

SECURITY STRATEGIES AND INVOLVEMENT IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT SMUGGLING OF ILLEGAL GOODS AT CIKARANG CLASS IIA PENITENTIARY



¹Ignatius Layola, ²Odi Jarodi

^{1,2}Program Studi Manajemen Pemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan – Indonesia

e-mail:

¹ignasiushotang12@gmail.com (corresponding author)

²odi.30jarodi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study examines the significant challenges and strategic approaches for preventing the smuggling of contraband, particularly mobile phones, within Class IIA Cikarang Prison. Utilizing a qualitative research design alongside a SWOT analysis, the study identifies both internal and external factors that impact the effectiveness of security systems in correctional facilities. The findings reveal that key elements such as comprehensive training and the development of human resource capacity, the provision of adequate security equipment, and enhanced collaboration with law enforcement and related agencies are essential for bolstering smuggling prevention efforts. The research emphasizes the importance of a well-trained security workforce that is knowledgeable about illegal items and equipped with the necessary tools, such as metal detectors and surveillance systems. Recommendations stemming from the study include upgrading prison facilities to meet contemporary security standards, implementing continuous training programs for personnel to keep them informed about the latest smuggling techniques, and enforcing stricter disciplinary measures for staff who fail to fulfill their responsibilities. By addressing these areas, Class IIA Cikarang Prison can improve its overall security framework and mitigate the risks associated with contraband smuggling, ultimately enhancing safety within the facility.

Keywords : Prevention; Smuggling; Class IIA Cikarang Prison



©2025 Copyright : Authors

Published by : Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang – Indonesia

This is an open access article under license :

CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

INTRODUCTION

Based on Law No. 22 of 2022 regarding Corrections, Article 1 explains that corrections are a subsystem of the criminal justice system organized to enforce the law related to the treatment of inmates. Therefore, corrections have functions that include services, guidance, supervision, and care. To carry out these functions, there is a system called the correctional system. The correctional system is used to guarantee the protection of the rights of inmates to improve their personality and encourage them to become better individuals. The correctional system is a systematic approach to the behavior of inmates in executing the related functions within it. The implementation of the correctional system and its functions is conducted in Detention Centers and Correctional Institutions. The correctional system is a framework related to the procedures and methods of guidance in corrections, based on Pancasila, which is integrated for the enhancement of future rehabilitation quality. The goals of the correctional system include protecting society from the possibility of recidivism by inmates. Thus, this system prioritizes the rights and obligations of inmates as Indonesian citizens to ensure they do not lose their freedom.

In guaranteeing and protecting human rights, it is necessary to establish norms that can effectively and orderly implement existing provisions. This indicates that every individual is subject to the law. The law is a set of norms and rules aimed at regulating the behavior of individuals to create a sense of security in society. Regarding the consequences for individuals who have been convicted based on court decisions made in correctional facilities, Article 1 of the Correctional Law states: "Correctional Institutions are places to carry out rehabilitative functions for inmates, and corrections themselves are part of the criminal justice subsystem that enforces the law in the treatment of inmates."

Cikarang Correctional Institution is one of the correctional facilities located in Bekasi Regency, West Java, Indonesia. The history of Cikarang Correctional Institution is closely linked to the development of the correctional system in Indonesia. During the Dutch colonial era, the correctional system in Indonesia was primarily based on a prison approach as a place for rehabilitation and punishment for inmates. After Indonesia gained independence in 1945, the correctional system evolved alongside the development of the country.

However, specific information regarding the history of Cikarang Correctional Institution is not well documented in the public domain. Nonetheless, Cikarang Correctional Institution, like other correctional facilities in Indonesia, plays a vital role in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programs for inmates into society.

Over time, Cikarang Correctional Institution, like other correctional facilities, has faced various challenges and changes, particularly concerning capacity, facilities, and rehabilitation programs. The government continues to strive to improve the correctional system, including at Cikarang Correctional Institution, to ensure humane treatment of inmates and assist them in the rehabilitation and social reintegration process after serving their sentences.

Generally, a prison system emphasizes the treatment within it. However, correctional facilities, as a means of rehabilitation and social reintegration, support inmates effectively. This aims to help inmates understand their mistakes. Prisons function as part of the criminal justice system, where the determination of criminal justice includes stages for the rehabilitation of inmates.

