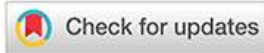


EARLY DETECTION IN PREVENTING DRUG CONTROL IN CLASS IIA CIKARANG CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



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ABSTRACT

A crisis is an urgent and unexpected situation that can threaten the integrity and well-being of an organization. In the context of correctional institutions, the risk of a crisis, such as a fire, is ever-present. This research explores the Directorate General of Corrections' response to the fire at Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Facility in 2021, which killed 49 inmates and caused major material losses. The analysis focuses on the crisis communication strategies implemented to address the negative impacts and restore public trust. Through qualitative research methods involving interviews and document studies, and using the theories of Situational Crisis Communication Theory and Image Repair Theory, this study examines the effectiveness of the communication strategies used. The findings show that the Directorate General of Corrections successfully implemented a swift, transparent, and coordinated communication strategy, which included the establishment of a Special Crisis Response Team, the selection of competent spokespersons, and quick clarification of circulating information. However, a major challenge remains in managing the dominant negative perceptions in the media. With a well-planned communication strategy and appropriate training, the agency can be better prepared and responsive in facing future crisis challenges.

Keywords: Crisis Communication Strategy; Early Detection; Drug Control



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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a legal state that guarantees security for all its citizens, as stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. Laws are created to establish order, safety, comfort, and discipline within society (Plutzer, 2021). However, in reality, legal violations are still being committed by members of society (Asshiddiqie, 2012). Article 4 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections highlights that one of its functions is as a rehabilitation institution for those who have been sentenced. In the past, these rehabilitation institutions were more commonly known as prisons, where law offenders served their sentences (Rinaldi, 2022).

The correctional system, in carrying out the rehabilitation process for inmates, is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. For correctional facilities (prisons) to achieve their goals, they must consider other crucial factors, including the creation of security and order. These factors are essential because maintaining security and order in correctional facilities directly impacts the smooth execution of rehabilitation programs for inmates, especially considering that the inmates' types of crimes vary.

Table 1
Number of Correctional Inmates in Prisons Based on Type of Crime

No.	Type of Crime	Number of Correctional Inmates
1.	General Crimes	132.367
2.	Corruption	4.632
3.	Terrorism	504
4.	Narcotics	135.758
5.	Human Trafficking	259
6.	Illegal Logging	161
7.	Money Laundering	141

Source: ditjenpas/kemenkumhamdataindonesia.id, 2024

From Table 1, it can be seen that the number of prisoners housed in correctional facilities across Indonesia remains high, with drug-related cases being the largest contributor. Drug-related crimes are considered an extraordinary crime in Indonesia, requiring special handling. The high number of drug-related inmates in these facilities is a reflection of the increasing drug-related criminal cases in the country year after year. This, in turn, leads to a continuous rise in the number of drug-related prisoners in various prisons across Indonesia.

Table 2
Number of Drug-Related Prisoners in Indonesia

No	Year	Number
1.	2019	129.820
2.	2020	126.274
3.	2021	139.088
4.	2022	139.839
5.	2023	158.400

Source: BNN, 2024

As shown in Table 2, in recent years, the number of drug-related inmates has consistently increased, year after year. As a result, the congregation of drug-related inmates in one facility creates the potential for drug-related threats, such as drug distribution and control organized from within the prison. This occurs due to the interaction and communication between drug-related inmates. The high number of drug-

related inmates could turn correctional facilities into places where inmates learn about narcotics-related crimes, also known as "schools of crime."

