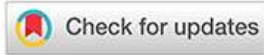


## ANALYSIS OF FIGHTING FACTORS AS A PREVENTIVE EFFORT BY OFFICERS AT CLASS IIA NARCOTICS PENITENTIARY YOGYAKARTA



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### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to identify the factors that influence fights among inmates and the preventive measures taken by officers to prevent such incidents. The research uses a qualitative approach, with data collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis. The findings show that fights are often triggered by factors such as revenge, economic problems, and conflicts of interest. Additionally, the preventive measures carried out by officers include increased supervision, mediation, and rehabilitation activities aimed at creating a safe and conducive environment. This research is expected to contribute to the development of strategies for preventing fights in correctional institutions and to enhance the effectiveness of officers in maintaining security and order.*

**Keywords:** Fights; Inmates; Preventive Measures; Narcotics Prison; Security



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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country rich in cultural diversity, a blessing from God that stands as one of the nation's greatest treasures, rarely found in other countries. Indonesia is known for its diversity, as it consists of various ethnic groups, races, languages, religions, and cultures (Peter & Simatupang, 2022). When we consider the diversity of islands within the Indonesian archipelago, there are currently around 18,110 islands of various sizes, both large and small. However, only about 5,707 of these islands have been named (Sastrapradja, 2010). Within this vast expanse, there exists a wide array of diversity, one of the most prominent being culture. In a multicultural society, the existence of diverse cultures must be respected and preserved to maintain the uniqueness of the Indonesian nation, distinguishing it from other countries. However, this cultural diversity also makes Indonesia vulnerable to conflicts, divisions, and social deviations.

The diversity that exists within the Indonesian nation has triggered various conflicts within society. By nature, human beings, or living creatures, are inherently conflictual beings, beings who will experience differences, contradictions, and competition, whether through appropriate means or by force. These dynamics cannot be avoided, as they represent a tangible aspect of social life within the community.

Conflict itself can arise due to the plurality within the societal structure. It is also understood as a phenomenon that inevitably emerges in the course of human life. From any perspective, conflict is an inseparable part of human existence as social beings (Muspawi, 2014). In our lives as humans, we will continually face conflict wherever and whenever, as these situations arise from disagreements in opinions, goals, and needs that will always be contested.

Moreover, conflicts can manifest in various forms, ranging from interpersonal disputes to larger societal clashes. These conflicts can stem from differences in culture, religion, economic interests, or political beliefs, highlighting the complexities of human interactions within a diverse society. In Indonesia, where multiple ethnic groups, religions, and languages coexist, the potential for misunderstanding and disagreement is heightened.

To navigate these challenges, it is essential for society to foster an environment of dialogue and mutual respect. Conflict resolution strategies, such as mediation and negotiation, can be employed to address the underlying issues and promote understanding among conflicting parties. Education and awareness campaigns can also play a crucial role in reducing prejudices and misconceptions, ultimately paving the way for harmonious coexistence.

In summary, while conflict is an inherent aspect of human life, the approach taken to address and resolve these disputes can significantly impact societal cohesion. By recognizing and embracing diversity, individuals can work together to create a more peaceful and inclusive society.

As Saifudin explains regarding intergroup conflict, such disputes often escalate into physical confrontations or fights. Conflict is defined as deliberate and direct disagreements between individuals or groups, aimed at achieving specific goals (Meidiyanto, 2015). Therefore, group fighting here can be understood as an incident in which a group of people engages in physical altercations or confrontations with another group, using their strength and force to achieve their objectives.

In addition, intergroup conflicts often involve different cultural, religious, or economic backgrounds, further complicating efforts to resolve disputes. Cultural diversity, which should be a source of pride and unity, can sometimes become a trigger for misunderstandings and conflicts. These conflicts are not only detrimental to the

individuals involved but also to the broader community, as they can lead to prolonged social unrest, disrupt national stability, and hinder development efforts.

Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach, where cultural diversity is viewed as an asset rather than a liability. Efforts to prevent conflicts must include promoting mutual respect, understanding, and tolerance among different cultural groups. Furthermore, dialogue and peaceful mediation should be encouraged as primary methods for resolving disputes, reducing the likelihood of conflicts escalating into violence.

In conclusion, while Indonesia's cultural diversity is a source of pride and distinction, it also presents challenges, particularly in the form of social conflict. Managing this diversity through education, understanding, and preventive conflict resolution strategies is essential to maintaining national unity and fostering a peaceful and prosperous society.

**Table 1**  
**Total of fighting cases in Indonesia**

Years	Total Case
2020	1.000
2021	1.200
2022	1.500
2023 (January - June)	800

Based on Table 1, it shows that cases of physical altercations in Indonesia have steadily increased over time. Physical fights between community members have become more frequent year after year. These altercations involve various types of participants, including students, university students, and members of local communities who often reside in the same area. These conflicts frequently result in significant losses, both in terms of material damages and intangible harm, with many victims being affected. (Indrawan & Putri, 2022). Such fights, which often escalate into criminal acts, represent social deviance that warrants further investigation into the causes and ways to mitigate them.

The effects of physical confrontations are enough to classify these behaviors as criminal or unlawful, naturally violating the legal and moral standards that society upholds. Such altercations not only take place within larger social environments but are also common within correctional facilities among inmates, occurring within a smaller social circle.

Correctional facilities are intended to serve as centers for the rehabilitation of inmates and are responsible for “reintegrating” prisoners back into society. Individuals who are currently incarcerated were once part of the broader community. They find themselves in prison as a result of failing to comply with the norms and regulations that society upholds. Due to their actions, they serve sentences in correctional facilities in accordance with established laws. However, even while serving their sentences, they retain certain basic human rights. In other words, correctional institutions serve as punitive centers for prisoners with the goal of preparing them to re-enter society after their release from prison. These institutions aim to transform inmates’ behaviors, thought processes, and social interactions through an educational and rehabilitative process.

Despite these noble objectives, correctional institutions face various challenges each year, particularly those associated with Narcotics Correctional Facilities. The

increasing population of inmates involved in drug-related crimes often leads to overcrowding, creating additional tensions and conflicts within the prison system.

Correctional institutions, or what are referred to as “Lapas” in Indonesia, are government facilities tasked with managing the rehabilitation and reformation of inmates, as defined by Law Number 22 of 2022, Article 1, point 16. As part of the criminal justice system, correctional facilities play an essential role in providing guidance and executing sentences for inmates. They represent the final phase of the criminal justice process, functioning as a facility for both punishment and rehabilitation (Fajriando, 2019). The primary goal of Lapas is to restore and rehabilitate individuals who have violated the law, ensuring that when they are eventually released, they can reintegrate into society without re-offending. In this way, correctional institutions act as a tool for the “Suppression of Crime.”

The role of these institutions in preventing recidivism is critical, yet challenges remain in fully implementing their intended functions. Overcrowding, inadequate resources, and limited rehabilitative programs often hinder the effectiveness of these institutions, resulting in higher levels of inmate unrest, including conflicts and physical altercations. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that includes better infrastructure, more rehabilitative programs, and professional staff trained to handle conflicts and guide inmates through the reintegration process effectively.

It is expected that correctional institutions will successfully implement a correctional system that enables inmates to acknowledge their mistakes, learn from them, and refrain from committing the same crimes again. The reintegration of inmates into society, their involvement in community development, their adherence to the law in their daily lives, their accountability to the law, and their avoidance of recidivist criminal behavior are all key objectives of this system.

The security system in correctional institutions is designed to foster a conducive environment and prevent disturbances or violence that could be caused by inmates. This could include conflicts between inmates themselves or even violent incidents involving staff members. Correctional institutions serve as protective spaces for citizens with various criminal backgrounds and offenses, where they receive guidance aimed at transforming them into better individuals. Moreover, rehabilitation programs must be paired with a well-functioning security system, as security plays a crucial role in ensuring that incidents, such as fights, are minimized within the prison environment. When the security system operates effectively, the overall goals of correctional rehabilitation can be achieved, thereby reducing the risk of security breaches, particularly those related to inmate altercations.