WBP (Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan) are individuals who have lost their freedom. However, these individuals often communicate to obtain the necessary

information. Various services have been provided at the Correctional Facility Unit, known as Wartelpas, which serves inmates (Arrazi, 2020). Fundamentally, WBP are individuals who require information about their close relatives. This is a basic need for every individual's life. Communication plays an important role in the rehabilitation of WBP. Although communication is sometimes very limited, it is governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 6 of 2013 regarding the Rules of Conduct in Prisons and RTN, which states that inmates are not permitted to have certain facilities, such as air conditioning, television, or other electronic devices like phones (Zahir & Astuti, 2020). Mobile phones are part of the current technological advancements that provide flexible information and communication tools. This certainly leads prisons to prohibit inmates from having such devices. If someone violates this rule, it falls under the category of serious disciplinary violations, resulting in consequences such as placement in isolation for up to 12 days. The authority of correctional officers is outlined in Article 66 Paragraph (2) and Article 67 Paragraph (1) of the Correctional Law:

“Correctional officers have the authority to: secure prohibited items, use force, impose sanctions, and implement restrictive measures. Sanctions for detainees and inmates include: placement in isolation for a maximum of 12 (twelve) days and/or suspension or limitation of rights.” Correctional officers are responsible for implementing the consequences imposed on inmates who violate rules. This assumes that officers must regularly check on inmates to ensure they remain disciplined and do not commit violations. According to Article 68 of the Correctional Law, based on Law No. 22 of 2022 regarding Corrections, Article 1 states that corrections are a subsystem of the criminal justice system aimed at enforcing the law regarding the conduct of detainees. Therefore, corrections have functions that include services, guidance, security, and care.

To carry out these functions, there is a system referred to as the correctional system. The correctional system provides guarantees for the protection related to the authority of detainees, enhancing the quality of their personality to recognize the improvements they can make to become better individuals. The correctional system is a systematic approach related to the conduct of detainees in executing the functions involved. The implementation of the correctional system and functions occurs in Detention Centers and Correctional Institutions.

The correctional system is an arrangement related to procedures and methods of guidance in corrections, based on the integrated principles of Pancasila, aimed at improving the quality of rehabilitation in the future. The correctional system aims to protect society from the possibility of recidivism by detainees. Thus, this system prioritizes the rights and obligations of inmates as Indonesian citizens so that they do not lose their freedom. In ensuring and protecting human rights, it is essential to establish norms to effectively and orderly implement existing regulations. This clearly indicates that every individual is subject to the law. Law is a set of norms and principles aimed at regulating individual behavior to create a sense of security in society.

Regarding the consequences imposed on an inmate based on court decisions in the correctional facility, Article 1 of the Correctional Law states that: “Correctional Institutions are places for implementing rehabilitation functions for inmates; corrections themselves are part of the subsystem of the criminal justice system that enforces the law in terms of the treatment of inmates.” Cikarang Correctional Institution (Lapas) is one of the correctional facilities located in Bekasi Regency, West Java, Indonesia. The history of Cikarang Lapas is closely linked to the history of the development of the correctional system in Indonesia.

During the Dutch colonial era, the correctional system in Indonesia was primarily based on a prison approach as a place for rehabilitation and punishment of inmates. After Indonesia gained independence in 1945, the correctional system evolved alongside the development of the country. However, specific information regarding the history of Cikarang Lapas is not widely documented in public records. Nonetheless, Cikarang Lapas, like other correctional institutions in Indonesia, plays an important role in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programs for inmates back into society.

In its development, Cikarang Prison, like other correctional institutions, has faced various challenges and changes, particularly related to capacity, facilities, and rehabilitation programs. The government continues to strive to improve the correctional system, including at Cikarang Prison, to ensure humane treatment of inmates and to assist them in the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration after serving their sentences.

Generally, a prison system emphasizes treatment within its framework. However, correctional facilities, as instruments of rehabilitation and social reintegration, effectively support inmates. This is intended to help inmates recognize their mistakes. Prisons function as part of the criminal justice system, which determines judicial processes through various stages of inmate rehabilitation. Based on the background, it is evident that the security system in correctional facilities must be closely monitored to enforce discipline. The prison has provided services by offering telephone booths for inmates to communicate. This aims to prevent the smuggling of prohibited items into the facility.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Arrazi (2023) discusses the replacement of in-person visits with video calls during the Covid-19 pandemic, which has increased the desire of detainees and inmates at Class II B Bantul Detention Center to possess personal communication devices. The facility's occupancy exceeds its capacity, while the available communication technology is limited, creating a risk for cell phone smuggling. The threats and weaknesses present at Class II B Bantul Detention Center provide opportunities for security and order disturbances, particularly regarding cell phone smuggling. There is a need for strategies to prevent and address these issues.

