Actor Network in The Prevention of Narcotics Trafficking In Class IIB Correctional Institution Gunung Sugih

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ABSTRACT

Keywords :
Narcotics prevention ; Drug smuggling ; Searches

Narcotics crime ranks as the second-highest crime in Indonesia, and this is deeply concerning due to its potential negative impact on the future generations of the nation. In Indonesia, drug smuggling and distribution occur not only within the community but even within prisons and detention centers, which serve as places of criminal activity for suspects involved in drug trafficking and abuse. In this case, Class IIB Gunung Sugih Penitentiary has made efforts toward preventive measures to counteract the spread and distribution of narcotics within the facility. This research adopts a qualitative method with a descriptive research design, collecting information directly from key informants, including the Head of Class IIB Gunung Sugih Penitentiary, the Head of Penitentiary Security Unit, the Head of Security and Order Section, and the Main Gate Security Officers (P2U). Applying Actor-Network Theory, the research findings reveal that the network of actors involved in drug trafficking prevention at Class IIB Gunung Sugih Penitentiary consists of the following stages: Punctualization, Translation, Problematization, Interessement, Enrollment, Speaker/Delegate Representative, and Irreversibility. All officers at Class IIB Gunung Sugih Penitentiary play crucial roles in drug trafficking prevention efforts. These prevention efforts include systematic inspection, searches, checks, and inspections.

Introduction

The prevention of narcotics trafficking is a crucial initiative undertaken by the Class IIB Gunung Sugih Correctional Institution to stop the infiltration of narcotics into the prison. Various strategies are implemented to tackle this issue, aiming to protect the integrity of the correctional facility (Rosandi & Wibowo, 2022). As drug-related offenses are a major concern in Indonesia, efforts to curtail the circulation of narcotics, particularly within prisons, must be rigorous and systematic. These efforts are grounded in both national regulations and internal institutional policies designed to address the persistent threat of drug smuggling and trafficking, which often exploit the vulnerabilities of the prison environment.

The legal framework for narcotics prevention within prisons is outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 6 of 2013, concerning the Rules of Order for Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centers (Bawono, 2020). This regulation explicitly prohibits prisoners or detainees from storing, producing, carrying, distributing, or consuming narcotics, narcotic precursors, or dangerous drugs. Violations of these provisions are handled under Article 10 paragraph (3), with further clarifications found in Article 17. Should a prisoner or detainee commit a criminal act related to narcotics, it is mandatory for the Head of the Correctional Institution to report the matter to the relevant authorities for further legal action.

Despite the absence of clear criminal sanctions in the Narcotics Law or Corrections Law for prison officers involved in drug trafficking within the institution, disciplinary measures are firmly in place (Agirachman & Ekomadyo, 2017). This is necessary given the alarming reality that drug smuggling in Indonesia extends beyond the general public and infiltrates correctional facilities, which house both drug traffickers and abusers. Therefore, while the law may not always specify harsh penalties for officials, their involvement in narcotics smuggling is treated with the seriousness it deserves, as their actions compromise the institution's mission to rehabilitate offenders.

The Class IIB Gunung Sugih Correctional Institution plays a vital role in maintaining security and order in Central Lampung Regency and surrounding areas. Established in 2007, the institution covers a vast area of 60,000 m² and serves as the final destination for convicts undergoing rehabilitation. The institution's effectiveness in preventing drug trafficking has been demonstrated through various instances where smuggling attempts have been foiled. For instance, between 2017 and 2022, the institution successfully intercepted a package of methamphetamine brought in by a visitor through entrusted goods. Such incidents highlight the continuous threat of drug trafficking and emphasize the need for constant vigilance within the prison system (Novarizal & Herman, 2019).

