

FAMILY SURVIVAL OF PRISONERS AS AN IMPACT OF PUNISHMENT (CASE STUDY OF CLASS IIA AMBARAWA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION)



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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the importance of understanding the impact of punishment on the survival of the inmate's family, especially in Class IIA Ambarawa Correctional Facility. Prisoners who become heads of families often leave a heavy economic and emotional burden on their families. The formulation of this research problem is how the survival of the families of prisoners as a result of punishment. The purpose of the study is to analyze and understand how the families of prisoners survive and adapt during the period of punishment. The method used is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison. Data were collected through interviews with prisoners, families, and prison officers, and supported by relevant documentation. The analysis was conducted using the resilience theory, namely "I Can," "I Have," and "I Am," which describes the ability of individuals and families to overcome social, emotional, and economic pressures due to punishment. The conclusion of this study shows that support from the family, prison, and social environment is very important in building the resilience of families of prisoners. Families who are able to utilize emotional support and develop self-confidence have a greater chance of surviving and rising from the negative impact of punishment.

Keywords: Survival; Family of Prisoners; Resilience;
Class IIA Ambarawa Correctional Facility; Punishment



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INTRODUCTION

Criminalization not only impacts the individual prisoner, but also places significant pressure on his or her family. When a head of household is serving a sentence, the family often faces a range of challenges, whether economic, social or emotional. The survival of the prisoner's family becomes a complex issue involving psychological, social, and economic aspects, especially in situations where the incarcerated head of the family is the sole breadwinner. This condition triggers changes in family roles, financial pressures, and social stigma that are often experienced by families of prisoners.

Table 1
Number of prisoners in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison

No	Year	Numbers
1	2018	370
2	2019	463
3	2020	440
4	2021	357
5	2022	354
6	2023	368

Source: Lapas Kelas II A Ambarawa, 2023

Based on data taken from the Ambarawa Class IIA Prison, the number of prisoners in 2019 was more than from 2018 to 2023. This is due to the Covid-19 factor so many commit criminal acts to make ends meet for their families. In 2018 the number of prisoners was 370 people while in 2019 amounted to 463 people. In 2020 there were 440 people, although it was reduced from the previous year, it was still relatively high due to the COVID-19 factor. After returning to normalcy, the number of prisoners began to decrease to 357 in 2021, 354 in 2022, and 368 in 2023.

Most of the inmates in Class IIA Ambarawa Prison are heads of families. A head of household inmate refers to someone who holds the role of head of the family and is simultaneously serving a prison or correctional sentence. This phenomenon highlights complex aspects of social life, criminal law, and family responsibilities. The discussion of head-of-household prisoners presents ethical, legal, and family welfare considerations that need to be taken seriously. It is important to understand that the head of the family, as the central figure in the family unit, has significant roles and responsibilities towards family members. However, when the head of the family becomes a prisoner, complexities arise due to the limitations in carrying out these roles due to the restrictions on movement and rights imposed by criminal penalties.

Table 2
Number of Prisoners by Marital Status

No	Marital Status	Numbers
1	Unmarried	164
2.	Widower	33
3.	Married	319

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2024

Looking at the data contained in the Ambarawa Class IIA Prison, unmarried prisoners total 164 people. Prisoners with the status of widower amounted to 33 people. There are 319 married prisoners in this prison. In difficult situations characterized by economic challenges, some husbands may find themselves trapped in circumstances that force them to engage in criminal acts in order to meet the basic needs of their families.

Pressured by mounting financial pressures, a lack of employment opportunities, and the burden of family responsibilities, they feel compelled to make decisions that are often at odds with their moral values.

In Indonesia's correctional context, correctional institutions (Lapas) play an important role in providing guidance to prisoners to prepare them for their return to society, including facilitating communication and relationships with their families. However, these efforts are often hampered by limited facilities, overcapacity, and the negative stigma attached to prisoners and their families. On the other hand, families of prisoners also need support to deal with the social and economic pressures that result from imprisonment. Therefore, it is important to understand how families of prisoners survive during the period of imprisonment and the extent to which support from prisons and the social environment can help them.

