

## **The Role of Correctional Intelligence as Early Warning of Disasters in Correctional Institutions**

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### **Abstract**

*Correctional Intelligence is part of security activities in Correctional Institutions, which aim to create conducive conditions to avoid disturbances in security and discipline. In this study, the role of correctional intelligence is to anticipate the threat of security and order disturbances and detect early warnings of disaster threats caused by nature, nature and society. This study uses a qualitative method with literature study techniques based on the study of journals and articles. Therefore, in this study, the researcher's purpose is to analyse the role of disciplinary intelligence as an early warning in Correctional Institutions and identify disaster threats that can occur. The results of the study include: 1. Obstacles in correctional intelligence activities, such as the limited number of human resources and lack of training for security officers; 2. Identify disaster threats in Correctional Institutions, including natural, non-natural, and social disasters. Overcrowded conditions lead to narcotics smuggling, discrimination, conflict, sexual deviance, and crime learning. With this research, it is hoped that correctional intelligence activities will be an early warning in the face of disaster threats that impact security and order disturbances to achieve national security.*

**Keywords:** *Correctional, Correctional Intelligent, hazard, overcrowded.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The threat of disasters that occur in the Correctional Institution (Lapas), both natural and non-natural disasters and human (social). Prisons are a place for the implementation of the enforcement of the legal justice system in Indonesia. Hence, prisons and prisons become a community in a city or district that is isolated because of their detention (prisoners) and the implementation of criminal verdicts for perpetrators of crimes (prisoners). Therefore, it is possible for residents of different social statuses and cultural tribes to be united, resulting in disputes and even fights between groups. Multi-culturalism also has the potential to cause conflicts that can threaten national integration (Najwan, 2009).

The issue of disasters and corrections in Indonesia is not the first time it has occurred. In 2018, Palu Class IIA Prison faced the consequences of a weak correctional system in dealing with disasters. Around 560 inmates escaped from the prison when the earthquake occurred. A similar incident was repeated at the Palu Class III Women's Prison in 2019. At least 46 inmates escaped when part of the building caught fire. The failure of correctional officers to save dozens of prison inmates shows how vulnerable prisons are when it comes to responding to emergencies (Habib, 2021).

In addition, the potential for social disasters caused by overcrowding requires disaster management planning. If not managed properly, it will significantly impact the problems caused. Not only losses to prisoners and inmates but also losses to the community and the state, and even fears of chaos when a fire disaster occurs and trying to escape from this condition (Sari, 2022) The occurrence of the fire incident at the Tangerang Class I Prison on September 8, 2021, recorded that as many as 48 inmates died as a result of this incident. A fire incident in the prison

is not the first to occur; according to data from the ICJR, in the past three years, there have been 13 cases of fire in the prison. Of the 13 prisons that experienced fires, 9 experienced *overcrowded* inmates as experienced by the Tangerang Class I Prison, which amounted to 2,087 inmates with a housing capacity 600, showing an *overcrowded* rate of 245%. One of the contributors to inmates in prisons is narcotics cases, according to data from the Directorate General of Corrections in 2021 showing that the total number of WBPs is 255,435, with 139,088 being WBPs in narcotics cases. This comparison can be seen from the number of fire victims in Tangerang Class I Prison who died, 42 of whom were WBP narcotics cases (Galih, 2021)

Looking at various disaster events that are both natural, non-natural, and social in prisons, there is a need for special efforts and strategies to overcome multiple problems related to disaster management in prisons. If we rely only on standard methods to respond to the possibility of this potential disturbance, it will undoubtedly be challenging to solve this problem. One of the strategies that can be carried out through early warning is to prevent the threat of disasters. Early warning is necessary so that the public can be informed quickly about the threat of disaster, as well as efforts made by prison authorities to reduce risks that may arise as a result of disasters (Herdiansyah & Kurniawan, 2023).

Concerning efforts to improve security and order factors in prisons throughout Indonesia, there is a need for the role of disciplinary intelligence related to everything that indicates the potential for security and order disturbances caused by disasters in prisons. As for threats other than disasters caused by natural and non-natural causes, namely changes in the situation and level of vulnerability as a result of the development of global transformation which influences the level and type of crime, intelligence activities must be developed. the rise of crimes committed in prisons, such as the distribution of controlled drugs using inmates' cellphones (Muhammad et al., 2023). After obtaining information about the potential for security and order disturbances, the correctional intelligence section will forward the information to the highest leadership of the intelligence section and to the immediate superiors, who then the results of the information will be analysed quickly, accurately and accurately to be considered for leadership in decision-making in disaster mitigation efforts.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 7 of 2023 concerning Correctional Intelligence, Correctional Intelligence is part of implementing State Intelligence, which carries out a series of Intelligence activities in the Correctional Sector. Correctional Intelligence aims to carry out early detection and provide early warning as a consideration for policymaking in the field of Corrections and play an active role in efforts to maintain national security stability. Additionally, correctional intelligence can perform risk analysis to identify inmates or groups that could incite riots with the help of professionals and analytical software. By knowing possible risks, steps can be taken to prevent conflict early (Rahmadani, 2024).

