

## Cirebon Class I Penitentiary Strategy in Preventing Drug Smuggling into Prison

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### KEYWORDS

penitentiary; strategy;  
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### ABSTRACT

The drug problem in Indonesia is still something urgent and complex. In the past decade, this problem has become rife, as evidenced by the increase in the number of abuses and trafficking, to drug smuggling significantly, even spreading into prisons. The purpose of this study is to identify modes of smuggling, analyze the role and involvement of relevant parties, assess causal and driving factors, evaluate the effectiveness of surveillance and control systems. The method used in this research is empirical juridical by conducting direct research to the Cirebon Class I Penitentiary and also using the Deductive thinking method. Drug smuggling occurred at the Class I Cirebon Penitentiary, which was in the mode of visitors smuggling prohibited items into the Class I Cirebon Penitentiary, West Java, which was thwarted by officers of the Cirebon Class I Penitentiary. The items were 1 plastic meth clip and 150 grains of Alphrazolam type sedative into the Penitentiary. His modus operandi, the drug was hidden by a visitor inside his restricted area. The strategies carried out by correctional officers for the prevention of drug smuggling are physical security strategies and technological security strategies, as well as internal and external factors supervised by correctional officers. Over time, there have been many new modes of drug smuggling into prisons, so authorities continue to develop strategies to prevent drug smuggling by increasing security inside prisons and monitoring emerging modes of smuggling.

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### Introduction

The drug problem in Indonesia is still something urgent and complex. In the last decade this problem has become rife, as evidenced by the significant increase in the number of abuse and trafficking to drug smuggling. Along with the increasing disclosure of drug crime cases, the more diverse the pattern and the more massive the syndicate network. The development of technology has had a major impact on various aspects of

life, including transnational crimes such as illegal narcotics smuggling. (De Ornay et al., 2022)

The history of drugs in Indonesia began in the 19th century with the entry of opium-type drugs into the archipelago which was then still under the rule of the Dutch East Indies. Opium was first introduced by Chinese traders trading with the Dutch East Indies. At first, the use of opium in Indonesia was limited to the Chinese and Dutch, especially those involved in trade and shipping (Soliha & Yuska, 2023).

During the Dutch colonial period, the use of opium was regulated in order to achieve colonial economic and political goals. Opium was used as an instrument of social control and as a source of income for the colonial government. The Dutch imposed a monopoly on opium, in which only those with official permission could trade opium. This policy resulted in a wide circulation of opium among the indigenous and Chinese populations (Muraffil, 2021).

The Dutch government even passed laws legalizing the use of opium, such as the *Verdovende Middelen Ordonantie* in 1927. This law allowed certain places to circulate opium legally. However, when Japan colonized Indonesia, the law was abolished and the Japanese government banned the use of opium (Zhohirin & Yuska, 2023). This marks a significant policy shift related to drugs in Indonesia. Then, in the 1970s, the problem of drug abuse began to increase in Indonesia, especially among the younger generation.

The development of drugs in Indonesia is indeed influenced by various factors, both regionally and globally (Zaybah, 2021). Factors such as the regional political situation, globalization, and technological advances are the main drivers in the entry and development of drugs in Indonesia. Indonesia, with its large population and unique diversity of backgrounds and geographies, does provide a potential market opportunity for illicit drug trafficking. The high population growth rate is one of the supporting factors for drug trafficking in Indonesia (Faturachman, 2020).

In 2017, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and Customs (BC) uncovered several packages from Germany, Poland, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and several other countries. Meanwhile, in 2018 BNN and Customs managed to uncover 8 shipments of packages containing ecstasy drugs from Belgium (Panggabean & Wibowo, 2022). The eight drug packets all contained ecstasy. The initial suspicion was that the ecstasy drugs came from the same production source as drug packages from Germany and Poland last year. It is known that the case of 8 packages of ecstasy drugs from Belgium was sent with 8 different sender names (Hasanah, 2022). Likewise with the name and address of the recipient. While the delivery origin office consists of four shipping office addresses. Deliveries are made using the EMS (post office) network. The amount of ecstasy drugs from Belgium during 2018 was about 20,000 grains. The drug is suspected to be circulated in the Java region, especially in the Greater Jakarta area (Novianto, 2023).

Therefore, there needs to be a comprehensive effort from various parties, including educational institutions, families, communities and governments that must prevent drug abuse as a whole, to overcome the negative impacts of globalization, especially in terms of behavior change and drug abuse. Effective prevention, education, rehabilitation, and law enforcement efforts are very important in maintaining public morale and welfare in the midst of growing globalization (Faikar & Wibowo, 2023).

Drug abuse and smuggling is a very important problem, so many smuggling cases occur even in prisons which are actually places to foster or rehabilitate drug users. One of the drug smuggling cases that had been phenomenal, was a case committed by one of

the inmates named Aseng who was in the Nusa Kambangan Penitentiary in Cilacap, Central Java.