In-prison fights require significant attention, as they are a growing concern. The government regulations on how to manage such violent behaviors are often seen as unclear, which further complicates efforts to address the issue. Therefore, further research is necessary to closely monitor and tackle the violence that occurs within prisons. In line with Law Number 22 of 2022 regarding Correctional Institutions, the fights initiated by inmates at Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Facility in Yogyakarta are clearly contrary to the intended goals of the correctional training programs. Such incidents disrupt the security and order within the facility.

Fighting is one of the frequent crimes that occur in Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Facility in Yogyakarta, and it certainly causes anxiety among other inmates while also disrupting the overall security and order in the prison. These fights often arise due to the weakening of familial or social bonds, and conflicts of interest can easily lead to

misunderstandings, becoming a starting point for interpersonal conflict in a social environment that jeopardizes security and order.

Given these issues, the author is interested in conducting a study to identify the factors that contribute to inmate altercations. This study will utilize conflict theory as the analytical framework and will examine how law enforcement within the prison handles preventive measures to minimize inmate fights.

The research aims to uncover the root causes of physical altercations among inmates, providing insight into the preventive efforts being made by correctional officers to maintain peace and order within the prison. The goal is to strengthen the institution's ability to rehabilitate inmates effectively while minimizing violence and ensuring a secure environment for both the inmates and the staff. By addressing these key issues, the study hopes to contribute to more effective strategies for conflict resolution and the maintenance of order in correctional settings.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to Klem (2007), conflict is a situation in which two or more parties have opposing interests and seek to achieve their goals through different or conflicting means. He emphasizes the importance of conflict analysis to understand the complexity of social conflicts and to carefully plan and prepare effective and efficient strategies to address these issues. One of the techniques that can be applied in conflict analysis is conflict mapping. This method helps to identify the parties involved, their relationships, their interests, and the issues related to the conflict.

In his theory, Klem explains that conflicts can be classified based on various factors that lead to their occurrence. The emergence of a conflict can be attributed to multiple variables, and these factors can be categorized into several types:

1. **Triggers:** These are the specific events or actions that initiate a conflict, but by themselves, they do not fully explain the underlying cause. A trigger is merely the spark that ignites a larger issue, and it may not provide a complete understanding of the root of the conflict.
2. **Pivotal Factors or Root Causes:** These are fundamental components that create or significantly contribute to the conflict. They play a crucial role in the emergence of the dispute and must be addressed to effectively resolve the issue. Root causes are often deep-seated problems that persist over time, such as political, economic, or social inequalities.
3. **Mobilizing Factors:** These are the issues that motivate or inspire individuals or groups to engage in violent actions. Mobilizing factors can involve economic grievances, perceived injustice, or ideological motivations that drive people to participate in conflicts.
4. **Aggravating Factors:** These factors intensify the severity of a conflict. While they add pressure to the situation by exacerbating mobilizing factors and root causes, they alone are not sufficient to trigger the conflict. Aggravating factors might include external influences, misinformation, or escalating tensions that make it harder to resolve the dispute peacefully.

Klem's conflict analysis framework offers a systematic approach to understanding the dynamics of conflict and provides a foundation for conflict resolution. By examining the different categories of conflict factors, it becomes possible to develop strategies that address not only the immediate triggers but also the deeper issues and aggravating elements that sustain the conflict. This method of conflict mapping is particularly useful

in analyzing social, political, and economic conflicts, where multiple factors often overlap and interact. By identifying and addressing these different components, parties involved in conflict resolution can create more comprehensive and sustainable solutions.