Early warning is a series of activities by the authorized institution to warn the public about the possibility of a disaster in a place. The early warning system is to increase public awareness of disasters by providing disaster risk knowledge, monitoring and warning services (Wibowo et al., 2023). Implementing early warning in prisons is in line with Article 46 of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management in its definition Early Warning is carried out to take quick and appropriate actions to reduce disaster risk and prepare emergency response measures. Early warning through:

1. Identification of disaster indicators
2. Evaluation of the outcomes from the observation of disaster indicators
3. Authority decision-making
4. Dissemination of information regarding disaster warnings and
5. Community Engagement in Action

Consequently, the author articulates various problem questions consisting of:

1. What is the Role of Correctional Intelligence as an Early Warning of Disasters in Prisons?
2. What is the Overview of the Disaster Threat in the Prison?

The purpose of this study is to describe, depict, or paint in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner the facts, properties, and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. The hope is that this research will analyse the role of Correctional Intelligence as an early warning system in prisons and the threat of disasters in prisons.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research uses a qualitative method with data collection techniques, namely literature studies. Literature study is the study of data from various reference books as well as the results of previous research that are relevant to the research to obtain a theoretical basis for the problem to be studied (Sarwono, 2006)

Literature study is also known as library research or library research. This activity's limitations only lead to the production of articles, journals, and library collections without the need for field research. This research comes from books, national journal articles, and theses, all with the same theme. The survey methods include data sources, data acquisition, and data analysis. The research journal is the bibliographic source of research materials for this study.

Furthermore, this study's data analysis technique explains the process of qualitative research data analysis. It consists of three simultaneous activities: statistical acquisition, statistical reduction, statistical presentation, and final withdrawal/validation. Data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions are a series of analytical activities that follow each other or form a repetitive cycle process.

Data analysis begins by analysing the research results from the most relevant and up-to-date years and gradually receding to older years. The researcher then reads the abstract from each previous study to assess whether the problem discussed is in accordance with what is to be solved in the research. Furthermore, the researcher records important and relevant parts of the research problem.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Role of Correctional Intelligence as an Early Warning**

Intelligence is knowledge, organization and activities related to policy formulation and decision-making based on analysing information and facts collected through working methods for early detection and warning in the context of prevention, deterrence, and countermeasures of any threat to national security. The basis of Correctional Intelligence activities is part of the security activities in prisons and prisons that have been regulated through Correctional Intelligence activities; in this case, it is part of the implementation of state intelligence, which carries out a series of intelligence activities in the field of Corrections.

In the implementation of early detection to prevent security and order disturbances correctional officers are authorized to:

1. Gathering intelligence information
2. Manage and analyze intelligence information
3. Presenting data and intelligence information
4. Conduct an exchange of intelligence information

The Correctional Intelligence activities are based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2023 concerning Correctional Intelligence through the following functions:

a. Correctional Intelligence Investigation

This activity includes searching, obtaining, collecting and processing data or information related to potential threats in the field of corrections. This activity aims to provide an estimate of the situation to policymakers through the prediction of events, people or teaching groups, motivations and background of problems that can interfere with implementing Corrections. The results of the Correctional Intelligence investigation are in the form of Correctional Intelligence products in the form of written reports from the results of information processing on Correctional Intelligence investigation activities, which are used to:

1. Develop security strategies to prevent security breaches
2. Determine a plan to act against security disturbances, including in the context of re-searching escape attempts
3. Treatment program recommendations
4. Clarifying a thing or truth
5. Leadership policy-making materials

b. Correctional Intelligence Security

This activity prevents and eliminates interference with Correctional Intelligence's security targets to thwart other parties' efforts to disrupt and save the security targets of Correctional Intelligence. The results of this activity are in the form of Correctional Intelligence products in the form of written reports from efforts to prevent threats and security disturbances, which are used as consideration in:

1. Protect the implementation of Correctional Intelligence activities from interference from other parties
2. Supporting the implementation of the duties and functions of the Correctional Service
3. Overseeing every policy of leadership

c. Raising Correctional Intelligence

This activity creates or changes a condition to reach a state that can support Correctional Intelligence activities to influence attitudes, change ways of thinking, and build trust in the mobilisation target to support the implementation of correctional duties and functions. The results of the Correctional Intelligence collection are in the form of Correctional Intelligence products in the form of written reports from the implementation of creating conditions that are used as consideration in:

1. Minimizing the resistance of individuals or groups of people to the implementation of the duties and functions of the Correctional Service
2. Strengthening the implementation of Correctional Intelligence activities and
3. Mitigation of the leadership's policy plan.