This study aims to explore the family survival of prisoners using resilience theory as an analytical framework. This theory, which includes the concepts of "I Can," "I Have," and "I Am," focuses on the ability of individuals and families to overcome challenges through social support, interpersonal skills, and self-confidence. By understanding the factors that influence the resilience of families of prisoners, it is hoped that more effective strategies can be found to support them in facing challenges during the period of imprisonment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Resilience Theory

This research uses resilience theory as an analytical framework to understand how families of prisoners deal with the impact of criminalization. Resilience is generally defined as the ability of individuals or groups to adapt and bounce back from difficult situations, such as stress, trauma, or significant life changes. In the context of families of prisoners, resilience is key to understanding how they survive and deal with social, economic, and emotional challenges during the period of imprisonment.

Resilience is the skill to adapt, overcome, and face difficult problems or challenges that arise in a person's life (Reivich, 2003). Resilience in a person grows because it is influenced by other factors. Resilience is the process of realizing individual qualities that enable a person to develop themselves despite facing difficulties (Jakupcak, 2007). There are five aspects of identification that form resilience (Connor, 2003):

1. **Personal Competence:** Is a state in which individuals feel they have the ability to achieve their goals despite facing failure or difficulties. When individuals experience stress, they may doubt their ability to succeed. Therefore, the level of individual confidence and perseverance becomes very important.
2. **Trust In One's Instincts:** is a person's ability to make decisions calmly. Calm people will be more alert when facing problems, able to respond to stress quickly, and stay focused on their goals.
3. **Positive Acceptance of Change and Secure Relationship:** Involves the individual's ability to remain positive when faced with change or difficulties. In addition, they are also able to build positive relationships with others, even in difficult situations.
4. **Control and Factor:** Individuals must have the ability to control themselves and pursue their goals. They must also be able to ask for social support when facing problems or obstacles.
5. **Spiritual Influences:** Individuals must have faith in God and their destiny. Those who believe in God are believed to be able to face life's problems with a positive attitude and accept all provisions sincerely.

By understanding these aspects of resilience, individuals can develop the strategies and skills needed to overcome challenges and difficulties in their lives.

There are four identification factors that influence resilience (Sorrell, 2008), namely:

1. **Self Esteem:** Individuals with high levels of self-confidence and self-esteem tend to be able to cope with challenges and difficulties in life better. Self-esteem is defined as the way individuals value themselves in every situation or condition they experience.
2. **Social Support:** Social support is believed to improve a person's quality of life. Research shows that individuals with strong social support tend to have higher levels of resilience than those who lack social support.
3. **Spirituality:** Religiosity and spirituality are believed to contribute to a person's level of resilience to stress and psychological conditions. Spirituality is thought to be able to reduce stress, protect individuals from depression, and help in recovery from fear and loss of control.
4. **Positive Emotions:** Positive emotions can help individuals deal with stress and pressure in life. Gratitude, for example, can help change negative feelings into positive emotions when facing problems.

The resilience theory used in this study is divided into three main elements, namely "I Can," "I Have," and "I Am." These three elements describe sources of resilience. These three elements describe sources of resilience that can help individuals or families cope with life stresses.

1. "I Can" - Ability to Overcome Challenges

This element describes an individual or family's ability to use social and interpersonal skills to overcome challenges. In the context of families of prisoners, "I Can" includes their ability to communicate well, solve problems effectively, regulate emotions, and maintain healthy interpersonal relationships. Prisoners and their families who possess these abilities are better able to maintain family stability and minimize the negative impacts of imprisonment.

2. "I Have" - Social Support and External Resources

"I Have" emphasizes the importance of social support as a key factor in building resilience. Families of prisoners who have access to emotional, financial, or moral support from extended family, friends, the community, or correctional institutions, are better able to cope with difficult situations. This external support includes regular visits, communication by phone or video call, as well as financial assistance that can help the families of prisoners survive the period of imprisonment. Here, the role of prisons in facilitating the relationship between prisoners and their families is also very important.