## **METHOD**

This study adopts a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with inmates and correctional officers at the Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Facility in Yogyakarta. The interviews aimed to explore the factors influencing conflicts and fights between inmates, as well as the preventive measures implemented by the officers. Additionally, a document review was conducted to analyze secondary data from reports on previous incidents of inmate fights within the facility. The data analysis used a thematic analysis technique, where the researcher identified key themes from the collected data to uncover relevant patterns and relationships. This method enables the research to provide a comprehensive overview of the underlying causes of inmate fights and to suggest steps that can be taken to prevent such conflicts within the correctional institution.

By employing a qualitative approach, the research delves into personal accounts and experiences, offering a nuanced understanding of the issues inmates face and the actions that have been taken by correctional officers to maintain order. The thematic analysis not only categorizes and interprets the causes behind these incidents but also provides insight into the effectiveness of the existing preventive strategies. Through this, the study aims to contribute to the development of more efficient approaches in minimizing violent confrontations, enhancing safety, and fostering a more harmonious environment within the correctional facility.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Security and order disturbances within correctional institutions can significantly impede the effectiveness of rehabilitation processes within prisons. One of the most fundamental issues that can lead to such disturbances is inmate fighting. If these altercations are not handled properly, they can escalate into more complex and severe security and order problems. Therefore, in accordance with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units, appropriate actions are needed to prevent and address such incidents.

The regulation strictly prohibits inmates from engaging in or creating disturbances that threaten security and order within prisons or detention centers. Fighting, as a form of security disturbance, must be prevented and addressed by correctional officers, as it disrupts the overall effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts. When fights occur, they not only undermine the rehabilitation process but also pose a risk to the safety of other inmates and staff. Proper measures and timely interventions are crucial to preventing these conflicts from escalating into more significant security threats. This research aims to analyze the factors that contribute to inmate fights and explore the preventive measures taken by officers to minimize the recurrence of such incidents, as well as reduce security and order disturbances within correctional institutions.

In exploring the causes of inmate altercations, the research utilizes a framework that categorizes the causes into four dimensions: triggers, pivotal or root causes, mobilizing factors, and aggravating factors. Triggers refer to the immediate events or situations that spark the conflict, while pivotal factors are the underlying causes that drive the conflict. Mobilizing factors refer to those elements that motivate individuals or



groups to engage in violent behavior, and aggravating factors are those that exacerbate the conflict, making it more intense or widespread.

Based on the research conducted by the author, it can be concluded that Klem's conflict theory can be applied to explain the various factors that lead to inmate fights. According to this theory, conflicts can be divided into four primary categories: trigger factors, root or core causes, mobilizing factors, and aggravating factors.

The triggers for fights between inmates often stem from personal grievances, such as a desire for revenge or interpersonal disagreements. These are the immediate events that ignite the conflict. The root causes of inmate altercations often relate to deeper issues such as personal conflicts, unresolved household problems, or accusations of betrayal or being a "snitch." These underlying factors create an environment ripe for conflict, making it more likely that altercations will occur.

Mobilizing factors, such as unhealthy group dynamics or provocation from other inmates, can further fuel these conflicts, transforming them from isolated incidents into larger group confrontations. These factors serve to intensify the situation by encouraging other inmates to take sides or engage in the fight, thus making the conflict more difficult to control.

Lastly, aggravating factors include the absence of intervention from other inmates or correctional officers, which allows the fight to escalate unchecked. In some cases, rather than de-escalating the situation, bystanders may encourage the fight, further exacerbating the conflict and increasing the likelihood of widespread security disturbances.

By understanding these various factors and their interactions, correctional officers can better prevent and manage inmate altercations, ensuring that security and order are maintained within correctional institutions. Additionally, effective prevention and intervention strategies, informed by conflict analysis, can significantly enhance the overall safety and rehabilitation process within prisons.

After a fight occurs, mobilizing factors and aggravating factors emerge, such as inmate groupings, incitement from certain parties, and a lack of initiative to intervene in the conflict. Such situations create insecurity and disturbances, which ultimately disrupt the comfort of other inmates. Therefore, these issues must become a primary concern for prison officers to prevent similar incidents from happening again. This effort is essential to ensure that the main objective of correctional institutions, which is rehabilitation, can be effectively achieved.