Drug trafficking within prisons is part of a complex and highly organized criminal network. These networks operate both inside and outside the prison, making it difficult to completely eradicate the problem. The Actor-Network Theory (ANT) offers valuable insight into how various actors and networks interact within the context of drug trafficking (Benson, 1975; Mulib, 2019). According to this theory, actors can be individuals, institutions, or even abstract concepts that are part of a larger system of interconnected elements. In the case of drug trafficking in prisons, the actors include prisoners, visitors, corrupt officials, and external criminal organizations that collaborate to facilitate the smuggling of narcotics.

Within the broader public policy framework, multiple actors play significant roles in shaping the response to narcotics trafficking. These actors range from internal bureaucratic figures to external stakeholders, all of whom influence policy-making and implementation. The involvement of such a wide range of actors illustrates the complexity of addressing narcotics trafficking in correctional facilities, as both governmental and non-governmental entities must collaborate to develop effective solutions. In this context,

policy debates often revolve around the roles and responsibilities of different actors in combating drug-related offenses within prisons.

Networks in drug trafficking are not limited to physical connections but also extend to the intricate relationships between technical and non-technical elements. The Actor-Network Theory helps explain how various actions and influences come together to form a system that enables narcotics trafficking (Dena, 2016). In the case of Class IIB Gunung Sugih Correctional Institution, the network of actors involved in drug smuggling is not isolated but is part of a larger ecosystem of criminal activity that spans beyond the prison walls. Addressing this issue requires dismantling the networks that facilitate these operations, which is no small task given their complexity and reach.

The prevention of narcotics trafficking is a crucial initiative undertaken by the Class IIB Gunung Sugih Correctional Institution to stop the infiltration of narcotics into the prison. Various strategies are implemented to tackle this issue, aiming to protect the integrity of the correctional facility. As drug-related offenses are a major concern in Indonesia, efforts to curtail the circulation of narcotics, particularly within prisons, must be rigorous and systematic. These efforts are grounded in both national regulations and internal institutional policies designed to address the persistent threat of drug smuggling and trafficking, which often exploit the vulnerabilities of the prison environment.

The novelty of this research lies in its application of *Actor-Network Theory (ANT)* to analyze the prevention of drug trafficking within correctional institutions, particularly in Class IIB Gunung Sugih. While previous studies have largely focused on regulatory frameworks and institutional measures, this study offers a distinctive approach by examining the network of actors involved in drug prevention efforts, including both internal correctional officers and external stakeholders. Through this approach, the research provides a deeper understanding of how social, institutional, and technical factors interact in combating drug-related offenses within prisons.

This research aims to: Identify the key actors involved in the prevention of narcotics trafficking within Class IIB Gunung Sugih Correctional Institution. Analyze the interactions and roles of these actors based on *Actor-Network Theory*. Evaluate the effectiveness of current drug prevention strategies and propose improvements to strengthen these efforts.

Given the persistent challenges in preventing drug smuggling in correctional institutions, this study recommends the implementation of a more integrated and technology-driven monitoring system to detect and prevent illegal activities. Additionally, fostering stronger collaboration between correctional officers, law enforcement agencies, and community organizations is essential to enhancing preventive measures. These recommendations aim to reinforce institutional capacity in tackling narcotics trafficking and ensuring a secure correctional environment.

Method

The research was conducted using a qualitative method, which emphasizes understanding phenomena through in-depth exploration and analysis. In this study, data

collection was carried out through several techniques, including observation, where researchers immersed themselves in the setting to gather insights based on first-hand experiences (Martono, 2011; Sugiyono, 2019). Additionally, document studies were employed to analyze relevant records and documents that provided supporting information. The qualitative approach allows for a flexible exploration of complex social or organizational issues, offering a deep understanding of the research subject by focusing on context and meaning (Creswell, 2019).

The research also utilized both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data refers to information collected directly from the research field, which provides fresh, original insights into the subject of the study. These firsthand accounts allow for a nuanced understanding of the research problem. On the other hand, secondary data, which includes information from previous studies, reports, and other relevant documentation, complements the primary data by providing additional layers of context. The combination of these data sources enriches the analysis and strengthens the validity of the research findings.