The case of smuggling 1.2 million ecstasy-type drugs that occurred at the Nusa Kambangan Penitentiary was successfully foiled, at that time the police managed to secure around 1.2 million ecstasy grains that were suspected to be smuggled into Jakarta. The ecstasy was found hidden inside a container truck driven by a driver assigned by inmates inside the penitentiary. This success demonstrates the complexity of the challenges of maintaining security within prisons, where drug smuggling efforts can involve coordination between inmates within prisons and outsiders. Rigorous law enforcement efforts and better supervision within prisons are critical to preventing such crimes.

Drug smuggling has also occurred again in the Class 1 Correctional Institution Cirebon, the case of visitors who want to smuggle prohibited items into the Class I Correctional Institution Cirebon, West Java, has been successfully thwarted by Correctional Institution officers who are trying to eradicate drug smuggling. The items were 1 plastic meth clip and 150 grains of Alprazolam type sedative into the Penitentiary. His modus operandi, the narcotics were hidden by a visitor inside the area of his penis. This drug smuggling was discovered at 09:30 WIB, Thursday, July 6, 2023. when officers suspect a visitor inmate with the initials SDR who is trying to visit an inmate with the initials AU. The woman, who is a resident of Bogor, was arrested after irregularities were found, then prison officers examined the woman with the initials SDR and found evidence, drug smuggling attempts stored in her female area.

Based on the description above, the problems that researchers can formulate are as follows: First: What factors affect the success of the Cirebon Class I Penitentiary in preventing drug smuggling? Second: What is the strategy of Cirebon Class I Penitentiary in preventing drug smuggling?

This study aims to investigate the novel aspects surrounding drug smuggling prevention strategies employed by the Class 1 Correctional Institution in Cirebon, West Java. In the face of persistent challenges, including sophisticated smuggling techniques and internal coordination among inmates and external accomplices, this research seeks to identify the key factors contributing to the institution's successful thwarting of drug smuggling attempts. By examining these factors comprehensively, the study intends to uncover unique insights into the strategies and operational tactics implemented by the correctional facility. The findings aim to contribute valuable knowledge to the field of law enforcement and prison management, offering practical recommendations that can enhance the effectiveness of drug smuggling prevention efforts not only within the Cirebon facility but also across similar correctional institutions nationally. Ultimately, this research endeavors to support the development of more robust security protocols and policies to safeguard prison environments from illicit drug activities, thereby promoting safer and more secure prison operations.

## **Research Methods**

The research used by the author to conduct research on success strategies in dealing with smuggling attempts in Class I Penitentiary in Cirebon City is empirical legal research. It is important for researchers to know the modes used by smugglers to be able to put drugs into the Penitentiary and the efforts made by the Class I Penitentiary in Cirebon City in preventing drug smuggling.

Regarding the type of research method, Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro in Mukti Fajar ND and Yulianto Achmad stated as follows:

Legal research can be distinguished between; Normative legal research or doctrinal legal research, namely legal research that uses secondary data sources or data obtained through literature materials, and empirical legal research or sociological legal research, namely legal research that obtains its data from primary data or data obtained directly from the community.

## **Results and Discussions**

According to Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning correctional services Article 1 Paragraph (1). Penitentiary is a subsystem of criminal justice that organizes law enforcement in the field of treatment of prisoners.

Drug abuse and smuggling in Indonesia is indeed a serious problem of concern. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is the legal basis for regulating various aspects related to drugs, including prevention, abuse, circulation, and law enforcement.

Penitentiary is the most important role that has the task and function of conducting guidance with the aim of improving the lives, livelihoods and lives of prisoners. Coaching is a learning process by letting go of things that are already owned and learning things that are not yet owned with the aim of helping people who live it, to be able to correct and develop new knowledge and skills to achieve life and work goals that are being undertaken more effectively. The same is the case with the Correctional System as confirmed by Law Number 12 of 1995 Jo Number 22 of 2022 concerning corrections. (Number, 22AD)

Managing a penitentiary is a complex task and requires a lot of consideration. Some aspects that must be considered in the management of prisons include: security, safety and comfort In addition, the management of prisons also involves other aspects such as coaching and rehabilitating prisoners so that they can return to being productive members of society after their criminal period is over. This includes educational programs, job training, and spiritual and psychological guidance (Baskoro & Wibowo, 2021).

Prisons that are actually places of formation, for prisoners or people convicted by the court for their mistakes to serve sentences, prisons are actually targeted for the spread of drugs in various ways, such as; Through visitors or visiting hours, through prisoners participating in outside assimilation programs or the purposes of legal proceedings and trials, through sachet food, through perimeter walls by throwing goods (Rumain et al., 2022).