In this research, the author concludes that the primary goal of the correctional system is to provide rehabilitation to inmates so that they can regret their mistakes, improve themselves, and refrain from committing the same crimes again. This aims to prepare them to be accepted back into society after their sentence is over. To achieve this goal, the role of prison officers is crucial and must be enhanced. One of the methods used to resolve conflicts between inmates is mediation, where prison officers act as intermediaries between the conflicting parties. Through mediation, both sides can discuss their issues peacefully and find mutually beneficial solutions.

In addition to mediation, another preventive measure taken by prison officers is improving communication and transparency between inmates and officers. Communication is one of the most common and effective strategies for resolving issues. With good communication, inmates can express their complaints or feelings to the officers, and it is hoped that the officers will respond appropriately. This interpersonal communication is usually conducted informally between two or more people, fostering empathy, openness, equality, and mutual support. Such communication allows officers to

become active listeners, not only understanding the emotions but also the facts involved. This method is quite effective, as outlined in a journal titled “Communication Strategies to Prevent Riots in Correctional Institutions.”

Another preventive step that can be taken by prison officers is increasing supervision. Supervision can be done by monitoring housing blocks and addressing potential problems that arise within the prison. Strict surveillance by officers is expected to prevent larger fights and reduce the potential for chaos. Supervision does not always require officers to check on each inmate directly, but it can also be done through CCTV, which allows real-time monitoring of inmate activities within the facility. This type of monitoring is highly effective in preventing fights and creating a more conducive environment within the prison.

CCTV monitoring is not only used within correctional facilities but is also implemented in various other institutions. For example, in a journal titled “Efforts of the East Java National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) in Combating Drug Abuse in Surabaya,” surveillance is employed as a very effective method in combating drug abuse. By applying similarly strict surveillance in prisons, it is hoped that the potential for conflicts between inmates can be minimized, allowing the rehabilitation process to proceed smoothly without interruption.

In addition to supervision and communication, it is also important to build strong relationships between officers and inmates. With openness and empathy from the officers, inmates will feel more valued and acknowledged for their basic rights, which in turn can reduce their inclination to engage in conflicts. This research emphasizes the importance of the active role of officers in creating a safe and conducive environment within correctional institutions, ensuring that rehabilitation goals are met and that inmates can reintegrate into society with improved behavior.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

It can be concluded that in every rehabilitation process within correctional institutions, there are always challenges in managing conflicts between inmates. According to Bart Klem’s theory, conflicts, particularly fights, can be categorized into four factors: the trigger factors, the core or root causes of the issue, the mobilizing factors, and the aggravating factors. When fights occur, they inevitably disrupt the order and security of the institution. Therefore, correctional officers must implement various strategies to address these issues and restore order.

Several preventive measures can be taken by prison officers to optimize their role in correctional institutions, with prevention being one of the primary focuses. Preventive efforts aim to reduce the occurrence of conflicts and fights before they escalate. These strategies include mediation, which involves officers acting as neutral mediators between conflicting parties to help resolve disputes peacefully. By encouraging inmates to communicate openly and find mutually agreeable solutions, mediation can effectively address the root of conflicts.

In addition, enhancing interpersonal communication between inmates and officers plays a significant role in conflict prevention. Open and empathetic communication fosters trust, allowing inmates to express their concerns while officers can actively listen and respond appropriately. Early intervention, where officers identify and address potential tensions before they escalate into physical altercations, is another key preventive measure.

Regular surveillance and monitoring, both through physical patrols and the use of technologies like CCTV, can also help prevent conflicts. Educating inmates about the



consequences of fights and strengthening internal regulations regarding security and behavior further reinforces a culture of discipline. Through these combined preventive efforts, correctional officers can foster a more secure and orderly environment, enhancing the overall quality of the rehabilitation process within the institution. By maintaining a peaceful and structured atmosphere, the institution can better achieve its goal of rehabilitating inmates and preparing them for reintegration into society.

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