3. "I Am" - Self-confidence and Positive Perception

The "I Am" element focuses on the internal aspects of the individual, namely self-confidence and a sense of worth as an individual. Families and prisoners who have a positive perception of themselves, as well as the belief that they deserve a second chance, tend to be stronger in facing life's challenges. This self-confidence can help prisoners and their families to remain optimistic in undergoing the rehabilitation process and prepare themselves for a better life after the sentence ends.

Using this resilience theory, the research seeks to identify how these three elements are interrelated in helping families of prisoners survive and adapt during the period of imprisonment. The theory also explains the importance of the role of prisons and social support in building family resilience, so that they are able to deal with the social stigma, economic pressures, and emotional challenges that arise from imprisonment.

Previous studies

The results of research by Sofyan et al., (2021) examines the impact of prisoners' families from the perspective of Islamic law, with an emphasis on Kendari Class IIA Prison. This study aims to understand how the families of prisoners experience negative and positive impacts, as well as the extent of discrepancies with Islamic teachings in maintaining the families of prisoners. This research is important to provide a deeper understanding of the conditions of prisoners' families and how Islamic law can play a role in providing solutions or guidance regarding this issue. This research uses a qualitative research method with an empirical approach. Data collection methods are collected through documentation, observation, and interviews. Data analysis also includes processes such as data reduction, data transmission, and data verification. In this research, the author does not explicitly mention the theory used. However, it can be assumed that this study may refer to Islamic legal theories related to the husband's obligation in maintaining his family, such as the concept of Hifz Nasb (maintaining offspring). This theory emphasizes the importance of the husband in protecting his family from anything that could endanger the continuity of the family, including in the context of prisoners. This study involved prisoners in Kendari Class IIA Correctional Facility who have families. The sample consists of five prisoners who already have families. The results show that the families of prisoners in Kendari Class IIA prison experience negative impacts, such as economic problems, changes in children's behavior, and changes in the role of wives, but also positive impacts, such as husbands who are more devout in worship and wives who are more independent. From the perspective of Islamic law, the impact on the families of prisoners is considered not in accordance with Islamic teachings. In addition, there are variations in the level of harmonization of the families of convicts, with the factors causing the criminal acts of convict husbands including curiosity, environment, and work. Factors influencing convicts to become entangled in Corruption Crimes (Tipikor) cases include greedy human nature and following a certain lifestyle. The analysis also shows that there are negative and positive impacts of the families of prisoners, as well as inconsistencies with Islamic law in maintaining the family. In conclusion, families of prisoners need support and more understanding in family relationships and Islamic law.

Handayani's (2020) study reviews the problem of how wives bear the financial burden of the family when the husband is a prisoner and does not have a job. In addition, the fulfillment of maintenance obligations by husbands who are prisoners is not always easy; however, assistance from the family or relatives of prisoners can help. The conceptual framework of *mashlahah* (Islamic law) is used in this study, and the theory of analysis is the interpretation of equivalence (*mubadalah*). This research uses in-depth field research on how husbands of prisoners fulfill their family maintenance obligations. This article utilizes the theory of analysis of *tafsir kesalingan* (*mubadalah*) to explain the concept of *mashlahah* (Islamic law). The results show that husbands who are prisoners have various strategies to fulfill their maintenance obligations towards their wives and families. Some convict husbands are still able to provide livelihood directly through

businesses managed with their wives or families, but some rely on assistance from family or relatives. Although there are obstacles and limitations in fulfilling the obligation of maintenance, Islamic law views that the obligation of maintenance must still be fulfilled in accordance with the husband's ability. Although there are variations in the implementation of the obligation of maintenance, it is important to understand that the obligation of maintenance must still be fulfilled to maintain the integrity of the household and the husband-wife relationship. The strengths of this research are the use of an in-depth empirical approach in exploring the implementation of the husband's obligation to provide for the family, as well as the application of the conceptual framework of *mashlahah* (Islamic law) and the theory of interpretive analysis of interconnection (*mubadalah*). However, the weakness of this study may lie in the limitations in generalizing the results of the study because it focuses on specific cases and is limited to a particular context.

