of Indonesian citizens whose voting rights are not only regulated in PP No. 32/1999 but also regulated in several legal instruments such as the 1945 Constitution, Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which Indonesia has ratified with Law No. 12/2005 on the Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. So it can be seen that from the constitutional and regulatory side of the

prisoners and convicts are entitled to be registered as voters who have the right to vote, except those who are decided by the court to be deprived of their political rights. In the context of elections, the importance of universal suffrage is recognised. This suffrage is an important basic element for law-based states that emphasise human rights values in engaging in the democratic process during elections (Ismail & Hidayat, 2023). A new understanding of the importance of prioritising the principles of human rights (human rights friendly) is obtained. This means that the implementation of future elections will prioritise human rights, which also indicates attention to vulnerable groups, including other vulnerable groups (Putra, 2023).

One of the vulnerable groups in question is prisoners in detention centres and prisons. Residents in detention centres are said to be vulnerable due to several factors, such as physical restrictions and freedom of movement, limited access to outside information, vulnerability to political influence, and lack of official identity documents (Partono, 2019). Regulations related to vulnerable groups themselves are regulated in Standard Norms and Regulations Number 12 concerning Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups in General Elections issued by the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) where the SNP states that prisoners and prisoners are vulnerable groups in elections. In addition to what is described above, the vulnerability experienced by detainees and prisoners is in terms of data collection, which has the potential for unsynchronised population administration data between election organisers and the Ministry of Home Affairs. These things then cause a decrease in their participation in the implementation of elections.

Although included in the category of vulnerable groups, it is known through infographics on the sdppublik page dated 12 January 2024 that the number of prospective voters from the DPT recapitulation results is 198,839 consisting of detainees and prisoners with the number of polling stations needed in special locations of detention / prison is 970 units where the data collected continues to move until 15 January 2024.

The data collection of detainees and prisoners who are eligible to become voters in the 2024 elections is based on the General Election Commission (KPU) Regulation No. 7 of 2022 concerning the Compilation of Voters List in the Implementation of General Elections and Voters Data Information System. This shows that the enthusiasm of detainees and prisoners to participate in the implementation of the 2024 elections.

The number of residents in Medan Class I Detention Centre reaches 3000 people and at the same time is the largest number of residents in the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of North Sumatra. Seeing the large number of residents in Medan Class I Detention Centre and with the problems that have been described related to the election is certainly a separate focus because it is feared that it can cause security disturbances during the implementation of the election so that to minimise the occurrence of this requires a solid security strategy and good cooperation between all related parties. Based on Permenkumham No. 33 of 2015 concerning Prison and Detention Centre Security in Article 1 Paragraph (6), it is explained that Prison or Detention Centre Security, which in this context will be referred to as Security, refers to all actions taken to prevent, handle, and restore the situation whenever there is a disturbance to security and order in a prison or detention centre. The implementation of security is certainly part of the correctional function, but under these conditions the security disturbances that arise will certainly be different and varied. For example, tensions between residents who have different political preferences. In a crowded environment full of diverse social and political backgrounds, differences of opinion can trigger conflicts or disputes between them. Then there are attempts from external parties

to take advantage of the election situation in detention centres / prisons is also a serious threat. Groups or individuals with vested interests may try to influence the outcome of elections by unauthorised means, including through intimidation or bribery. In the face of all these potential security disruptions, prison authorities must be prepared with a well-thought-out and responsive security strategy. They need to conduct close monitoring, take appropriate preventive measures, and be ready to respond quickly to any incidents that arise. Based on the description of the problems, the author is interested in conducting research as a thesis requirement regarding 'Security Strategy for the Implementation of the 2024 General Election at the Medan Class I State Detention Centre'.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of strategy has its origins in the Greek term "strategia," which translates to the generalship of armies, embodying the art of leading troops. This term derives from "strategos," which evolved into "stratos" meaning army, and "igo," signifying to act or do. Initially, the term was employed in a military context during the ancient Greek and Roman periods, emphasizing its tactical applications in warfare. Over time, especially with the onset of the Industrial Revolution, the notion of strategy expanded beyond military applications to encompass various dimensions of societal life, including religion, culture, and economics. In essence, strategy represents a meticulous plan aimed at achieving specific objectives, as defined by the Indonesian Dictionary, illustrating its foundational role in organizational and social contexts.