Based on the material of the literature study, the Role of Correctional Intelligence as an Early Warning. References for literature studies are national journals obtained from several articles/journals. Research conducted by literature review was published in the last 6 years.

According to Wasis, (2021) In his thesis research on Optimizing the Role of Correctional Intelligence in the Early Detection of Security and Order Disturbances in Sragen Class IIA Prison. Implementing Correctional Intelligence data/information collection techniques at Sragen Class IIA Prison is still general, based on previous officers' knowledge or personal experience that has been a long time as a correctional officer. The functions of Correctional Intelligence, such as investigation, security, and mobilisation, have been running well but are not optimal.

The steps taken to detect early disturbances of security and order at the Sragen Class IIA Prison are as follows:

1. Conducting routine raids on inmates' residential rooms
2. Conducting area control by security squad
3. Fixing any broken CCTC
4. Checking and maintenance of weapons and security equipment
5. Evaluating security and order administration, in this case, the recording of data on violations of WBP discipline

Correctional intelligence activities impact crime prevention in prisons. Information from inmates or other sources can prevent things that can cause or trigger disturbances both within and outside the prison area.

Trained human resources are needed for now so that every intelligence activity implementation can run according to plan and can obtain results as a guideline in making leadership decisions. The lack of an Intelligence organisational structure in the Sragen Class IIA Prison and the limited number of members resulted in difficulties in coordinating the collection, submission, and processing of data/information obtained. The implementer also needs to accelerate regulations regarding correctional intelligence so that the duties of correctional intelligence have a reference and legal umbrella to protect officers from harm.

According to Pangestu, (2022) In his journal, he researched *Optimizing the Role of Correctional Intelligence in the Early Detection of Kamtib Disturbances in Class IIB Kayuagung Prison*. The lack of knowledge about the role of Correctional Intelligence needs to be mastered by correctional officers to detect the threat of security and order disturbances more deeply. The previous officers obtained data information. Effective ways carried out by officers in collecting various kinds of information ranging from the residents' rooms that allegedly have many cellphones in them, information about narcotics circulation that is still being monitored to officers who carry out illegal levies and smuggle cellphones into the prison. A legal umbrella is needed to protect officers from every possibility of harm.

According to Tajuddin & Padmono Wibowo, (2023) In their journal research on *Optimizing Correctional Intelligence Activities in Improving the Implementation of Security Functions in Correctional Institutions*. Problems in prisons/prisons lead to riots, so intelligence functions and roles are needed to obtain information about the potential for security and order disturbances, which information is used to consider in decision-making to improve and solve all problems. In the implementation of corrections, several obstacles and disturbances can make the correctional institution itself fail the goals that the institution itself wants to achieve, both internally and externally. Correctional intelligence activities are carried out as a form of support in implementing prison security functions. The Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 33 of 2015 concerning the Security of Prisons and Prisons has been mentioned as being related to Correctional Intelligence. Still, there has been no realisation regarding its implementation in the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit. However, Correctional Intelligence activities have been implemented with the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 concerning Correctional Intelligence.

Research conducted by Yuska & Firdaus, (2022) *Optimising the Role of Correctional Intelligence in the Early Detection of Security and Order Disturbances in Situbondo Class IIB Detention Center* concluded that Correctional Intelligence activities as an organisation result from data information products. Activities such as investigation, security, and fundraising have been carried out well but have not been optimal with limited human resources, such as experienced correctional officers. Then, the collection of data information is still general or obtained based on the experience of previous officers who are more senior. This study also

suggests the acceleration of regulations regarding correctional intelligence as a legal umbrella in the implementation of correctional intelligence duties.

The implementation of Internal Correctional Intelligence at the Class IIB Praya State Prison researched by Muhammad et al. (2023) informs that the forms of Correctional Intelligence activities include collecting and managing information as well as verifying security data, receiving and analysing data/information, making observations, and compiling intelligence products. The supporting factors for this activity include solid cooperation between officers, good communication with correctional inmates, and good relationships with other agencies. There are obstacles in the structure of intelligence organisations that are still disconnected from the bottom. There has been no acceptance of intelligence from the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), such as other intelligence units, such as Immigration Intelligence, Police and others, and the lack of budget facilities and infrastructure that do not support the program's implementation.