Table 3
Data on Types of Crimes Committed by Prisoners at Cikarang Penitentiary

No	Jenis Pidana	Jumlah
1	General Crimes	888
2	Corruption	2
3	Human Trafficking	15
4	Tax Violations	9
5	Drug Crimes	692
6	Special Excise Crimes	9
Total		1621

Source: Processed by the researcher, 2024

Furthermore, Table 3 shows the types of crimes committed by inmates at Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Facility. Notably, drug-related crimes are the second-largest contributor, after general crimes. This proves that drug-related inmates significantly contribute to the prison population. Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Facility was chosen as the research site because in 2020, there was an issue where inmates were controlling drug operations from within the prison. Additionally, this facility has been actively engaged in early detection activities to prevent such issues from reoccurring. With this background, the researcher will conduct a qualitative study titled "Early Detection In Preventing Drug Control In Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Facility"

LITERATURE REVIEW

Kurniawan's (2023) research aims to address the problem formulation regarding security strategies that can be used to prevent drug smuggling in the Class II A Medan women's correctional institution. This study was conducted by the author due to negative public perceptions of correctional institutions related to the numerous reports and cases of drugs entering these facilities.

Arafat discussed in this research include the occurrence of drug trafficking crimes within the Class I Palembang correctional institution and the efforts of the police in preventing or tackling drug circulation. The drug business is carried out by inmates and was uncovered by the Narcotics Directorate of the South Sumatra Regional Police, which arrested Rudi, a narcotics courier for methamphetamine who is part of the network of an inmate from the Merah Mata Palembang correctional facility.

Ricardo argued that drug circulation is increasingly rampant, with the market expanding to various areas, including the outskirts of Jakarta. Bekasi, as a region bordering Jakarta, has become a significant drug market. Despite numerous arrests and raids conducted by the narcotics unit of the Metro Bekasi Police, offenders, whether producers, distributors, or users, continue to engage with drugs. This is evidenced by data from the Narcotics Unit of the Metro Bekasi Police, showing a consistently high number of drug cases year after year. Every policy implemented in handling drug cases is expected to be effective; however, the persistent high number of drug cases necessitates the police to enhance their methods or strategies through policies beyond existing procedures.

Seno and Wibowo (2021) show that drug use has become deeply ingrained. The government has made extensive efforts, starting with the establishment of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), which provides drug education for children to adults, including

students and law enforcement officers, as well as forming organizations aimed at preventing drug circulation in society. However, it seems only a few people are aware of and wish to avoid drugs. Some who are depressed or anxious take shortcuts by consuming drugs to cope with life. The current issues have become a concern for all layers of society because drug trafficking occurs not only in public places but also in closed settings like correctional institutions and detention centers.

Sulistiyono's (2015) research state that the simultaneous voting for regional head elections was held on December 9, 2015, in 269 regions consisting of 9 provinces, 224 regencies, and 36 cities. As in previous elections, the police are responsible for ensuring security during the process so that the elections proceed orderly, safely, and smoothly, in accordance with the main duties of the police mandated by Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.

The theory used in this research is intelligence theory, which the researcher intends to analyze regarding the extent of early detection efforts underway in Class IIA Cikarang correctional institution. This theory was introduced by Sun-Tzu, who was the first to present intelligence theory and expand it. Sun-Tzu, an ancient Chinese general and philosopher, is known as an important figure who established the foundation of intelligence knowledge in Chinese war philosophy. Sun-Tzu provides comprehensive guidance on the art of warfare, emphasizing the crucial role of intelligence in battle.

Based on Sun-Tzu's theory, it can be concluded that to achieve victory in battle, the ability to investigate, gather intelligence, and understand one's own conditions, as well as those of the enemy and the environment, is required. As Sun-Tzu stated: "If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle."

METHOD

Creswell suggests that qualitative research primarily aims to delve into or explore the understanding of data more deeply. In this context, data is associated with the meaning of each aspect of the research problem conveyed directly by the informants, serving as the key to the research. The process, meaning, and data are emphasized in qualitative research. The theoretical foundation is utilized to guide the research focus to align with reality in the field (Creswell, 2010). The research design used by the researcher is descriptive research. According to Sugiyono (2017:11), descriptive research is utilized to answer formulated questions. The researcher in this study chose descriptive research with the hope of conducting detailed and accurate observations of a phenomenon or event. The primary data source is the data obtained directly by the researcher through interviews with various informants regarding the theme discussed, which is early detection of drug control (Sugiyono, 2018). Secondary data, on the other hand, is data generated by the researcher indirectly while conducting research, but secondary data can serve as additional information to strengthen the primary data obtained (Sugiyono, 2018).