The study aims to analyze alternative strategies for dealing with issues related to combating cell phone smuggling. It employs a qualitative approach for gathering information on the main problems, utilizing a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) within the Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) matrices, which outline the factors of opportunity, threat, strength, and weakness. The findings indicate that Class II B Bantul Detention Center is in a vulnerable position and faces significant or dilemmas challenges. Therefore, it is essential to develop alternative strategies through SWOT matrix analysis, which clearly illustrates strategies that can be implemented to prevent cell phone smuggling, such as using Mobile Phone Jammers, and maximizing opportunities and strengths.

Purnama and Nurjannah's research aims to define the procedures and systems implemented in correctional facilities to prevent the entry of illegal goods. The study is categorized as a literature review, providing a general description of the subject based on relevant sources. The data used is classified as secondary data, with information gathered from valid journals and websites. The findings of this research indicate that there are specific criteria for illegal goods in correctional facilities, including drugs, alcoholic beverages, communication devices, weapons, cigarettes, money, and jewelry. These criteria are outlined in the procedures established to prevent the entry of illegal goods

into correctional facilities. This study serves to enhance understanding of the procedures for preventing illegal items from entering prisons.

Alfin, et al (2020) examines the knowledge and application of HRM functions to improve the tasks of personnel in Class I Prison of Makassar City. The research employs a qualitative descriptive method with five informants. The rehabilitation of inmates in this study has been carried out in accordance with the provided training and duties. Subsequently, the application of these functions aims to empower inmates and prevent the recurrence of criminal cases.

Proper oversight is necessary, as there are still violations related to the smuggling of illegal goods. The researchers conclude that the tasks of the Special Police in Class I Prison of Makassar City can be enhanced through the effective application of human resource management functions. This includes four indicators related to the focus of the study, measuring how HRM functions are applied to improve the tasks of the Special Police in this facility. However, violations and the smuggling of illegal goods continue to occur, indicating that community service and supervision provided by superiors are still lacking.

METHOD

This research employs a qualitative research method. Qualitative research involves steps taken to find answers to phenomena, resulting in narratives sourced from observations, interviews, and document studies. It is descriptive in nature and tends to use an inductive analytical approach. To ensure that the focus of the research aligns with field facts, it is important to highlight the research process and the utilization of theoretical foundations. In this case, the qualitative method is chosen by the author for conducting the research. The theoretical framework serves to provide an overview of the research background and as material for discussing the research findings (Lexi, 2010).

Strauss and Corbin (2009) define qualitative research as a type of study where findings are not obtained through statistical steps. This research is conducted based on analysis. The research capability is used to clarify existing phenomena based on relevant meanings. According to Miller (1997), it is defined as the depiction and analysis of stages based on the realization of social interactions that are interconnected.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Smuggling of Illegal Goods in Prisons: Challenges and Security Strategies at Cikarang Prison

The smuggling of illegal goods in prisons is a complex and high-risk issue. Cikarang Prison, like many other prisons, faces challenges in preventing and addressing this smuggling. Effective security strategies are essential to maintain safety and order within the prison. The occurrence of escapes, riots, and drug trafficking highlights failures in the security strategies implemented within the prison system. Therefore, it is the primary duty of the Security Unit of the prison to optimize and minimize errors to prevent security and order disruptions, particularly regarding drug circulation within the prison.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2013 concerning the Rules of Conduct for Prisons and Detention Centers, Article 4 letter (g) states that "all inmates or detainees are prohibited from storing, forming, bringing, distributing, and using precursors of narcotics and other dangerous drugs."

Despite this regulation, the increasing number of drug-related offenses has not been eradicated by relevant parties. There are many cases of recidivist inmates who

relapse into drug abuse after their release, as well as numerous instances of drug use occurring within prisons and detention centers while inmates are serving their sentences. Below are several cases of illegal goods smuggling that have been successfully thwarted by the Security Unit at Cikarang Class IIA Prison.