For data analysis, the research applied the Miles and Huberman model, which is a well-regarded framework in qualitative research. This model breaks down the data analysis process into three key elements: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction involves filtering and refining raw data to focus on the most relevant information. This process helps in managing large amounts of data by organizing it into categories, themes, or patterns that are essential for the analysis. Through this method, the researcher can concentrate on the most critical aspects of the collected data.

Following data reduction, the next step is data presentation, which refers to organizing the data in a structured format that makes it easier to interpret and understand. This step typically involves visual aids like charts, graphs, or thematic frameworks that help to illustrate key findings and patterns. Finally, the analysis concludes with the drawing of conclusions, where the researcher synthesizes the findings to form a coherent understanding of the studied phenomena. This step involves interpreting the data in light of the research objectives and determining its implications for the broader field of study.

Results and Discussion

Actors in the Prevention or Narcotics Trafficking in Class II B Correctional Institution Gunung Sugih

The efforts to prevent drug trafficking at the Class IIB Gunung Sugih Correctional Institution involve a comprehensive network of correctional officers. Every officer, regardless of their rank or role, plays an essential part in combating narcotics within the institution. This includes personnel from various divisions, ranging from the Correctional Security Unit to the section responsible for security and order. Their collective responsibility is to ensure that the correctional facility remains free from drug-related activities. While the institution relies heavily on its internal staff to combat drug trafficking, it highlights the importance of a well-coordinated internal effort that aims at drug eradication.

However, relying solely on the institution's internal bureaucratic actors poses limitations. The fight against drug trafficking cannot rest solely on the shoulders of correctional officers within the prison. It is necessary to involve external actors, including

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community members, state institutions, NGOs, and other cross-sectoral agencies. These external entities bring diverse perspectives and additional resources, providing more comprehensive support in achieving effective drug prevention. Engaging actors beyond the institution creates a more robust and multifaceted approach, which is crucial to achieving sustainable success in drug trafficking prevention.

The structure of the actor network in drug trafficking prevention is a crucial element in understanding the scope and effectiveness of these efforts (Anugrah & Witasari, 2021; Fathurrohman & Bichler, 2021). This network includes a range of stakeholders who contribute in different capacities, such as security personnel, health professionals, psychologists, prisoners, and their families, as well as organizations with a focus on drug prevention. Each plays a distinct role, and the composition of this network can vary depending on the facility. The structure of this network significantly influences how strategies for drug trafficking prevention are formulated and executed, as well as how the collective effort is maintained within the prison.

Equally important is the dynamic interaction between the actors involved. The way these different stakeholders work together—through regular communication, coordination of programs, meetings, and evaluations—shapes the effectiveness of drug prevention measures. Collaboration among these actors can include sharing information, conducting joint training sessions, and engaging in discussions about best practices for eradicating drug trafficking. The fluidity of these interactions is key to adapting to new challenges and ensuring that the institution's efforts are consistently aligned with their goal of drug prevention.

Finally, the allocation of resources and decision-making processes within the network are critical to maintaining an effective drug trafficking prevention strategy. Decisions regarding the distribution of resources, whether financial, human, or material, need to be made strategically to support the institution's efforts. Effective coordination, supported by transparent communication and resource management, ensures that all actors are empowered to contribute to drug trafficking prevention. This not only fosters accountability but also reinforces the institution's broader objectives of maintaining safety and rehabilitation within its walls.

Network of actors in the prevention of drug trafficking in Class IIB Gunung Sugih Correctional Institution

As a matter of state policy, drug trafficking prevention is an intricate issue that requires a coordinated, cross-sectoral effort (Bright et al., 2022). The actors involved in this policy are interconnected through a series of stages within the actor network theory. The complexity lies in the collaboration between various groups, each contributing distinct roles to achieve a shared goal: the prevention of drug trafficking. These stages serve to define the roles, responsibilities, and the relationship between the main actor and supporting actors, which are essential in ensuring the effectiveness of the overall effort.