Henry Mintzberg, a prominent figure in strategic management, articulates strategy as a guiding framework for directing organizational activities and resources toward achieving desired outcomes. He portrays strategy as a multifaceted, dynamic, and sometimes unstructured process. Mintzberg asserts that strategy transcends formal documentation; it encapsulates the decisions and actions arising in the daily operations of an organization. This perspective emphasizes the evolving nature of strategy, where it can emerge organically from the interplay of various factors within and outside the organization. Therefore, understanding the complex dynamics at play is crucial for leaders aiming to formulate effective strategies in an ever-changing environment.

Moreover, Mintzberg acknowledges that strategies can stem from diverse sources, including creative insights, chance occurrences, and reactions to environmental shifts. He underscores that strategy development is not always a linear or predetermined process; rather, it often unfolds incrementally over time, adapting to emerging challenges and opportunities. This adaptability is essential for organizations seeking to remain relevant and competitive in fluctuating markets. Mintzberg's insights highlight the necessity of flexibility, responsiveness, and a keen awareness of both internal and external factors, which are integral to crafting effective strategies that resonate with an organization's mission and vision.

To aid organizations in strategy formulation, Mintzberg introduced the concept of the "5 Ps of Strategy." This framework consists of five distinct but interconnected elements: Plan, Ploy, Pattern, Position, and Perspective. The first element, Plan, pertains to the structured actions and steps devised to achieve specific goals. A robust planning process employs tools like PESTEL analysis and SWOT evaluation to ensure comprehensive consideration of the internal and external environment, thus laying a strong foundation for organizational success.

The second element, Ploy, focuses on the tactics that organizations employ to gain a competitive advantage. This involves strategies aimed at influencing, disrupting, or outmaneuvering rivals. Organizations may adopt aggressive tactics, such as expansion

strategies, to deter competitors from encroaching on their market share. Techniques like scenario analysis and impact evaluation can be instrumental in shaping these tactical decisions. The third element, Pattern, reflects the consistent behavioral patterns exhibited by organizations over time, often without explicit planning. These habitual actions can inadvertently become effective strategies, showcasing the importance of consistency in delivering quality services to customers.

The Position aspect emphasizes the strategic placement of brands, products, or companies in the market, informed by consumer perceptions and market dynamics. This strategic positioning allows organizations to identify alignments with their environments, ultimately fostering competitive advantages. Organizations frequently utilize frameworks like Porter's Five Forces to assess their industry standing. Lastly, the Perspective element encapsulates the theoretical and instinctual foundations driving strategic execution, influenced by the organization's culture and ideology. A flexible organization typically embraces innovation, enabling it to respond to societal needs effectively. Through the lens of these five elements, Mintzberg's framework provides a comprehensive approach to understanding and developing effective strategies in today's complex business landscape.

METHOD

Qualitative research methods are often referred to as a naturalistic approach because they are conducted in natural conditions or environments. Sometimes, this method is also known as ethnographic research, which was initially utilized in the field of cultural anthropology. A distinguishing feature of this method is the researcher's role as the primary instrument for data collection. This approach is labeled qualitative primarily due to its focus on gathering and analyzing qualitative data. One common data collection technique in qualitative research is triangulation, which is subsequently followed by inductive or qualitative data analysis. The output of qualitative research places greater emphasis on understanding meaning rather than generalizing findings. The aim is to provide a deeper insight into specific phenomena rather than merely quantifying them, thereby allowing for a more nuanced understanding of the subject matter at hand.

The qualitative method adopts a different approach in scientific investigation compared to quantitative research methods. Although both share a similar research process, qualitative methods utilize data in the form of text and images, involve distinctive stages of data analysis, and employ various research designs. Drafting the methods section for a qualitative research proposal typically involves explaining the objectives of the study, outlining specific designs, reflecting on the researcher's role within the study, selecting diverse and evolving data sources, utilizing specific protocols for data recording, managing information through various analytical stages, and documenting the methodological integrity or accuracy and validity of the collected data. In qualitative research, data collection is not dependent on existing theories; rather, it is shaped by the data discovered during field research. Consequently, data analysis must be conducted inductively based on the identified facts, which can then lead to the formation of hypotheses or theories.

