

IMPLEMENTATION OF INMATE ACTIVITY MONITORING BRACELETS TO PREVENT ESCAPE IN CLASS IIB CIANGIR OPEN PRISON

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Abstract

Escaping from correctional institutions is one of the problems of disrupting security and order, so it is necessary to consider implementing prevention, one of which is using prisoner activity monitoring bracelets. This research aims to determine the implementation of prisoner activity monitoring bracelets and the barriers to their use. This research uses qualitative research methods using interviews and observations and regulations as primary data. This research took place at the Class IIB Ciangir Open Prison and took place from April to October 2023. The use of monitoring bracelets was implemented based on legal grounds and has a useful mechanism for knowing the position of prisoners while carrying out independence development and preventing prisoner escapes. This is related to policy implementation theory and situational crime prevention theory. When using prison activity monitoring bracelets, some obstacles can affect the function of the bracelet, namely natural factors, damage to the device, and humans.

Keywords :

Monitoring bracelets, convicts, preventing escape

Introduction

A correctional Institution (Lapas) is an institution that is tasked with guiding prisoners while undergoing punishment to improve their quality of life so that they can realize the mistakes they have made and improve themselves so that when they return to society they do not repeat the mistakes they have made (Wahyu, 2020). According to (Farid Junaedi, 2020) in his book *Counselling Guidance in Correctional Institutions*.

The Correctional Institution is a State institution that has the duties and functions and is responsible for handling prisoners in the form of guidance, care, and humanization which aims to make prisoners come out to become

individuals who are beneficial to themselves, their families and society.

The task of the correctional center is carried out by implementing a correctional system that aims to protect prisoners including detainees and also the community from repetition of criminal acts that are at risk of being committed by prisoners and improve the quality of personality and independence of prisoners (Wilsa, 2020). This is following the 10 correctional principles where the first point states that prisoners must be cared for and provided with life supplies so that if the prisoners return to society the prisoners can act as individuals who are beneficial to the nation and State. In this case, the

prisoners include people who are classified as prisoners, as foster children, and as correctional clients.

The correctional system implemented by correctional institutions is carried out based on the principles of *pengayoman*, nondiscrimination, humanity, cooperation, independence, proportionality, loss of independence as the only suffering, and professionalism (Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, 2022). This means that the correctional system is a system that aims to return prisoners to good individuals and protect the community from recidivism (Mitro Subroto, 2021). The principles contained in the correctional system make prisons more respectful of the rights of prisoners and provide protection and peace to the community from repeating criminal offenses.

The rights possessed by prisoners include performing worship following their respective beliefs, obtaining treatment, obtaining education, obtaining health services, obtaining information services, obtaining legal counseling, submitting complaints, obtaining reading materials, following mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited, being treated humanely, receiving social services, receiving family visits and other rights that must be fulfilled under certain conditions. A series of rights owned by prisoners must be fulfilled because it has been mandated in 10 correctional principles at point nine, which states that prisoners are only sentenced in the form of restrictions on freedom within a certain time.

According to Law number 22 of 2022 concerning correctional, correctional has the function of service, coaching, community guidance, care, security, and observation. The correctional function is carried out by

technical implementation units under the auspices of the Directorate General of Corrections in particular and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in general (Andi Marwan Eryansyah, 2021). The service function carried out by the prison is classified into public services, namely the provision of services by the government to the community with fees or free of charge to fulfill community needs. The services provided by the prison to the community are services that are realized by fulfilling the rights of prisoners. This aims to provide satisfaction and services following the wishes of the community or service in general.

Meanwhile, Lapas in carrying out the coaching function is a series of activities carried out to improve the quality of devotion of prisoners to God Almighty and improve intellectual, attitudes and behavior for the better, making prisoners a professionally ready-to-use workforce, physical and spiritual health (Doris Rahmat, 2021). Guidance carried out by correctional institutions is aimed at prisoners and correctional students. Furthermore, community guidance is a correctional function carried out by the Correctional Centre (Bapas), while the treatment function is carried out by the State Detention Centre (Rutan).