The Role of the Security Unit and Order Maintenance in Preventing the Smuggling of Illegal Goods at Cikarang Class IIA Prison

Establishing an Intelligence Team

Intelligence is a crucial aspect of security operations in prisons. It involves human resources with the ability to search for, gather, and analyze information specifically for the needs and objectives at hand. The ultimate goal is to create a secure prison environment, which must continuously improve in execution.

In optimizing the intelligence function within Cikarang Prison, a dedicated team was formed to ensure safety and a conducive environment. If illegal goods are smuggled into the prison, it indicates that the intelligence function is not operating effectively. This is also outlined in the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2024, Article 5, Paragraph 1, which states: "The organization of security and order at the Correctional Unit, as referred to in Article 4, Paragraph (4), is supported by correctional intelligence." Therefore, the intelligence function is of utmost importance.

This intelligence function comprises two officers who are believed to be capable of adapting to the patterns and tactics of inmates attempting to distribute drugs within the prison. Often, these intelligence officers collaborate with other trustworthy inmates to gather accurate information quickly. As a result, preventive measures can be implemented through early anticipation of actions that could jeopardize security and order within the prison, based on the clear information obtained.

Implementing Internal and External Cooperation

Effective communication can yield positive results and achieve shared goals. Any findings perceived to disrupt security and order within the prison are always discussed with leadership, even minor issues are addressed to seek solutions. Cooperation is realized through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), as outlined in the Joint Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and the Head of the National Narcotics Agency No. M.HH-09.HM.03.02 of 2011 and No. 12/PER-BNN/XII/2011 regarding the Guidelines for the Implementation of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Trafficking (P4GN) within Correctional Institutions and Detention Centers. This MoU clearly mandates that P4GN activities be conducted integratively, coordinatively, with professionalism and proportionality, both preventively and repressively, effectively and efficiently, proactively, transparently, and accountably.

Additionally, there is an MoU binding the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. M.HH02.HM.05.02 of 2014 and No. B/4/III/2014 regarding Cooperation in Efforts to Prevent and Eradicate Corruption and Drug Crimes.

The increasing methods of smuggling illegal goods pose challenges for the correctional system, particularly at Cikarang Class IIA Prison, to implement early detection and control according to regulations. In this regard, the correctional system is committed to contributing to efforts to prevent, uncover, and eradicate illegal goods by

enhancing cooperation with the Indonesian National Police and the National Narcotics Agency.

Internal and external organization is a crucial stage in mutual agreement, encompassing various activities or aspects across different times, places, components, functions, and interests. Thus, all activities from both parties must refer to the defined governmental objectives. To achieve effective coordination, accurate communication and working interactions with connected parties, namely the Police and BNN, are essential. Communication is key to effective coordination, while working relationships and coordination are closely related, as coordination can be best achieved through effective working interactions. Working interactions are a form of administrative communication that assists in achieving coordination; therefore, it is imperative to synergize and collaborate in eradicating smuggling of illegal goods within the prison.

Maximizing Searches at the Front Gate or Main Entrance Security

The entrance of a correctional facility is one of the pathways for illegal goods to enter the institution. As we all know, the security system in correctional facilities is still lacking adequate facilities and infrastructure, especially as advancements in technology make the methods of drug smuggling within prisons increasingly complex. Therefore, security personnel must conduct thorough searches of visitors to the correctional facility. Inspections of personal belongings and visitor registrations are some of the efforts made by the Cikarang correctional staff. It can be said that the Main Entrance Security Officers (P2U) are the frontline of the security system within the correctional facility. Thus, security officers, particularly those stationed at the P2U (Main Gate Security Officers), must maximize their searches of visitors who bring items for inmates at Cikarang Class IIA Prison.

The Role of Rehabilitation in Correctional Facilities is Crucial

Rehabilitation not only aims to improve the behavior of inmates but also to maintain security and order within the facility itself. One important aspect of this rehabilitation is the prevention of smuggling illegal goods. Enhancing the rehabilitation of inmates is an activity conducted for the benefit of their development, based on a systematic approach, institutional framework, and methods of rehabilitation, which is the final part of the penal system within the criminal justice system. This is clearly regulated in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. Inmate rehabilitation is divided into two categories: personality development and self-reliance development, each tailored to the needs of the respective inmate.