Interviews are a communication process aimed at recognizing a person and an event. The goal of the interview is to obtain in-depth information from the informants; in this study, the researcher has interviewed officials at the Class II A Cikarang Correctional Facility and the staff there. The examination of data validity essentially serves not only to counter the claims made against qualitative research for being unscientific but also as an inseparable element of the body of knowledge in qualitative research (Moleong, 2023).

To test the validity of the data, the researcher uses credibility, dependability, transferability, and confirmability testing techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings indicate the presence of intelligence functions operating at the Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Facility. The aim of the correctional intelligence investigation at the Class IIA Cikarang facility encompasses anything that has the potential to cause disturbances, thresholds for disturbances, and actual disturbances that could disrupt the administration of the Correctional Facility. The activities of correctional intelligence investigation include investigation planning, data or information collection, data or information processing, and presentation of investigation results.

The first step in the investigation activities is to begin with thorough planning. The leadership and members of the intelligence unit must determine several components, such as the objectives of the investigation, the form of observation, the observation location, the methods to be used in the investigation, and the necessary resources. The second stage in the investigation dimension is the stage of collecting material evidence (pulbaket) or the stage of gathering information. This stage involves the implementation of investigation activities in intelligence operations; the type of investigation referred to is through efforts to search for and collect material evidence and information as an early detection effort for drug prevention.

The first method is observation, which is one technique in the process of collecting material evidence and information conducted by officers at the Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Facility as part of the intelligence investigation. The researcher found that this method is performed using the five senses by observing the conditions around the area both inside and outside the Cikarang Correctional Facility with great care. For instance, officers in the visiting area conduct early detection through item checks and monitoring visitors. Additionally, apart from checking items and monitoring visitors, surveillance is also conducted on inmates using video call services in the visiting area. Furthermore, the security officers at the main entrance, as explained by Mr. Jamaludin, are as follows:

"My duty as a P2U officer is to supervise and inspect everyone, including visitors, inmates, and even staff members, as we always conduct inspections here, along with checking the items entering and leaving the correctional facility. We are responsible for regulating access to the facility and ensuring that all security procedures are strictly followed to prevent any unwanted incidents" (Jamaluddin, 2024).

Next, the upper guard post officers perform early detection by monitoring the entire area of the correctional facility from high points to ensure there are no suspicious activities such as throwing items from outside, suspicious attempts, or escape attempts. Furthermore, the most important part is the security unit officers. The researcher studied and observed the security unit, often known as KPLP, similar to the previous departments. The researcher integrated and directly engaged with KPLP officers, such as controlling the housing block, monitoring CCTV, and coordinating with block officers and the shift commander to ensure the housing block is safe and conducive. The researcher concluded that the security unit officers play a vital role in this early detection.

Another method of gathering information is through interviews or communication with inmates. The block wardens play a significant role in this task because they are the closest to the inmates in the housing block. Additionally, block wardens must be skilled

in communication to facilitate rapport with the inmates, acting as mentors to earn their trust, making it easier to gather the desired information.

All forms of investigation discussed above align with the results of interviews conducted with officials there. For instance, an interview with Mr. Yusuf, where the researcher aimed to understand the investigation processes carried out at Cikarang Class IIA Correctional Facility, yielded the following summary of the interview results:

"We always conduct routine raids and perform urine tests at least once a week to ensure that inmates in the block do not possess or store prohibited items and do not engage in activities that could cause disturbances to security and order within the block. CCTV control is also active at all times and monitored continuously by the officers in each block, so we can keep a constant watch on activities inside the block" (Mr. Yusuf, 2024).