Kumar M & M, (2024) in his research, An Intelligent Prison Escape Detection System Using IOT And RF Technology, he said that this project, if applied in the prison system, will add a new level to the prison system regarding security rules. This system will make a difference in the number of prison break-ins that occur per year. The implementation of an intelligent prison escape detection system that integrates IOT and RF technology is an important advancement in ensuring increased security in prison facilities.

According to the researcher, based on the results of the literature review from the researcher's presentation above, the role of Correctional Intelligence in early warning efforts has obstacles, including:

- a. Correctional officers lack training in their role as correctional intelligence officers in collecting intelligence information, managing and analyzing intelligence information, presenting data and intelligence information, and exchanging intelligence information. The current ability is obtained from the personal experience of officers while serving in the field.
- b. Correctional intelligence activities are part of security activities in prisons. However, intelligence plays an essential role in the early detection of security threats and order disturbances, and security officers must have this skill in addition to guarding prisoners. In this case, corrective intelligence activities should be functionally independent of the security squad position. However, the reality is that the number of officers is limited, so security officers are required to have disciplinary intelligence skills.
- c. The importance of improving security facilities and infrastructure in the form of technology to support intelligence activities carried out by other countries, not only relying on the officers but the role in security technology is needed in addition to CCTV, which is an escape detection tool or alarm, especially in prisons that are in the high-risk category.

However, correctional intelligence can be implemented in security activities such as routine raids of residential rooms to detect threats, optimizing supervision both through room control and CCTV surveillance, and coordinating with fellow law enforcement in anticipating disturbances from the outside.

### **Threat of Disaster in Prisons**

Based on the material, the results of the literature study are Disaster Threats in Prisons, Reference Prisons, literature study studies, namely national journals obtained from articles/journals, and several theses. Research conducted by literature review has been published in the last six years.

According to Ni Putu Krismonika Septianjani Putri, Ni Ketut Wiratny, (2023) in her journal research on the Implementation of Earthquake Disaster Mitigation at the Kerobokan Class IIA Correctional Institution. The duties and functions of correctional officers in efforts to

mitigate earthquake disasters have been regulated in the policy of the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number: PAS-57. OT.02.02 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Disaster Management in the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit, divided into pre-disaster, during and post-disaster stages, which are used to prevent and handle certain circumstances of security and order disturbances, one of which is an earthquake natural disaster. The earthquake disaster mitigation strategy at the Kerobokan Class IIA Women's Prison implements an integration program, organising an earthquake disaster management program which includes the formation of a disaster mitigation emergency response team, earthquake natural disaster emergency response simulation for Correctional Officers and Correctional Assisted Residents and implementing control; readiness of facilities and infrastructure for earthquake disaster prevention which includes routine checks of buildings, placement of evacuation routes and gathering points, and arrangement of rooms for vulnerable groups in prisons; and Cooperation with related parties in disaster management.

According to Gandhi, (2022) in his scientific work on the Security and Rescue of Prison Inmates from Fire Disasters in Correctional Institutions. Handling carried out during fire disaster conditions, efforts made by officers by carrying out emergency response efforts are efforts made immediately after the disaster to deal with the adverse impacts caused, which include rescue and evacuation activities of victims, property, fulfilment of basic needs, protection, refugee management, rescue, and restoration of facilities and infrastructure. Fire is one of the handling procedures carried out by the prison in the event of a natural disaster or human action. The handling of the rescue of prison inmates is more appropriately regulated in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the rescue of prison inmates in court facilities in the event of a disaster. SOP steps for Cipinang Class I Prison are to inform officers and prisoners of warning signs, open and move prison inmates and prison inmates from rooms to open places that secure prison inmates and continue to count the number of prison residents; the officer's task is to report the results of the prisoner count and convince the officers.

Based on research by Yufianda et al., (2023) regarding the Impact of Overcrowded Correctional Institutions on Efforts to Fulfill the Health Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens During the COVID-19 pandemic (Case Study of Class I Correctional Institution Malang). The impact of Overcrowding on the fulfilment of inmates' health rights during the pandemic has not been fulfilled optimally due to the number of inmates exceeding the capacity of prisons, which causes an imbalance in the number of inmates and health workers, which only amounts to 8 people—in the efforts carried out to deal with overcrowded prisons through the Covid-19 assimilation program for inmates who meet the requirements to get it. Carry out supervision of prisoners who suffer from diseases such as HIV, tuberculosis and Covid-19 by screening inmates who enter prisons.