This study adopts a descriptive approach, examining and portraying the current situation and existing data. Qualitative research tends to be descriptive, with data primarily comprising words or images rather than numbers. After processing and analyzing the data, the results are described to facilitate understanding for others. The initial step involves formulating descriptive research questions that explore phenomena in greater depth. These research questions are typically open-ended, aiming for a deeper understanding of a particular topic or issue. The researcher employs various qualitative

data collection methods such as interviews, observations, documentation, and triangulation to gather information that aligns with the research questions. Utilizing multiple methods allows the researcher to obtain a wide range of perspectives and a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under investigation.

Data collection processes are conducted with attention to the natural context in which phenomena occur. This enables the researcher to comprehend the phenomenon in its authentic situation, without alteration or manipulation. The gathered data is then analyzed inductively, identifying and interpreting the patterns or themes that emerge. This analytical process is performed meticulously and reflectively, considering the context and complexity of the phenomenon being investigated. The results of the analysis are then presented in a research report that details and explains the phenomenon studied. This report is typically structured with clear narratives, thoroughly depicting the findings and including quotations or data examples that support these findings. Overall, the descriptive qualitative research design allows the researcher to uncover and gain a deep, contextual understanding of the phenomenon studied by utilizing various qualitative data collection methods and paying close attention to the natural context in which the phenomena occur.

In qualitative research, data is gathered from various sources through multiple data collection techniques, known as triangulation, and the data collection process continues until the information obtained is adequate or saturated. With ongoing monitoring, data variation tends to be high. The collected data is typically qualitative (although quantitative data is not excluded), so data analysis is initially conducted without a clear pattern. This can often lead to challenges in analyzing the data. The researcher applies data analysis techniques proposed by Miles and Huberman, which include several key stages. The first stage is data collection, which is a crucial activity in any research. In qualitative research, data collection is executed using various techniques such as interviews, observations, documentation, and triangulation. This data collection occurs over an extended period during the research phase. The researcher begins by exploring the subject of study in detail, documenting everything obtained for the research.

The next step is data reduction, which involves summarizing, sorting, selecting, and focusing on significant elements. The result of this reduction process is the presentation of information that is more focused and clear, facilitating the researcher in gathering further data. This reduction process continues from the completion of the field study until the final report is compiled. Following data reduction, the next stage is data presentation. Data is displayed in various formats such as graphs, tables, pie charts, and others. Through this presentation, patterns of relationships can be identified, and data can be organized neatly to aid comprehension. Finally, in the concluding phase, initial and preliminary conclusions are drawn, which may change if there is insufficient evidence to support further data collection. However, if these preliminary conclusions are reinforced by credible and consistent evidence gathered during subsequent field research, they become more convincing and credible.

The data collection techniques are a crucial element in qualitative research, as the core objective is to obtain relevant data. Without a solid understanding of these techniques, researchers cannot ensure that the data collected meets the desired quality standards. To obtain the most comprehensive results, various methods are employed, including interviews, observations, documentation, and triangulation. Interviews are a data collection technique used when the researcher seeks to understand the issues being investigated more deeply. This method relies on personal reports or self-reports, at least relying on the knowledge and beliefs of the respondents. The study employs a structured

interview approach, where the researcher prepares a set agenda and systematically conducts the interview. Observations, on the other hand, are a complex process involving psychological and biological aspects, with the researcher aiming to gather extensive data about relevant strategies. Documentation involves collecting existing written information, which provides a straightforward method of data gathering. Triangulation integrates various techniques and sources to enhance data reliability, ensuring that findings are valid and trustworthy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Security Strategy for the Implementation of the 2024 General Election at the Medan Class I State Detention Centre

After providing a thorough description of the research location, the next phase focuses on the core activities of this thesis. This study delves into the Security Strategies Implemented during the Election at Class I Medan Prison. The significance of security within the prison context is paramount, particularly due to the stringent supervision of inmates. The Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 33 of 2015 serves as the guiding framework for election security implementation. This security operation encompasses prevention, enforcement, and recovery activities, all of which are aligned with Article 51 (3) of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 regarding the conditions and procedures for inmates' rights to participate in elections. The interrelation of these regulations emphasizes the necessity of a well-structured security strategy to uphold the integrity of the electoral process while ensuring that inmates can exercise their voting rights.

To ground this research in established theoretical frameworks, the study employs a tested academic theory as a foundation for developing indicators that guide the research approach. Specifically, the security strategy for the elections is analyzed through the lens of Henry Mintzberg's strategic theory from 1994. By investigating the implementation of security measures using Mintzberg's proposed strategies, the researcher identifies key findings related to policy content dimensions and the context of implementation, which contribute to understanding the successes and challenges faced during security enforcement. Mintzberg's theory, emphasizing various forms of strategy, proves invaluable in comprehending the complexities and dynamics of ensuring security throughout the electoral process at Class I Medan Prison.