Security and observation are correctional functions carried out by correctional technical implementation units such as prisons and detention centers, including the Women's Development Institute (LPP) and the Children's Special Development Institute (LPKA). In carrying out the security function, prisons, and detention centers organize forms of activities that are held in the context of prevention, prosecution, and also restoring any disturbance of security and order (*kamtib*) that occurs in

the prison environment. This is as regulated in Article 1 point 6 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 33 of 2015 concerning Security at Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centres which states,

“Security of prisons or detention centers, hereinafter referred to as security, is all forms of activities to prevent, prosecute, and restore security and order disturbances in prisons and detention centers.”

Security disturbances in prisons and detention centers can occur in ordinary or special circumstances. Security disturbances in ordinary circumstances can occur in the form of individual fights both inside and outside the room, mass fights, attacks on officers, escape attempts, escape, attempted suicide, suicide, injury, poisoning, or epidemics. Meanwhile, security disturbances that occur in certain circumstances can occur in the form of rebellion, and natural disasters such as floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and fires. Certain security disturbances in the form of rebellion can be in the form of opposition to the rules in force with commotion, destruction, resistance, and protests that cause riots and strikes.

Following what is explained in the MOLHR Regulation No. 33 of 2015, security disturbances that are at risk of occurring in prisons and detention centers can be responded to with preventive, enforcement, and recovery measures. Prevention is taking action in advance before the occurrence of kamtib disturbances in prisons and detention centers. Article 8 of the Minister of Law

and Human Rights Regulation No. 33 of 2015 concerning security at Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centres explains that ways of preventing kamtib disturbances can be realized by checking the entrance door, carrying out guarding, escorting, inspecting, control, intelligence activities, equipment control, communication surveillance, environmental control, lockdown and other actions that can prevent the occurrence of a disorderly and unsafe situation in prisons and detention centers. Meanwhile, enforcement is a means of action taken to stop disturbances of order, save people who intersect with disturbances of order, and restore the situation so that it is safe and conducive after a disturbance of order.

Concerning the prevention of security and order disturbances, the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number: PAS-416.PK.01.04.01 of 2015 concerning Standards for the Prevention of Security and Order Disturbances in Prisons and Detention Centres in the appendix, explains that the standard targets for the prevention of security and order disturbances include officers, prisoners, detainees, buildings, the environment and the community. Therefore, to prevent security and order disturbances, prisons and detention centers must maximize facilities and infrastructure for guarding, escorting, and searching as well as increasing intelligence functions.

If you look further, there have been many efforts that have been made by the government, such as making regulations regarding security in prisons and detention centers, standards for preventing security disturbances, and standards for prosecuting security disturbances. This is followed by tightening security, escort searches, and

other security measures. This is also supported by the strategies of officers who are conveyed to prisoners by using the method of approach to each prisoner or personality approach (Herlambang Ramdhani, 2019).

However, in reality, there are often kamtib disturbances that occur in prisons and detention centers, especially kamtib disturbances in the form of prisoner escape. The cause of escape is caused by the self-control of an inmate which determines decision-making in the form of attitudes behavior and actions of the inmate. According to Ghufron and Risnawati (2012) who researched the self-control of a child. A person's self-control is caused by internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are interpreted as factors from within a person, such as mindset, fear, desire, emotion, interest, talent, and motivation. If the internal factors in a person are good then the things that are produced are also relatively good, but on the contrary, if the internal factors are bad then the things that will be produced are also not good, including the desire to escape from prison.

Meanwhile, things related to external factors are interpreted as things that are outside the prisoner, such as the environment, socialization, education, culture, and the opportunity to escape from prison. These external factors are supporting factors that can influence a person's thinking to take actions that may be known to be wrong but are still carried out. For example, when a person already knows that the act of escape is wrong, but because of the wrong association accompanied by a lack of education and the opportunity to escape, the prisoner is likely to escape.

The following is information on prisoner escapes that occurred from

2022 to 2023 that occurred in prisons and detention centers in Indonesia.