According to the Head of Correctional Facilities and Security (Ka. KPLP), the investigation conducted is:

"The investigation pattern is how we investigate to ensure that drugs cannot enter and are not controlled from the correctional facility. So, from the very front, we have a security post, and from that post, it is already inspected by security personnel there" (Mr. Nicky, 2024).

After obtaining the evidence or information, there is an assessment scale for the accuracy of the information, as follows:

- A = Highly trusted
- B = Trusted
- C = Usually trusted
- D = Doubtful/usually not trusted
- E = Not trusted
- F = Trustworthiness cannot be assessed

Based on the accuracy of the information, it consists of:

- 1 = News confirmed by similar reports
- 2 = News containing truth
- 3 = News possibly containing truth
- 4 = Truth of the news is doubtful
- 5 = Truth of the news cannot be assessed

The researcher analyzed the results of the interviews provided by the informants. Information categorized as A1 is valid and accountable, specifically the information provided by UIP members to the leadership within the correctional facility.

Intelligence security consists of a series of actions and methods used by members of UIP (Correctional Intelligence Unit) at Cikarang Class IIA Correctional Facility aimed at maintaining order, security, and safety for both inmates and officers. Below is a summary of the interview results conveyed by the Head of KPLP:

"Yes, as for the security measures, we follow the instructions from the Director General of Corrections, stating that we are required to conduct regular inspections and incidental inspections. To maintain the confidentiality of these inspections, we conduct routine inspections discreetly and secretly so that the inspection scheme is not detectable by the inmates."

The implementation process of Correctional Intelligence Security at Cikarang Class IIA Correctional Facility occurs through coordination with the Correctional Intelligence Unit to the leadership. Subsequently, the leadership assigns UIP members to take further actions regarding security measures. The identities of UIP members at this facility are known only to the leadership and internal staff; no one else, including inmates, knows the identities of intelligence members. The inmates in the housing block only recognize UIP members as general security officers.

Secondly, material security by UIP members aims to keep all information confidential to prevent it from falling into the wrong hands. After receiving information, UIP members communicate it to the leadership. The material security conducted by the intelligence unit at Cikarang Class IIA Correctional Facility is similar to the material security practices followed by intelligence unit members at this facility; that is, the intelligence unit only informs what they gather from information collection to the warden.

Lastly, the security of operational activities at Cikarang Class IIA Correctional Facility aims to ensure security and order during raids. The strategy for these activities, designed by leadership, involves involving other law enforcement agencies in the Bekasi district.

The intelligence gathering I encountered at Cikarang Class IIA Correctional Facility aims to influence or change inmates' attitudes to comply with every instruction and directive given by the officers. The goal of this activity is to create security and order both within and outside the correctional facility. The intended targets are:

1. The general public, such as visitors, families, NGOs, and others who can provide information related to correctional administration.
2. Inmates who have influence within their communities and/or oppose the officers or their community.
3. Relevant agencies, in this case, the Central/Regional Intelligence Committee, which can provide information related to correctional administration.
4. Correctional officers who, based on their positions, roles, and functions, have significant potential and influence and are directly in contact with existing issues.

The outreach or condition-creating efforts by Cikarang Class IIA Correctional Facility officers towards inmates in the housing blocks are a strategic step to control and direct targets to comply with the facility's regulations. This process begins with a humane approach based on open and honest communication conducted by each block warden in their respective housing blocks.

This is also in line with what the Security Subsection Head stated. Below is a summary of the interview results conveyed by the Security Subsection Head:

"The outreach is aimed at making the inmates cooperative and siding with us through condition-creating efforts. The condition-creating efforts involve collaboration among staff or with the inmates themselves, which can also include interaction between inmates. The goal is to influence them to adhere to the applicable regulations and prevent potential security disturbances" (Mr. Nara, 2024).