The planning phase of the security strategy for the 2024 elections at Class I Medan Prison is a critical element meticulously designed to address specific challenges, particularly the prison's overcapacity and the differing political perspectives among inmates. A comprehensive risk assessment is the first step in this planning, aiming to identify potential security threat areas both inside and surrounding the prison during the election period. By evaluating risk levels across different zones, security teams can strategically determine safe locations for polling stations, thus avoiding areas prone to disturbances. Moreover, forming internal security teams composed of security personnel and staff at strategic points ensures round-the-clock surveillance. Clear task allocation within these teams guarantees thorough monitoring of the prison's various sections, with personnel always prepared to respond promptly to any arising issues. Additionally, conducting simulation exercises and educational outreach for inmates ensures that they are well-prepared for the voting process, thereby enhancing the overall security framework and promoting a smooth electoral experience within the prison environment.

In the context of the 2024 elections at the Class I Medan Correctional Facility, the concept of "Pattern" reflects the systematic and repetitive measures taken to achieve

desired outcomes. The security protocols established for this event highlight a strategic approach honed from previous experiences, which is crucial in ensuring the smooth conduct of voting processes within the complex environment of a correctional facility. One key aspect of this approach is the implementation of a zoning security pattern, where the facility is segmented into various zones classified by risk levels. Each zone receives tailored monitoring based on its specific security requirements. For instance, residential blocks housing high-risk inmates are subjected to stringent surveillance, managed by officers experienced in handling volatile situations. This zoning strategy allows for a concentrated focus on critical areas, effectively minimizing potential disturbances. Moreover, it ensures that all sections of the facility, including polling locations, are adequately monitored. By assigning specialized security teams to each zone, rapid response to any incidents is facilitated, as personnel are strategically positioned to address issues before they escalate. This method not only helps in conflict prevention by discouraging congregation among inmates but also fosters a more secure voting environment.

Furthermore, the security framework incorporates layered security systems, which enhance monitoring from the main entrance to the residential blocks. This multi-tiered approach ensures stringent oversight of everyone entering or exiting the facility, including external personnel from law enforcement. The first layer of surveillance begins at the main gate, followed by subsequent layers in designated sterile areas, ultimately reaching the residential blocks where inmates reside. Such a comprehensive system allows for early detection and intervention, preventing minor infractions from escalating into significant problems. The presence of patrolling officers throughout the facility serves to maintain a physical deterrent against unrest while fostering a sense of security among both inmates and staff during the voting process.

Additionally, technological integration through CCTV surveillance strategically positioned in hard-to-access areas further augments the security measures. This not only facilitates real-time monitoring but also enables quicker identification and resolution of issues without relying solely on manual oversight. The preparatory phase includes simulations and socialization initiatives that educate both inmates and officers about the voting process, ensuring everyone is well-informed and prepared. This proactive approach significantly reduces the likelihood of chaos or confusion on the actual voting day, creating a more secure and organized environment conducive to democratic participation. The various security patterns implemented in the Class I Medan Correctional Facility serve as a testament to a well-thought-out strategy aimed at ensuring a safe and efficient electoral process, adapting to the unique challenges presented by the correctional environment.

The security strategy for the 2024 elections at the Class I Medan prison is grounded in several key perspectives that serve as the foundation for designing and implementing security measures within this complex environment. These perspectives encompass critical aspects such as the fulfillment of human rights, social integration, internal stability, inter-agency cooperation, accountability, conflict prevention, and the rehabilitation of inmates. Each perspective offers a unique viewpoint that enriches the security strategy, ensuring that the electoral process proceeds smoothly and securely. Within this framework, the elections at the Class I Medan prison are viewed as a means to uphold human rights, particularly the political rights of inmates.

Despite serving sentences, inmates retain their constitutional right to participate in elections. This perspective forms a strong basis for the entire security strategy implemented in the prison. Collaborating with the election commission and other

agencies, prison authorities ensure that the electoral process adheres to applicable regulations without infringing on inmates' voting rights, reflecting the state's commitment to respecting the fundamental rights of every individual, including those behind bars. Thus, the elections represent not merely a formal procedure but also a manifestation of human rights values that must be upheld. Beyond the fulfillment of constitutional rights, the elections at Class I Medan prison are seen as a tool for maintaining social integration among inmates. In this view, elections are not solely about selecting leaders but also serve to reconnect inmates with the broader society and democratic processes. By participating in the elections, inmates feel they still have a role in national life, which is crucial for their engagement in social dynamics and ultimately aids in their reintegration into society post-incarceration.