Table 1. Prisoners Escape Information

NO	PLACE	TIME	CAUSE
1.	Langsa Narcotics Prison	11 February 2023	Involvement of officers who assisted the escape of prisoners
2.	LPKA Class II Maros	12 December 2022	Escaped by climbing over the back wall of the block and was discovered by officers after conducting control.
3.	Makasar Detention Centre	23 September 2022	escaped through the kitchen taking advantage of the quiet situation at night, by climbing the wall and penetrating the iron bars using a hose.
4.	South Tapanuli Detention Centre	7 November 2022	Breached the toilet wall and jumped through the detention centre wall
5.	Kendal Class IIB	14 November	Prisoner escapes by

	Open Prison	ber 2021	jumping prison wall
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Source: Aceh info, kompas-makassar, detik and radar semarang

The number of escapes that occur in prisons and detention centers causes correctional officers to increase their vigilance in carrying out their duties. This is following what was conveyed by the Director General of Corrections, Reyhard Silitonga at the closing of the Correctional Technical Work Meeting, Performance Evaluation in 2021, namely "back to basic". This means that the implementation of the correctional system must remain in a safe and orderly state. Correctional officers must be more vigilant about everything that might happen in the prison, when the performance of correctional officers is not maximized, security and order in prisons and detention centers will also be more at risk of being disrupted, such as the escape of prisoners.

Improving the performance of correctional officers in prisons and detention centers can be done by utilizing technological developments. One of the common uses of technology in prisons and detention centers is the use of CCTV to monitor prisoners who are temporarily active in room blocks and residential rooms. CCTV is usually installed in certain corners to make it easier for officers to monitor the activities of prisoners. In addition to CCTV, the use of drone technology has also begun to be developed in monitoring the activities of prisoners. Supervision through drones is carried out by flying drones in the prison environment to see the situation and condition of the prison from the air and ensure that the prison or detention center is in a safe situation and condition. One example of the use of drones to help supervise and guard

prisoners is carried out in Kendal open prison.

The use of technology is also starting to be developed, which is currently being developed with the use of activity monitoring bracelets. The use of bracelets as a security tool in Indonesia is still relatively new when compared to other countries such as America and the UK. In America, security bracelets are called prisoner bracelets. This bracelet is worn on the leg and monitors the position of house arrest and prisoners in the United States who are active in the community with a certain range and radius. Meanwhile, in the UK, security bracelets are called GPS bracelets for criminals. This bracelet is used to determine the location of a prisoner with a minor sentence so that it is in the monitoring of law enforcement officers there. The basis for the use of monitoring bracelets in Ciangir prison is as a pilot project to utilize technology to assist in the supervision of prisoners. If the pilot is successful, it will be applied in the open prison in Nusa Kambangan and further in prisons throughout Indonesia.

Based on what is conveyed, through this writing the author will conduct research with the title of the implementation of the use of inmate activity monitoring bracelets to prevent escape in Ciangir Open Correctional Facility. The author will explain how the use of inmate activity monitoring bracelets has been implemented at the Ciangir Open Correctional Facility.

Method

Qualitative research methods are used in the study of the implementation of the use of inmate activity monitoring bracelets at the Class IIB Ciangir Open Correctional Institution. Qualitative methods are used to understand social

reality in a deep and meaningful way. The research variables involve monitoring bracelets and preventing escape, with associated operational definitions. The research design is descriptive, with primary data sources from observations and interviews at the prison, as well as secondary data from relevant regulations. Data collection techniques involve observation, interviews, and document studies with triangulation. This research will be conducted at Class IIB Ciangir Open Correctional Facility by involving officers, prisoners, and the surrounding community. Data analysis is inductive, using the Miles & Huberman model, with the stages of reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing. The research location is at the Ciangir Class IIB Open Correctional Institution, and the research time covers the period from March to April 2023.

Results

Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections and Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 33 of 2015, as well as Decree of the Director General of Corrections No. PAS-416.PK.01.04.01 of 2015, specifically regulates the prevention of disturbances of order in prisons and detention centres. Prevention involves several activities such as guarding, escorting, searching, inspecting, controlling, intelligence activities, equipment control, communication surveillance, environmental control, lockdown, placement for security, investigation and reenactment, and security measures.