Rehabilitation not only aims to correct the behavior of inmates and prepare their skills for reintegration into society, allowing them to sustain themselves, but also provides activities for inmates during their time in prison. This is hoped to alleviate the issues they face, help them forget the length of their sentences, or reduce their desire for illegal substances, serving as a form of rehabilitation for the inmates. Therefore, by reducing such desires, it is possible to mitigate and anticipate the distribution and smuggling of illegal goods within Cikarang Class IIA Prison.

Barriers to Preventing the Smuggling of Illegal Goods in Class IIA Cikarang Correctional Facility

Generally, it is well-known that overcrowding in correctional facilities is not a new issue. The continuously rising crime rates in Indonesia contrast sharply with the capacity of these facilities. The increasing number of inmates is disproportionate to the total number

of Technical Implementation Units in each province. This includes the Class IIA Cikarang facility, which has a capacity to accommodate 1,500 individuals but currently houses approximately 1,725 inmates. This overcrowding complicates efforts to address the issue of smuggling illegal goods. Overcrowded facilities are a primary cause of criminal activities and drug-related offenses among inmates, creating opportunities for individuals to smuggle contraband into the facility.

The lack of adequate infrastructure and resources to support security functions negatively impacts the performance of security personnel. For instance, the absence of tools to detect dangerous contraband, such as a shortage of sensor machines and X-ray machines, necessitates manual searches. In today's world, the methods of criminal activity, particularly in relation to the trafficking and smuggling of illegal goods, have become increasingly complex. Smuggling methods that involve hiding illegal items in food or beverages, or concealing them in packages, can still be intercepted by personnel because these methods can often be detected. However, what happens when extreme smuggling methods are employed? For example, when items are inserted into a woman's genitalia, concealed within the rectum, or even implanted within the body through surgery. Such methods are exceedingly difficult for staff to detect and thwart, especially given the lack of available tools to identify contraband such as narcotics. Therefore, enhancing the infrastructure and resources is crucial for effectively conducting searches.

According to the author, a recidivist is someone who commits a crime and then, after serving their sentence, reoffends. In fact, when this individual repeats their offense, they may engage in more serious acts than before. Typically, a recidivist receives a heavier sentence. Recidivism is addressed in Articles 486, 487, and 488 of the Criminal Code (Dwiyatmi, 2006). Drug abuse is punishable by imprisonment, and offenders may also face rehabilitation sentences (Iskandar, 2019). Recidivism is a phenomenon associated with high risk. Each person's self-control varies, as individuals possess different levels of self-regulation. A person with low self-control is more easily influenced by emotions, and environmental conditions can create pressure, which can affect self-control that is often shaped by family background. A failure to develop self-control can lead to an increased likelihood of involvement in criminal activities (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 2004, in Yusuf, 2011).

Special occasions, such as religious holidays, require vigilance regarding potential drug smuggling through visits. During these times, a combination of reduced security personnel and a high number of visitors, along with the volume of items to be inspected, can lead to decreased focus and energy among staff. This creates opportunities for individuals involved in smuggling illegal goods into the facility. Despite the limitations in the capabilities and numbers of staff, smuggling attempts can still occur, although many of these attempts can also be thwarted by security personnel, even when focus and stamina are diminished.

Implementation of Findings with Theory

The success of the role of the prison security unit is crucial to consider as a basis for developing human resource capacity programs at Class IIA Cikarang Prison, as highlighted by Biaggy and Wibowo (n.d.), who emphasize the importance of meeting health service rights for inmates. The education and training programs implemented by the security unit ensure that all security personnel have knowledge about illegal items and their types, as well as the integrity and confidence to perform their jobs correctly (Fragusti Arrazi, n.d.). Individuals working in teams demonstrate sufficient competency

in their processes. However, in practice, not all security personnel at Class IIA Cikarang Prison possess the same personal capacity.

This relates to the availability of tools or equipment that function to support performance in security at Class IIA Cikarang Prison. Such tools include work equipment, security devices, metal detectors, CCTV, X-ray machines, consumables, lighting, electricity, and more (Septiawan, 2020). To ensure that security personnel have adequate capacity, performance support is necessary for carrying out their duties. It is important to assess whether the role of the security unit at Class IIA Cikarang Prison is functioning well, supported by the availability of facilities and infrastructure. This significantly impacts the execution of duties, as the lack of supporting facilities highlights the need for performance capacity development (Zahir & Astuti, 2020).