The view that drug offenders should also be seen as victims can be a starting point for a more holistic approach to the drug problem. Understanding that drug addiction is often triggered by a variety of complex factors such as social environment, psychological distress, and past trauma, can help us see drug offenders as individuals who need help and support, not just punishment.

But every problem has a solution, as well as drug smuggling, the Penitentiary has a strategy by implementing a comprehensive security and inspection system to prevent smuggling cases from occurring. Recently, news circulated published by the official account of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Java on July 6, 2023, officers of the Cirebon Class I Penitentiary succeeded in thwarting a drug smuggling incident known to have occurred at 09:30 WIB, by a visitor inmate with the

initials SDR who tried to visit inmates with the initials AU. Which item is hidden in his penis.

Quoted from news articles and electronic media, residents of the Cirebon Class I Penitentiary must be held accountable for their actions. Because the residents of the Cirebon Class I Penitentiary with the initials AU who tried to smuggle sedative drugs into the Penitentiary were thwarted by officers.

Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) whose initials are AU were previously entangled in drug cases and had to serve 7 years in prison, but unfortunately AU had to serve additional sentences because they were caught trying to smuggle drugs into the Penitentiary. Although it has not been explained in detail the additional punishment that will be imposed by the AU, this has been confirmed directly by the Chairman of the Penitentiary.

The suspect who smuggled drugs into the Penitentiary, whose initials are SDR, after undergoing SDR questioning admitted that she is the wife of the Air Force who is currently still serving a sentence. SDR hid drugs in his genitals, it was discovered after SDR passed the Body Scanner examination.

Previously, SDR, who is a woman from Bogor, had visited the Air Force several times, at that time SDR wore casual clothes and used jeans. But this time the SDR came to visit the Penitentiary wearing Muslim clothes that were all covered and there were movements that were quite suspicious of the Correctional Officer Correctional Officer.

In this case, researchers want to conduct research by collecting data and information from the results of conducting interviews with officers at the Class I Cirebon Correctional Institution. In influencing the success of the prevention of narcotics smuggling in the Class I Cirebon Penitentiary .

Based on the results of research through interviews and the results of document studies obtained from Cirebon class I correctional institution officers that there are a total of 769 inmates while the building capacity is only enough for 555 people, meaning there is an overcapacity of 39%. This is an indication for the occurrence of smuggling cases into prisons. It is proven that there are 376 Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) affected by drug cases in Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution as of May 21, 2024.

There are several internal and external factors that can play a role in preventing drug smuggling into prisons:

III. A. Factors affecting the success of Cirebon Class I Penitentiary in tackling drug smuggling.

A.1. Internal Factors

- a) Class I Penitentiary Cirebon City has quite a lot of CCTV both outside and inside. CCTV can be a strength because it can carry out close supervision and monitor all activities carried out by fostered residents so as to prevent smuggling cases.
- b) Appropriate division of fields and regular coordination to Penitentiary officers to carry out work so that there is no loophole for outsiders to carry out smuggling
- c) Strong effective leadership within the Penitentiary is essential that a responsible and competent person can ensure the implementation of strict policies related to drug supervision, enforcement, and prevention into the Prison.
- d) Cirebon Class I Penitentiary also provides education and counseling to assisted citizens and staff of the Correctional Institution about the dangers of drugs and the legal consequences of drug smuggling so as to increase awareness and reduce drug smuggling incidents.

## A.2. External Factors

- a) Collaborating with law enforcement such as the police, and other law enforcement agencies is essential so as to assist in detecting and stopping drug smuggling attempts in prisons.
- b) Increased surveillance at the country's borders can reduce the entry and exit of drugs into the area, which in turn can reduce the number of drugs so that there are even no more drug smuggling cases that occur in the prison area.
- c) Providing educational programs and community campaigns aimed at raising awareness about the dangers of drugs and their legal ramifications can reduce drug demand within prisons and prevent smuggling attempts.
- d) By taking into account internal and external factors that affect the success of drug smuggling prevention, Cirebon Class I Penitentiary can implement appropriate strategies to overcome these obstacles and increase effectiveness in countering drug smuggling.

## III. B. Strategy of Cirebon Class I Penitentiary in overcoming drug smuggling.

The effectiveness of physical and technological security strategies implemented by prisons can vary depending on a variety of factors, including building design, facilities, available resources, and policies implemented. Here are some strategies implemented by the Cirebon Class I Penitentiary:

### B.1. Physical Security Strategy

- a) Well-designed Correctional Building design that considers security as a top priority, such as the use of sturdy wall fences equipped with thorns, durable window doors, and layouts that facilitate supervision by Correctional officers.
- b) Screening of detainees and visitors, including body examinations and inspection of items brought by visitors can help prevent the entry of drugs into the Penitentiary.
- c) Security personnel who have received regular training on security tactics, conflict management and emergency procedures help improve their preparedness for situations that may arise and provide quick response to incidents as they occur.