Inmate escape prevention mechanism

The inmate activity monitoring bracelet has a system of devices and systems that are inseparable from one device to another.



Figure 1. Inmate activity monitoring bracelet

Based on the author's observations, the WBP monitoring bracelet has parts consisting of a case, strap, and buckle which are similar to a watch. The case part means the case or frame, on the monitoring bracelet shown with the figure 1 where this part is the main device on the bracelet which is covered with the symbol of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights or the symbol of pengayoman. This device is part of the bracelet that functions to record data on inmates who use the bracelet and at the same time functions to send signals to the transmitter tower so that the position of the inmate wearing the bracelet can be known.

The second part is the strap which means rope. In the bracelet monitoring the activities of prisoners, this part of the rope is coated with steel wire which makes the rope not easily broken when used by prisoners. The third part is the buckle which means hook or lock, as shown in number 3. In the monitoring bracelet, the lock is designed so that it is not easily opened by someone other than the officer. The installation of bracelets on prisoners is carried out by officers using a special screwdriver so that opening the monitoring bracelet can also only be done by officers.

In addition to the parts of the bracelet, there are other devices from the inmate activity monitoring bracelet. Broadly speaking, the devices for monitoring the activities of prisoners

consist of bracelets, transmitters or gateway poles, servers, computer monitors, and alarms. This is following the results of an interview with one of the officers on behalf of A. The head of the security section as well as the operator responsible for the use of monitoring bracelets at the Ciangir Class IIB Open Prison said that:

"This bracelet is called GEMA or inmate activity monitoring bracelet. This bracelet is worn by the inmate when the inmate is brought here or transferred from another prison. The inmate will be checked for files, fingerprint registration, and made sure that the inmate is healthy, after which the inmate will be put on a bracelet. The bracelet is usually put on the right hand, but if there are other causes then it is put on the other hand. Other causes, for example, if the hand is stumped or there is an injury on the right hand then it can be used on the other hand. In use, this bracelet consists of a bracelet, gateway pole, server, monitor, and alarm. If all devices are functioning properly, escape prevention will be effective and have maximum usefulness."

Based on interviews and observations made by the author, the mechanism or how the inmate activity monitoring bracelet works is as follows:

- a. The monitoring bracelet is attached to the inmate's arm when he/she first enters the prison, which is carried out by the kamtib officer.
- b. The bracelet uses battery power which lasts up to 1 year without being charged. Therefore, prisoners can carry out activities using the bracelet when they wake up until they go back to sleep.
- c. This bracelet is connected to the correctional database system or SDP so that the data of the inmate who uses the bracelet is known along with all information about the inmate.
- d. The bracelet worn by the inmate will send a signal to transmitters scattered throughout the prison area. The location of transmitters is based on each area of self-reliance coaching, such as passion fruit plantation area, corn plantation area, rice plantation area, sweet potato plantation area, cattle area, livestock area, and other prison areas.
- e. The signal sent from the bracelet is similar to a wifi network emitted from a server, so the bracelet will be read in the transmitter area if the bracelet is within the range of one of the servers. For example, if the bracelet is in a plantation area, the signal will be received by the transmitter in that area, if the inmate moves to another place, the first transmitter will send a signal to the server and the server will receive signals from other transmitters that detect the presence of the bracelet.
- f. The series of transmitters will create zones that are spread across the prison environment. The zone consists of 3 parts, namely the green zone, and the yellow zone, the green zone is a zone that can be passed by prisoners. this zone is a zone that allows prisoners to carry out independent activities in the prison area. Meanwhile, the yellow zone is a warning area where prisoners must immediately return to the green zone. Meanwhile, the red zone is a forbidden zone that inmates are not allowed to pass.
- g. The color of the zone produced by the transmitter can be monitored on the monitor in the Kamtib room and is constantly supervised by the head of

- security and staff assigned to supervise.
- h. If an inmate is observed in the red zone on the monitor screen, it will trigger an alarm. As a warning sign to correctional officers who are temporarily performing security duties. When hearing the warning alarm sounding, the officers must immediately take action in the form of security efforts to avoid the escape of prisoners.
 - i. The alarm will stop if it is turned off by the security and order officer.