This is closely related to individual workload. The role of security personnel must be able to handle the assigned workload responsibly. Security personnel should ensure that their tasks are completed to the best of their ability. Consequently, efforts to develop personal capacity should be attentive to the given workload. In practice, some personnel fail to take responsibility for their tasks, exhibiting unprofessional behavior and failing to meet deadlines (Apriansyah, 2016).

This is closely related to the facilities available at Class IIA Cikarang Prison. The facilities in question concern the infrastructure and availability of security personnel during training, both quantitatively and qualitatively (Narindrani, 2017). The security unit at Class IIA Cikarang Prison engages in training provided by the West Java Regional Office, which includes studying intelligence, recognizing types of narcotics, strengthening personnel characteristics, and conducting physical training to maximize their capabilities.

The role of an individual within an organization is critical. For the success of training programs, an individual's role is closely related to teamwork within the implementing organization (Walsh, 2021). Public service is significantly impacted by individual roles, especially in how public service quality is affected. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the security unit provided visitor services that included item deposits, video calls for inmates, information transparency, block wardens chosen by the security unit, risk assessments, needs assessments, and outreach activities in collaboration with the police and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) (Sari, Suhaimi, & Muazzin, 2018).

Supervision involves monitoring the performance of security personnel to ensure that goals at Class IIA Cikarang Prison are met. This includes direct reporting and field monitoring of how personnel work, particularly regarding inspections of anyone entering the prison environment, including staff, guests, family members of inmates, and new detainees (Wirmyati & Remaja, 2018). Security personnel who successfully thwart attempts to smuggle illegal items will receive recognition from the prison and the West Java regional office. Conversely, personnel who are inactive or lazy in fulfilling their duties will face sanctions (Yunus, 2020).

The availability of supporting factors for training implementation is essential. Support factors include various elements with distinct characteristics closely related to the training process, such as training venues and reputable training institutions (Hermawan & Amirullah, n.d.). These can be obtained through collaboration with private entities that assist in program execution. The aim is not only to improve inmate behavior and prepare their skills for reintegration into society but also to provide inmates with activities during their time in prison. This is expected to alleviate their issues, help them forget their past sentences, and reduce the desire to use narcotics, ultimately serving as rehabilitation for the inmates. By addressing the urge for narcotics, it is possible to

mitigate and prevent the circulation and smuggling of illegal items within Class IIA Cikarang Prison

The smuggling of narcotics and illegal items in prisons typically occurs through various channels, such as visits, deposits, and assimilation. This theory considers various factors that influence the effectiveness of the system in managing and supervising activities within the prison. Corrections can play a crucial role in addressing security disturbances and maintaining order within the facility. The Indonesian legal system is based on criminal law, which regulates behaviors that are prohibited, and imposes strict sanctions on those who violate these prohibitions. The function of punishment is no longer solely about deterrence for inmates; it also encompasses rehabilitation and social reintegration for incarcerated individuals, carried out in an integrated manner among the supervisors, the inmates, and the community. This involves cooperation with private entities, communication with the public, and coordination with the police and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). Harmonization of all these components is essential for the effective implementation of measures to prevent the smuggling of illegal items within Class IIA Cikarang Prison, ensuring that the desired objectives are achieved.

However, there are still obstacles and challenges, and the role of the security unit in preventing the smuggling of illegal items in Class IIA Cikarang Prison is not yet optimal, necessitating a review and the development of solutions. This is supported by the Capacity Theory proposed by Potter & Brough. According to this theory, efforts to develop the capabilities of individuals, groups, or organizations are reflected through the enhancement of skills, potential, and talents, as well as the mastery of competencies. This development allows individuals, groups, or organizations to endure and effectively address the challenges posed by changes while considering important aspects.

CONCLUSION AND CONCLUSION SUGGESTION

Based on the research results conducted by the author, it can be concluded that the Security Unit of Class IIA Cikarang Prison performs its roles by forming an Intelligence Team, implementing internal and external cooperation, maximizing search efforts during visits, conducting urine tests on inmates and staff, enhancing the rehabilitation of inmates, utilizing block wardens, conducting routine and incidental raids, performing risk assessments and needs assessments, and implementing social and medical rehabilitation. The factors hindering the prevention of narcotics smuggling encountered by the Security Unit include overcrowding in the prison, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, a high number of recidivist inmates for narcotics cases, and a surge in visits during major holidays.