Febrianti (2023) discusses the problems faced by children who have parents of prisoners, such as emotional and social difficulties, mental health problems, social stigma, uncertainty about the future, and the impact of separation from parents. Data was collected through a literature review method from various sources, including journal articles, books, e-books, and other literature relevant to the research topic. This research method is more descriptive to explain the difficulties faced by children who have a parent serving a prison sentence and the resilience efforts they can make. Resilience theory is used in this study. A person's ability to cope and adapt to difficult or traumatic situations in life is known as resilience. This theory emphasizes an individual's ability to remain strong and develop positively despite facing pressure or adversity. Resilience is seen as an important factor in helping children with incarcerated parents overcome the problems they face and grow into resilient and adaptive individuals. The purpose of this study is to explore and understand the resilience of children with incarcerated parents, as well as to highlight the role of family, guidance, counseling, and other factors that can help improve children's resilience in facing the challenges and difficulties they experience due to the situation of their incarcerated parents. The results of this study show that the resilience of children with incarcerated parents is very important in helping them deal with the challenges and difficulties they experience due to the situation of their incarcerated parents. A strong and harmonious family plays a significant role in shaping the personality and well-being of these children. In addition, efforts from BK teachers or counselors in providing individual counseling services can also help improve student resilience. Research also highlights that these children's resilience can be enhanced through positive relationships with parents and caregivers, as well as the family's pivotal role in helping children regain social capital. In addition, an Islamic-based comprehensive counseling guidance program can also be one way to improve the resilience of children who have prisoner parents. Thus, the results of this study emphasize the importance of the role of families, counseling teachers or counselors, and counseling guidance programs in helping children who have parents of prisoners to develop resilience and overcome the various problems they face.

Research results by Peeters-rosien (2022) finds the gaps in this research is the lack of emphasis on the impact of trauma on the mental health of Canadian prisoners of war from the First World War. Further studies that focus on aspects of their mental health can provide deeper insights into how they cope with trauma and maintain their resilience. This article discusses the struggle of a prisoner to live and find ways to fight in captivity. The purpose of this article is to discuss the experiences of Canadian prisoners of war during the First World War, specifically in the context of the trauma they

experienced, their efforts to survive, and the development of strong friendships in German prison camps. This article also aims to use the concepts of resilience and resilience to understand how prisoners of war coped with the hardships and trauma they faced and how they maintained their heroic identities in devastating situations. This research method uses a qualitative approach by analyzing memoirs, letters, and diaries written by Canadian prisoners of war from the First World War. The researchers also looked at how the prisoners of war described their experiences as prisoners and how they coped with the hardships and traumas they faced. The theory of resilience and resilience was used in this study to understand how Canadian prisoners of war from World War I coped with the trauma and hardships they faced and how they maintained their heroic identities in devastating situations. The results of the study concluded that Canadian prisoners of war from World War I experienced devastating trauma and hardships, but they remained resilient and maintained their heroic identities through resilience and resilience. They developed strong friendships in German prison camps, which helped them survive and resist intense physical and mental stress. The concepts of resilience and courage are key in explaining how these prisoners of war continued to struggle against war fatigue and the abuse they experienced. Socialization and gender construction also played a significant role in shaping their heroic identities before and during the war. Despite the challenges, these prisoners of war continued to try to regain their self-esteem and fight back against their captors, although their resilience and resilience continued to fluctuate during their time in the prison camps.