Benefits of using the Monitoring Bracelet

The use of bracelets monitoring the activities of prisoners brings great benefits to prison security by maximizing the functions and uses of these monitoring bracelets. This bracelet is the first generation bracelet made by PT Tosca Teknologi Utama with the hope of being able to provide benefits for correctional officers. Here are the benefits of monitoring bracelets for the security of Class IIB Ciangir open prison:

- a. Knowing the position of prisoners who are temporarily undergoing guidance at the Ciangir class IIB open prison.

Officers who know the position of the inmates are done by utilizing the system of monitoring bracelets for inmate activities. With the bracelet, the officer can find out the coordinates of the inmates who carry out independent coaching activities around the prison area. Thus inmates who carry out independence coaching will be more orderly in carrying out their duties. This means that when assigned to one form of personality development and is in the coaching area the inmate will not enter another coaching area. This can also indirectly reduce the risk of security

disturbances such as fights between prisoners.

This is based on an interview with the operator who handles the use of the bracelet, explaining that:

"This bracelet can make a good contribution, especially when prisoners are fostering independence, whether it is agriculture or animal husbandry. By using this bracelet we can monitor the movement of prisoners. if we continue to be watched, it is unlikely that fights can occur, right?"

Supervision of prisoners by utilizing inmate activity monitoring bracelets is very helpful for officers in carrying out security activities. This can indirectly solve the problems that occur in prisons throughout Indonesia where the officers are not comparable with the inmates in the prison. However, specifically in Ciangir Class IIB Open Prison which has a small number of prisoners, the ratio of the number of prisoners to officers is not too much of an obstacle. However, the vast area makes it a challenge for the open prison of Class IIB Ciangir.

Based on an interview with the Head of Class IIB Ciangir Open Correctional Facility, the prison area reaches 32 hectares and is mostly used for self-reliance development activities both in agriculture and animal husbandry.

This certainly requires extra supervision when prisoners carry out independence development activities where prisoners will be included in working and doing activities in a large prison area. Therefore, with the bracelet, we can monitor where the inmates are when doing work in the context of fostering independence.



Figure 2. Use of the Inmate Monitoring Bracelet

b. Preventing the escape of prisoners from prisons

The use of bracelets monitoring the activities of prisoners can indirectly help correctional officers to prevent the escape of prisoners. This is helped by the mechanism of using bracelets that create zones, both zones that can be passed by prisoners and forbidden zones that cannot be passed by prisoners.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with operators using inmate activity monitoring bracelets, the operator stated that:

"This bracelet functions like wifi and will form 3 zones throughout the prison area. This zone determines whether or not inmates are allowed to do activities in a prison area. If they pass through a restricted area it will trigger an alarm "

As explained above, the zones formed in all areas of the prison can be seen on the monitor screen in the security and order room.



Figure 3. Prison zones visible on the monitor

In the picture, you can see the green zone or dots with green indicators marked with the number 1, the area is around the prison office and the personality development area implemented by the Ciangir class IIB open prison. Meanwhile, points with yellow indicators marked with the number 2 are warning zones. If the inmate is in the area, the officers will give a warning or be on standby if the inmate reaches the point with the red indicator marked with the number 3. This is so that if the inmate reaches the red point and the alarm has sounded, the officers are ready to be alert to all possibilities that occur, including the inmate's intention to escape.

However, with the use of this bracelet, inmates will also think twice about escaping from the prison environment. This is because before the alarm sounds the bracelet will vibrate on the inmate's arm if the inmate is in the warning zone or the restricted zone. This is known from an interview with one of the prisoners who claimed that his bracelet vibrated so that he was afraid to go far from the prison area.

"When I was fetching grass to feed the goats, suddenly the bracelet I was wearing vibrated and startled me. Spontaneously, it made me think that maybe I had taken the grass too far. I then quickly returned the bracelet would explode", said an inmate with the initials S, when interviewed.

This is certainly a fear for other prisoners when they are away from the prison area or in other words they will remain in the green zone. Because if they are outside the green zone, the possibility of the bracelet will vibrate and explode in the hands of prisoners.