Herdiansyah & Kurniawan, (2023) in the Security Strategy in Mitigating Earthquake Disasters at the Class IIB Cianjur Correctional Institution concluded that earthquake disaster mitigation in prisons is carried out through the formulation of strategies through disaster mitigation planning, including forming a standby team or emergency response team consisting of members of the security squad, as well as creating evacuation routes and gathering points. Priority is placed on vaccinating inmates included in the categories of elderly, women, and disaster victims. In addition, emergency tents should be prepared to replace damaged residential blocks, and security assistance from various agencies should be obtained to transfer inmates to other prisons as temporary custody. The difficulties faced include overcrowded conditions and the risk of the impact of the earthquake disaster. In addition, poorly maintained building structures cause conditions that are not sturdy enough to deal with earthquake disasters.

Baffour et al., (2023) through their research Prison Overcrowding and Harsh Conditions: Health and Human Rights Concerns to Persons in Custody, Staff and the Community, that an

effective way to address the health and well-being of a population is to apply a population health approach in which the health and well-being of vulnerable groups in prisons are prioritised. The findings of the study convey the fact that the GPS report (2020) reported 47 deaths in one calendar in all jails in the country, which requires a pragmatic approach caused by overcrowding factors as the cause of neglect of the health and welfare of detainees. Human rights violations impact the welfare of prison inmates and human rights.

After collecting data on security and order disturbances and data collection on prisons and prisons affected by natural disasters, the researcher outlined various prison disaster threats based on categorisation to group the disaster. In the face of the threat of natural disasters, based on the Decree of the Director General of Corrections No. PAS-57. OT.02.02 of 2019 concerning Disaster Management Guidelines in Correctional Units has attached several guidelines, among others, in dealing with disasters, including:

- a. Natural Disasters. Natural disasters are disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by nature, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and floods
- b. Non-Natural Disasters. Non-natural disasters are disasters caused by non-natural events or a series of events, including technological failures, modernization failures, epidemics, and disease outbreaks. Other non-natural disasters, such as fires and smoke, were also felt in several prisons.
- c. Social Disasters. A social disaster is a disaster caused by an event or a series of events caused by humans, including social conflicts between groups or between communities, society, and terror.
- d. Due to overcrowded conditions, the threat of social disasters is very likely to occur in the prison environment in this case.

One example of a disaster caused by humans is a social disaster. These disasters can result from human interaction with their environment or from adverse social policies, actions, or practices. Social disasters include several issues related to inequality, human rights violations, injustice, and social imbalances. Of course, the density of the number of residences has the potential to produce a disaster in the future if it is not repaired in stages.

The problems that arise due to the overcrowded condition cause potential security and order disturbances such as fights that lead to conflicts, crime imprisonment, sexual harassment, narcotics trafficking and discriminatory treatment.

## CONCLUSION

The existence of obstacles to the role of disciplinary intelligence in the early detection of security and order disturbances is caused by the lack of debriefing of correctional intelligence training for security officers in prisons, causing these intelligence activities to not be fully optimal in collecting intelligence information, managing and analysing intelligence information, presenting data and intelligence information as well as exchanging intelligence information. In addition, by seeing the importance of the role of disciplinary intelligence, it should become a separate functional position with special competence. Still, in its realisation, it has not been implemented, so security officers must be able to master the skills of correctional intelligence. Intelligence activities rely not only on officers but also on improving security facilities and infrastructure other than CCTV, which is a tool to detect the escape of prisoners needed by high-risk prisons.

In dealing with the threat of disasters in prisons they are divided into three categories: natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters. Mitigation in disaster management in jails and prisons has been arranged in advance to anticipate the threat of disasters. In addition



to the threat of natural and non-natural disasters, the threat of social disasters can also be caused by overcrowded conditions because the density of housing causes easy disputes, drug smuggling, crime imprisonment, sexual harassment and discrimination.

Correctional Intelligence plays a vital role in maintaining security and order in prisons. To increase its effectiveness, support is needed in the form of training, adequate budget allocation, and the use of technology. Cooperation between law enforcement agencies is also key to strengthening the role of Correctional Intelligence.

Therefore, the researcher concluded that correctional intelligence plays a role in the early detection of disaster threats in prisons. Of course, early detection activities are necessary to anticipate the threat of disturbances and disorder, both internal and external, caused by natural, non-natural, and social (human) disasters in the hope of supporting national security stability.

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