### B.2. Technology Security Strategy

- a) The installation of CCTV in all areas of the Correctional Institution is very helpful for officers in supervising the activities of assisted citizens and visitors, CCTV can also be a tool of evidence if there is a case that occurs in the Correctional Institution.
- b) The use of X-ray screening machines to check the luggage of visitors, and body scanners can help correctional officers to detect foreign objects, such as drugs hidden in clothes or objects carried by visitors.
- c) The use of biometric technology such as fingerprint scanning or face scanning can be used to identify detainees or visitors trying to smuggle drugs into the facility.

Through a holistic evaluation of the above factors, a clearer picture of the effectiveness of the physical and technological security strategies implemented by Class I Penitentiary in Cirebon City in preventing drug smuggling and maintaining security in their facilities can be obtained.

In the case of drug smuggling that is successfully prevented in Cirebon Class I Penitentiary, the mode used can vary depending on the security applied in the prison. However, some common modes that may be commonly used are:

1. Guest use: Prisons can use visitors as couriers to smuggle prohibited items. These items are often hidden in personal belongings or even stuffed into their bodies.

2. Drones: Drones are increasingly being used in the smuggling of prohibited goods into prisons. They can be used to put items into jail without going through security checks.
3. Use of Family Members: Smuggling can be carried out by family members of corrupt prisoners or prison officials. When visiting or even when gathering prisoners for leave, they can bring prohibited items.
4. Special Clothing: Certain smugglers may wear special clothing that has hidden pockets or compartments to hide prohibited items.

Authorities continue to develop strategies to prevent drug smuggling by increasing security inside prisons and monitoring emerging smuggling methods.

Effective performance management involves a process of setting clear goals, regular performance monitoring, constructive feedback, as well as continuous development of employee capabilities. In addition, effective leaders are able to provide clear direction, support and motivate the team, and provide recognition for the achievement of good performance. Thus, an organization that is able to manage performance well will have a significant competitive advantage in achieving its organizational goals and ensuring survival and sustainable growth. Performance management provides significant benefits to a wide range of parties, not only to the organization, but also to the managers and individuals involved. (Pantari et al., 2020)

As a regulation for the implementation of the Correctional Law, the Minister of Law and Human Rights issued Regulation No.6 of 2013 concerning the Regulation of State Prisons and Detention Centers (Regulation No.6 of 2013) Article 4 (7) of the Regulation prohibits any convict or prisoner from storing, making, carrying, distributing and consuming drugs and illegal drugs. Violation of this regulation includes severe penalties as stipulated in Article 10 Paragraph (3). As for the offense committed by prisoners or detainees suspected of criminal acts. If there is a crime, the Head of the Penitentiary or Detention Center forwards it to the competent authorities in accordance with Article 7 of PERMENKUMHAM NO. 6 of 2013 (Nugraha, 2021).

## **Conclusion**

The Penitentiary is responsible for supervising and guarding prisoners, and providing rehabilitation programs, mentoring, and ensuring security and order within them. It aims to improve behavior and aid the process of social reintegration of prisoners into society after they have finished serving their sentence or period of detention. However, it is one option for the spread of prohibited goods, namely drugs by being smuggled in various modes, namely; Through visitors, through packaged food, through inmates who go in and out for official programs and trial purposes that are being undertaken, can even go through the walls of prison buildings by throwing. The recent Sabu type drug smuggling case, on July 6, 2023, was carried out by a perpetrator with the initials SDR Bogor residents who wanted to visit the AU as the perpetrator's husband and was thwarted by Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution officers during the examination stage.

This failure is a manifestation of various aspects, one of which is prison officers who pay attention to internal and external factors, from internal factors such as surveillance through CCTV, appropriate division of fields and coordination of officers, integrity and effective strong leadership, and education on the risks of wearing, carrying, or smuggling. And from external factors collaborating with the police, tightening the country's borders against incoming goods, anti-drug campaign programs.

Then aspects of physical and technological security strategies carried out by correctional officers to check prison visitors. For security strategies such as building design that allows no one to access except officers, inspection of visitors and prisoners, and supported by officers who are open in their fields. For strategies supported by technology such as CCTV in various corners of the Penitentiary, then there is the use of body scanner tools to find out objects in our bodies, and the use of X-Ray tools to detect foreign objects, and the use of biometric technology to scan fingerprints. The success of Cirebon Class I Penitentiary in preventing drug smuggling into prisons is supported by various aspects, so that any crime, including drug smuggling, can be prevented due to the implementation of strategies by correctional officers.

The view that drug offenders should also be seen as victims can be a starting point for a more holistic approach to the drug problem. Understanding that drug addiction is often triggered by a variety of complex factors such as social environment, psychological distress, and past trauma, can help us see drug offenders as individuals who need help and support, not just punishment.



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