Forms of Early Detection Activities for Drug Control Prevention Conducted at Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Institution

The Intelligence Unit at Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Institution has been established and has effectively carried out its intelligence duties in accordance with the directives

from leadership. This is evidenced by several activities that the Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Institution has undertaken as early detection efforts against drug control threats. The following are the early detection activities that have been implemented at Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Institution:

1. **Routine and Incidental Raids**
Routine raids are conducted periodically once a week, using a random day scheme. The purpose of conducting these routine raids on unspecified days is to prevent prisoners from predicting the schedule or pattern of the raids.
2. **Routine Urine Tests for Prisoners**
Routine urine tests for prisoners are an important step in combating drug abuse within the correctional facility.
3. **Inspection of Items and Visitors Entering the Facility**
The inspection of items and bodies of visitors at Cikarang Correctional Institution is conducted before entering the inner area of the facility. This form of detection involves a series of critical steps to prevent the smuggling of prohibited items, including drug threats brought in by visitors from outside the facility. Officers conduct thorough inspections of both items and visitors.
4. **CCTV Monitoring in and Around the Facility**
CCTV monitoring in and around the facility is also a very important form of early detection carried out by officers at Cikarang Correctional Institution to minimize the potential for smuggling through the throwing of prohibited items from outside.
5. **Routine Patrols by Security Personnel**
Patrolling by security personnel in residential blocks of the facility is one of the routine tasks performed by officers at Cikarang Correctional Institution. This activity is crucial for maintaining security and order within the prisoner housing blocks. Officers patrol regularly in each block to monitor prisoner activities.
6. **Collaboration and Synergy with Other Law Enforcement Agencies**
Collaboration and synergy among law enforcement officials are early detection strategies implemented at Cikarang Correctional Institution. This collaboration facilitates more accurate information exchange related to potential threats of drug smuggling or the formation of criminal networks within the facility.
7. **Enhancing Rehabilitation Programs for Prisoners**
Enhancing rehabilitation programs for prisoners significantly impacts early detection efforts aimed at preventing drug circulation within the correctional institution. By actively participating in rehabilitation programs, prisoners are less likely to have time to engage in criminal activities while incarcerated.
8. **Monitoring and Supervision of Prisoner Video Call Services**
Early detection through monitoring and supervision of video call services at the correctional facility is a vital step in maintaining security and preventing potential drug control activities that could be conducted by prisoners.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Intelligence investigations by the Correctional Intelligence Unit (UIP) are conducted through data collection, including observations and interviews. Observations have been carried out in various areas such as the visiting room, main entrance, guard posts, and housing blocks, aimed at early detection of drug control threats from both visitors and prisoners. Meanwhile, interviews or direct communication with prisoners, especially those with good behavior, are used to gather information related to potential disturbances in the housing blocks. All investigative efforts are aimed at creating a drug-free and clean correctional facility.

Furthermore, the researcher concludes that intelligence security is carried out by involving confidentiality in aspects related to UIP personnel, materials, statements, and operational activities such as incidental raids. This strategy enables the Correctional Intelligence Unit at Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Institution to function optimally in gathering information, maintaining security, and preventing potential security disturbances. The intelligence gathering efforts aim to influence prisoners to create a safe and orderly environment among both prisoners and within the facility. From the research conducted, at least eight activities have been identified as early detection efforts for drug control prevention at Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Institution. The eight activities are:

1. Routine and incidental raids
2. Routine urine tests for prisoners
3. Inspection of items and visitors
4. CCTV monitoring
5. Routine patrols by officers
6. Collaboration with external parties
7. Maximizing rehabilitation programs for prisoners
8. Monitoring and supervision of prisoner video call services

However, these early detection efforts still face several challenges that hinder their implementation, making them less than optimal. One of the influencing factors is the absence of a formal intelligence structure in each correctional unit in Indonesia. Additionally, the lack of specialized training in intelligence for correctional officers also reduces the effectiveness of early detection activities.

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