The following recommendations can be made that the prison authorities are encouraged to remain actively involved and cooperate in tackling narcotics smuggling, especially considering the increasingly sophisticated smuggling methods. Reducing the number of inmates in the prison is essential to minimize violations and deviations, which can be achieved through providing opportunities for outside assimilation and using rehabilitation methods as the primary approach before sentencing.

REFERENCES

Apriansyah, N. (2016). Peningkatan Kemampuan Petugas Pemasyarakatan Dalam Menanggulangi Peredaran Narkoba di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan dan Rumah Tahanan Negara, *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, ISSN 1410 5632 Vol. 16 No. 4, Desember, 396

- Biaggy, F., & Wibowo, P. (n.d.). Upaya Pemenuhan Hak Pelayanan Kesehatan Kepada Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan.
<http://publishing-widyagama.ac.id/ejournal-v2/index.php/yuridika/>
- Dwiyatmi, A. (2006). Hukum Pidana dan Residuasi: Tinjauan tentang Residuasi dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia. Jakarta: Penerbit XYZ.
- Gottfredson, M. R., & Hirschi, T. (2004). The General Theory of Crime. Stanford University Press.
- Fragusti, A. M., & Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan, A. (n.d.). Strategi Pencegahan Penyelundupan Telepon Seluler Di Rumah Tahanan Negara Kelas II B Bantul (Mobile Phone Smuggling Prevention Strategy in Class II B Bantul State Prison). Direvisi, 25–35. <https://doi.org/10.30641/kebijakan.2021.V15.373-394>
- Hermawan, S., & Amirullah, M. S. (n.d.). Metode Penelitian Bisnis Pendekatan Kuantitatif & Kualitatif.
- Iskandar, M. (2019). Penyalahgunaan Narkoba: Analisis Hukum dan Rehabilitasi. Yogyakarta: Penerbit ABC.
- MoU Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Nomor: M.HH-09.HM.03.02 Tahun 2011.
- MoU Kementerian Hukum dan HAM RI dan Kepolisian Negara RI Nomor: M.HH02.HM.05.02 Tahun 2014.
- Narindrani, F. (2017). Sistem Hukum Pencegahan Peredaran Narkotika Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Studi Kasus Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Cipinang). Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional, 6(1), 111-123.
- Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. 8 Tahun 2024.
- Potter, C., & Brough, P. (n.d.). Capacity Theory and Organizational Development. Retrieved from [link to publication or website if available].
- Priyatno, D. (2005). Alternatif Model Pengaturan Sanksi Pidana Pada Korporasi (Sebagai Salah Satu Upaya Dalam Memberantas Kejahatan Korporasi). LAW REFORM, 1(1), 40-62.
- Sari, R. A., Suhaimi, S., & Muazzin, M. (2018). Upaya Terpadu Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Penyalahgunaan Peredaran Gelap Narkotika di Lapas Klas II A Banda Aceh dan Rutan Klas II B Sigli. Syiah Kuala Law Journal, 2(1), 152- 169.
- Septiawan, A. A. (2020). Optimalisasi peran petugas pemasyarakatan dalam mencegah masuknya barang terlarang di dalam lapas. Optimalisasi Peran Petugas Pemasyarakatan Dalam Mencegah Masuknya Barang Terlarang Di Dalam Lapas. <https://doi.org/10.31604/jips.v8i5.2021.1135-1141>
- Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1995 tentang Pemasyarakatan.
- Walsh, T. G. (2021). Spirituality, Crime Prevention, and Criminal Justice: The Ongoing Significance of Faith-Based Organizations to the Work of the United Nations. In Crime Prevention and Justice in 2030 (pp. 691-701). Springer, Cham.
- Wirmyati, N. L. N., & Remaja, I. N. G. (2018). Penanggulangan Peredaran Narkotika Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIB Singaraja. Kertha Widya, 6(2).
- Yunus, A. M. (2020). Keterlibatan Petugas Dalam Peredaran Narkoba Dan Program Pembinaan Narapidana Pengguna Narkoba Di Lapas. Syntax Literate; Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia, 5(11), 1232-1240.
- Yusuf, A. (2011). Analisis Residuasi dan Kontrol Diri dalam Tindak Pidana. Bandung: Penerbit DEF.
- Zahir, R. A., & Astuti, P. (2020). Penegakan Hukum Tentang Tata Tertib Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dan Rumah Tahanan Negara Terkait Narapidana Atau Tahanan Yang Berhubungan Dengan Minuman Keras. Novum : Jurnal Hukum, 7(2).