The first stage, punctualization, involves organizing various actors into a unified whole where there is one primary actor supported by others. These supporting actors play

secondary roles but are crucial to achieving the shared objective. According to actor network theory, the actors typically consist of groups or organizations, each tasked with specific functions within the security framework. The prevention of drug trafficking, therefore, involves multiple actors who, though they belong to different sectors, are all working toward the same end. Each group has its own duties and functions, and they all play a part in the larger objective of maintaining security and preventing the illegal distribution of drugs.

The second stage, translation, is critical because it forms the foundation for the action of each actor. Here, actors align their efforts by referring to Permenkumham, the regulation that outlines the main issues related to drug trafficking and prescribes solutions. Each actor is responsible for specific tasks, but when they operate as part of the network, their duties must complement each other. This stage ensures that all actors work in harmony, with clearly defined roles that collectively contribute to the overarching goal of preventing drug trafficking. By aligning their work with the regulatory framework, actors can ensure consistency and coherence in their efforts.

In the problematization stage, actors begin by taking the crucial step of understanding each other's interests, which is fundamental to fostering a collaborative environment. This stage is characterized by extensive dialogue and discussions where each participant communicates their specific concerns, capabilities, and expectations. These interactions are vital in setting a common agenda that binds all actors to a shared objective—preventing drug trafficking. During these meetings, the actors determine how their individual tasks and responsibilities can contribute to the larger network's goals. It is through this process that mutual recognition emerges, allowing each actor to acknowledge how their roles are interdependent. This interdependence forms the foundation of effective collaboration. Without such a clear understanding of how each role fits into the broader network, the system would lack cohesion, leaving gaps in strategy and execution that could be exploited by drug traffickers. Thus, problematization not only identifies the shared problem but also solidifies the actors' commitment to resolving it.

The interessement stage follows, where the main actor takes on the critical role of persuading the supporting actors to fully embrace the defined problem and the proposed solutions. This stage is more than just about getting agreement; it involves convincing all participants to align their actions and strategies with the overarching plan laid out by the main actor. The timeline, methods, and specific actions needed to prevent drug trafficking are clearly communicated by the main actor, ensuring that everyone understands their role in the larger context. At this point, the balance of power becomes evident, as the main actor assumes the position of technical and policy coordinator, overseeing how the supporting actors contribute to the network. Their dominance is crucial for ensuring that the process remains unified, and that no actor deviates from the agreed-upon course of action. The effectiveness of the interessement stage lies in the main actor's ability to synchronize the efforts of all actors so that every action, from surveillance to enforcement, is geared toward the same objectives. Through this coordination, the network gains

strength and direction, ensuring that drug prevention efforts are carried out methodically and cohesively.

Enrollment represents the phase where formal agreements are made, solidifying the network's collective commitment to the prevention of drug trafficking. During this stage, the supporting actors accept the roles and responsibilities designated to them by the main actor, transforming the network into a unified entity with a clear focus on shared objectives rather than individual interests. The network shifts from an informal arrangement to a structured collective, bound by the common goal of eliminating drug trafficking within the penitentiary. Action plans are developed with input from all actors, taking into account both immediate and long-term strategies. These plans are then implemented under the careful coordination of the main actor, who ensures that every step taken by the supporting actors aligns with the broader strategy. The success of enrollment hinges on the active participation and compliance of all involved. If the supporting actors fail to adhere to their assigned roles or if there is a breakdown in communication, the effectiveness of the network could be compromised. Therefore, the enrollment stage is not merely about assigning roles but about ensuring that all actors are fully committed to the plan of action and understand their responsibility within the network.