With the concern that the inmates have indirectly helped the

officers to carry out security and prevent escape, thus making the coaching activities held can run well and will have a good impact on the inmates, which can provide provisions for life for the inmates when returning to society.

Discussion

An analysis of the implementation of the use of bracelets to monitor the activities of prisoners in Class IIB Ciangir Open Correctional Facility to prevent escape. The discussion is based on policy implementation theory and situational crime prevention theory.

Policy Implementation Theory:

- **Communication:**
The implementation of Law Number 22 Year 2022 on Corrections uses a top-down mechanism. Communication between the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the House of Representatives, especially Commission 3, to ensure the implementation of the law is appropriate. Communication in the preparation of Permenkumham and Kepdirjenpas to create rules that are in line with the law.
- **Resources:**
Ministry of Law and Human Rights as a state resource. Resources are used to implement correctional laws and security disturbance prevention standards at Class IIB Ciangir Open Prison.
- **Disposition:**
The Ministry of Law and Human Rights as a state institution harmonizes laws into ministerial regulations. Tasks at Class IIB Ciangir Open Prison are directed and supervised by the director general of corrections.

- **Bureaucratic Structure:**
Law No. 22 of 2022, Permenkumham, and Kepdirjenpas fulfil the elements of bureaucratic structure. The bureaucratic structure covers the implementation of tasks from the smallest to the highest level within the UPT, including the Ciangir Class IIB Open Prison.

Situational Crime Prevention Theory:

- **Eavesdropping Prevention Efforts:**
Monitoring bracelets are used to monitor the movement of prisoners. Controls on access and zones in prisons help prevent escapes.
- **Invisible Risk Enhancement:**
The community participates in the supervision of prisoners, especially as Ciangir Open Prison is connected to residential areas.
- **Reduction in Offender Expected Rewards:**
Officers reduce prisoners' interest in breaking the rules by making prisoners understand that offenses have the potential to cost them.
- **Elimination of Reasons for Committing Crimes:**
Maximum service and understanding provided to prisoners reduce the desire to escape

Barriers to Implementation:

- **Natural Factors:**
Extreme weather (rain and lightning) can interfere with the function of the monitoring bracelet. Preventive measures are taken by putting the inmates in the room during weather changes.
- **Device Damage:**
Monitoring bracelets are prone to damage, especially to the bolts.

Operators should cut the bracelet if it is damaged, and the damage reported to the provider.

- Human Resource Factors:
Lack of competent human resources to handle damage to monitoring bracelets.
The head of the security section proposed the addition of officers for the use of the wristbands.

The use of monitoring bracelets is faced with technical and human resource barriers, although it can provide advantages in the supervision and prevention of escapes at the Class IIB Ciangir Open Prison.

Conclusion

1. The implementation of the use of inmate activity monitoring bracelets to prevent escape in the Class IIB Ciangir open prison is carried out by paying attention to:
 - a. The legal basis for the use of bracelets is Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Permekumham number 33 of 2015 concerning the Security of Prisons and Detention Centres, and Kepdirjenpass Number: PAS-416.PK.01.04.01 of 2015 concerning Standards for the Prevention of Disturbance of Security and Order of Prisons and Detention Centres.
 - b. Mechanism The use of monitoring bracelets that are used when the inmate first enters the prison until the inmate finishes serving the sentence, where the inmate must remain in the green zone or zone that is allowed for the inmate to be in the area.
 - c. The benefits of the bracelet are to control inmates so that they do not move from one area of independence to another and to

monitor inmates so that there is no escape in prison.

2. There are still obstacles in the use of monitoring bracelets for prisoners' activities at the Ciangir Class IIB Open Correctional Facility, among others:
 - a. The occurrence of extreme weather in the Ciangir prison area resulted in the device of the monitoring bracelet becoming temporarily dysfunctional due to loss of main power, namely electricity.
 - b. Damage that may occur to the bracelet, both damage that occurs due to the bracelet system associated with the SDP and the bracelet that is wrapped around the inmate's arm.
 - c. Inadequate human resources, both those in charge of the use of the bracelet and those in charge of repairing the damage that can occur to the bracelet.

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