From the perspective of prison management, elections are viewed as a way to preserve internal stability and security. Inmate participation in the elections can minimize potential conflicts and tensions arising from feelings of marginalization. By granting inmates the opportunity to exercise their voting rights, prison authorities help create a more conducive atmosphere within the institution, representing a proactive strategy for maintaining internal order. This perspective underscores that elections are not merely an administrative obligation but also a vital tool in security management within the prison.

In the 2024 election security strategy, inter-agency cooperation is pivotal to success, as the Class I Medan prison cannot ensure election security independently. Consequently, collaboration with the election commission, police, military, and civil registry is essential. The election commission is responsible for the technical aspects of the elections, while the police and military provide security outside and around the prison. This perspective highlights the significance of effective synergy among various agencies, where each party has a specific yet complementary role. Solid coordination among these entities facilitates a smoother and more orderly election process, free from significant disruptions.

The elections at the prison also reflect the importance of external oversight and accountability in the democratic process. Although conducted in a closed environment, the electoral process must remain transparent and open to scrutiny by external parties, such as the election commission and supervisory bodies, ensuring that all procedures are executed fairly and transparently, instilling public confidence that the political rights of inmates are protected. In this light, elections at the prison transcend mere technical procedures, emphasizing transparency and accountability of the correctional institution in engaging inmates in the democratic process.

Furthermore, the elections represent a critical moment where potential conflicts could arise, particularly due to differing political views among inmates. Therefore, the security strategy is crafted with conflict prevention as a priority. Pre-election socialization and simulations are conducted to ensure that inmates understand the election procedures, thereby reducing confusion and preventing tensions from escalating. This perspective underscores the importance of early prevention efforts in avoiding incidents that could disrupt stability. In the context of corrections, elections are regarded as part of the rehabilitation and guidance process for inmates.

Through electoral participation, inmates can learn about their responsibilities as citizens and the importance of their roles in social and political life. Elections become an essential component of the political education process for inmates, helping prepare them for reintegration into society with a better understanding of their social roles. This perspective indicates that elections are not solely about fulfilling voting rights but also

part of the rehabilitation process to equip inmates for active participation in society after their sentences. The perspectives adopted by the Class I Medan prison regarding the security of the 2024 elections illustrate that elections within the prison are not merely technical procedures but carry deeper significance.

The elections are viewed as a means of honoring human rights, maintaining internal stability, preventing conflicts, and supporting the rehabilitation and social integration of inmates. With robust inter-agency collaboration, stringent external oversight, and conflict prevention-focused strategies, the elections at Class I Medan prison are expected to proceed smoothly, safely, and positively contribute to both the inmates and the broader community.

Factors inhibiting the implementation of security measures for the 2024 general election at the Medan Class I State Detention Centre.

The implementation of security strategies for the 2024 elections at the Class I Medan Detention Center faces several challenges that arise from various strategic dimensions, including planning, tactics, patterns, positioning, and perspectives. These factors are not only related to technical difficulties but also reflect the social and institutional complexities inherent within the detention center. From a planning standpoint, a significant barrier is the verification of inmate identities. Many residents undergo a change in status from detainee to convict, complicating the process of validating voter identities. This situation necessitates intensive coordination with the Civil Registration Office and the General Election Commission to ensure that eligible inmates are registered and able to exercise their voting rights. Administrative issues such as these slow down processes and add a layer of burden to the overall election logistics within a confined environment, where the entry and exit of personnel and election supplies must be managed meticulously to avoid any disruptions that could impede the election.

In the tactical dimension, one of the main impediments is the insufficient number of personnel stationed at strategic points. While the detention center has implemented surveillance tactics in vulnerable areas, the limited number of officers means that oversight cannot be maximized. This shortfall renders strategies involving the deployment of personnel at various crucial locations ineffective. Moreover, slow responses to potential conflicts compound the issue, as coordination among field officers is often hindered by ineffective communication, leading to delayed reactions to incidents or tensions. Such delays can exacerbate situations that require immediate attention. Additionally, uneven socialization efforts regarding the electoral process among inmates further impede educational tactics and conflict prevention measures. If all inmates are not adequately informed about the voting process, the likelihood of confusion and tension escalates, complicating the overall security strategy.