The inscription stage focuses on formalizing the agreements that have been established throughout the earlier stages (Cantarelli et al., 2022; Delgado Jiménez et al., 2024). In typical scenarios, this would involve written or verbal contracts that clearly outline the roles, responsibilities, and expected outcomes for each actor within the network. However, in the context of preventing drug trafficking in a penitentiary setting, there is often an absence of such formalized agreements. Instead, the network relies heavily on verbal understandings, which, while effective in maintaining the network's function, can pose significant challenges. The lack of written documentation makes it more difficult to hold actors accountable, as there is no formal record of what each participant is responsible for. This reliance on trust and mutual understanding places a significant burden on the relationships between the main actor and supporting actors. Nevertheless, despite the potential for complications, the network continues to function because of the strong interpersonal bonds and shared commitment to the goal. While the lack of formal agreements may introduce vulnerabilities, the trust built throughout the earlier stages helps ensure that each actor continues to fulfill their obligations in preventing drug trafficking, maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of the network.

In the speaker/delegate representative stage, the distinction between main actors, The role of supporting actors and spokespersons is crucial in maintaining the effectiveness of the drug trafficking prevention network within the penitentiary. This phase focuses on determining the proper delegation of responsibilities, ensuring that every actor knows when and where they should serve as representatives or spokespersons. For instance, the head of the penitentiary may delegate certain tasks to other key figures, such as the head of the security unit, to address specific issues or manage ongoing operations. This delegation ensures that the network operates efficiently at every level

and that appropriate actors can step in when necessary. It is not just about assigning duties, but also about ensuring that all actors fully comprehend the policies, processes, and strategies involved in preventing drug trafficking. The success of this delegation hinges on the actors' understanding and adherence to these guidelines, as even a single misstep or lack of clarity can compromise the integrity of the entire network. Proper representation at every level strengthens the network's cohesiveness, creating a unified front in combating the threat of narcotics.

The betrayal stage, on the other hand, reveals the vulnerabilities that can arise when actors fail to live up to their assigned roles or expectations within the network. Betrayal occurs when actors deviate from the agreed-upon responsibilities, either through negligence, lack of coordination, or misunderstanding of their duties. This stage exposes the fragility of the network, as a failure by one actor can ripple throughout, weakening the collective effort to prevent drug trafficking. For example, if an actor responsible for monitoring security fails to report suspicious activity or coordinate with others, it could lead to a breach that compromises the entire system. This breakdown in performance necessitates continual evaluation and proactive measures to address any deficiencies. Addressing betrayal is not just about correcting mistakes but also about reinforcing accountability within the network. Continuous monitoring and assessment ensure that any shortfalls are promptly rectified, allowing the network to maintain its strength and effectiveness in its ongoing mission to prevent drug smuggling.

Finally, irreversibility marks the stage where alternative solutions can no longer be easily pursued, and the network is locked into its current course of action. This occurs when deviations from the planned process prevent the actors from reverting to earlier stages where adjustments could have been made. Irreversibility arises due to both internal and external factors, such as breakdowns in communication or unforeseen environmental influences. When faced with these obstacles, actors must reconsider their strategies and may need to return to earlier stages, such as translation, to reassess the problem and redefine their roles within the network. This reflective process ensures the network's resilience in the face of challenges.

Conclusion

The prevention of narcotics trafficking in Class IIB Gunung Sugih Correctional Institution involves a structured network of actors, following the principles of *Actor-Network Theory (ANT)*. This research confirms that the effectiveness of drug prevention efforts depends on the coordination and commitment of all involved parties, including correctional officers, security personnel, and external stakeholders. Each stage in the actor-network framework—such as *punctualization, translation, problematization,* and *enrollment*—plays a crucial role in structuring collaborative efforts to prevent drug trafficking within the facility.

The findings indicate that while internal security measures are effective in some cases, they require reinforcement through external collaboration and technological advancements. Therefore, this study recommends the integration of advanced

surveillance systems, stricter enforcement of regulations, and enhanced cooperation with law enforcement agencies and community organizations. Additionally, future research should explore the long-term effectiveness of these measures and assess their adaptability in different correctional institutions. By addressing these aspects, correctional institutions can develop more comprehensive strategies to combat narcotics trafficking, ensuring a safer and more controlled prison environment.

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