Examining the pattern dimension reveals that although zoning-based security measures and layered protection have shown effectiveness, the implementation encounters obstacles. Grouping inmates according to risk levels becomes increasingly challenging in an overcrowded environment. Effective zone allocation requires sufficient staffing in each area, yet with a high number of residents, managing each zone becomes more complex and difficult to monitor. Despite the implementation of round-the-clock patrols and CCTV monitoring, limitations in surveillance technology, such as CCTV coverage not encompassing all critical areas, further hinder effective oversight. If real-time monitoring cannot be conducted in every strategic point, the potential for disturbances or incidents to go undetected increases, which can delay security responses and compromise the overall integrity of the election process.

From a positioning perspective, the Class I Medan Detention Center faces unique challenges compared to regular polling stations outside. One of the most significant barriers is the issue of overcrowding, as the number of inmates greatly exceeds the ideal capacity, creating an environment susceptible to tension and conflict, especially given the diverse political backgrounds of the inmates. The detention center must maintain internal security while ensuring that the voting rights of inmates are honored, placing it in a precarious and complex position susceptible to security breaches. Additionally, the center's status under strict supervision necessitates more intensive coordination with various external agencies, such as the police, military, and election commission. However, lack of smooth coordination among these agencies can lead to significant obstacles, as misalignment in executing their roles can disrupt security and create confusion in the field, potentially undermining the election's integrity.

Within the perspective dimension, a primary barrier arises from the differing political views among inmates, which may lead to tensions within the detention center. The electoral process inherently involves the expression of personal opinions, and such diversity can trigger conflicts among inmates with varied political affiliations. In an environment characterized by restrictions like that of a detention center, these differences complicate the electoral process and demand careful management. Furthermore, although the election within the detention center is seen as part of fulfilling the inmates' human rights, there are also challenges in educating all inmates about the importance of their participation in the democratic process. Not all inmates possess a uniform understanding of their voting rights and roles in democracy, making the lack of awareness a significant challenge from the perspective of rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Overall, the execution of security strategies for the 2024 elections at the Class I Medan Detention Center encounters various impediments that span across all strategic dimensions. These challenges include overcrowding, complex identity verification processes, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and difficulties in managing human resources and surveillance technology. Addressing these obstacles necessitates a more flexible approach, intensified coordination, and optimal utilization of available resources to ensure that the elections can proceed smoothly, securely, and in alignment with democratic principles.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The execution of elections within unique environments, such as the Class I Medan Detention Center, necessitates an exceptionally rigorous and organized security strategy. As the 2024 elections approached, several challenges emerged, including overcrowding, limited facilities, and potential political tensions among inmates. The significant number of inmates exceeding normal capacity poses serious threats to security stability within the detention center.

In response to these challenges, a range of strategic measures was implemented to ensure that the elections could proceed in a relatively safe and controlled manner. One crucial aspect was the meticulous verification process for identifying eligible voters within the facility. This stringent verification aimed to ensure that only qualified inmates were allowed to cast their votes, thus preventing any manipulation or abuse of voting rights that could lead to increased tensions. Additionally, the security presence around the polling stations was enhanced, with personnel strategically placed to facilitate smooth voting operations. The integration of surveillance technology, such as CCTV cameras,

further bolstered monitoring efforts, allowing for real-time observation of activities within the polling area.

Effective coordination among various agencies proved to be another key factor in ensuring the successful implementation of election security at the Class I Medan Detention Center. The collaboration between the detention center, the General Election Commission, and external security forces, such as the police and military, fostered a synergistic approach to maintaining order during the electoral process. This collaboration enabled efficient communication and resource sharing, which were vital in addressing any issues that arose. Moreover, the use of advanced technology, including biometric identity scanners, played a pivotal role in enhancing security measures. By facilitating precise tracking of each voting step, technology not only improved monitoring efficiency but also instilled confidence that the election process would be transparent and secure. Despite encountering challenges such as exceeding capacity and potential external threats attempting to influence election outcomes, the coordinated efforts and established security systems were successful in mitigating the risks of disruption. Through these comprehensive strategies, the electoral process at the detention center was safeguarded, allowing for a more organized and stable environment during the elections.

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