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with a case study approach. The qualitative method was chosen because the focus of this research is to explore an in-depth understanding of social phenomena, namely the impact of punishment on the survival of the families of prisoners. This approach allows researchers to holistically understand the experiences experienced by families of prisoners and how they face challenges in daily life during the period of punishment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted at Class IIA Ambarawa Prison, it was found that the survival of prisoners' families is strongly influenced by several key factors, such as social support, economic conditions, and the ability of individuals to adapt to the situation at hand. Prisoners who are heads of households generally face great pressure regarding their inability to fulfill financial and emotional responsibilities during their sentence. On the other hand, prisoners' families also experience significant changes in roles and responsibilities, particularly in terms of earning a living and taking care of children.

Motivation to Change (I Have)

The social support element, identified as "I Have" in resilience theory, plays an important role in maintaining the stability of families of prisoners. Families that receive support from the surrounding environment, such as extended family, friends, or social organizations, are better able to survive in the face of economic and psychological challenges. In some cases, the prisoner's wife takes on the role of the main breadwinner, with help from parents or relatives to care for the children. The support received by prisoners from their families is also reflected through regular visits, and communication

by phone, or video calls facilitated by the prison, which helps prisoners feel connected to their families.

Forms of Family Responsibility (I Can)

The results show that prisoners and their families have the ability to adapt to the difficult conditions faced during the period of imprisonment. The “I Can” element in resilience theory refers to interpersonal abilities and stress management skills. Families who are able to communicate effectively and manage problems calmly tend to be better able to overcome the challenges that arise. Some families also take advantage of coaching programs in prisons, such as job skills training that prisoners participate in, to prepare themselves for the future after the sentence ends. Prisoners who are actively involved in coaching programs tend to be more confident that they can improve the future of their families.

Individual Factor (I Am)

The “I Am” element, which focuses on self-belief and positive self-perception, is an important factor in the rehabilitation process of prisoners and the survival of their families. Prisoners who have the belief that they are able to change and become better individuals tend to be more motivated to participate in coaching programs and prepare themselves for social reintegration after release. From the family side, wives and children who have positive expectations of changes in prisoners also provide strong encouragement for prisoners to try harder to improve themselves. The belief that their families still accept and support them is the main motivation for prisoners to transform.

Discussion

Based on the results above, it is clear that the resilience theory consisting of the elements “I Have,” “I Can,” and “I Am” is very relevant in understanding how the families of prisoners and prisoners themselves face challenges during the period of imprisonment.

Motivation to Change (I Have)

In line with the “I Have” element, social support proved to be a key factor in maintaining the resilience of prisoners' families. Support from extended family, friends and the social environment helps to reduce the economic and emotional burden experienced by families. In addition, the support provided by prisons, such as communication facilities between prisoners and families, greatly helps to keep family relationships close, which is important for the continuity of emotional and moral relationships. This is in line with the literature that social support can increase individual and family resilience in the face of life stresses.

Forms of Family Responsibility (I Can)

The ability of prisoners and their families to overcome challenges also demonstrates the important role of the “I Can” element in resilience theory. Families who are able to manage difficult economic situations, as well as prisoners who actively participate in coaching programs, demonstrate high resilience. Prison programs that focus on work skills and self-reliance give prisoners the confidence that they have the ability to contribute back to their families after release. Prisoners who have good communication skills with their families are also more likely to maintain emotional connections, which are important in the rehabilitation and social reintegration process.

Individual Factors (I Am)

The "I Am" factor, which focuses on self-belief and positive perception, is also crucial. Prisoners who have the belief that they are capable of changing and becoming better individuals show a strong commitment to undergoing coaching. The emotional support received from family also strengthens this belief, which in turn helps prisoners feel more prepared to lead a better life after release. This self-confidence helps prisoners to stay focused on their rehabilitation goals, while motivating families to remain supportive of the change process.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, the theory of resilience, "I Can" describes an individual's ability to overcome challenges, including with support from the surrounding environment, especially family. For prisoners, this form of accountability is reflected through their efforts to stay connected with their families during their sentence, as well as efforts to rebuild family trust and support. Prisoners who believe that they can play an active role in improving family relationships are more likely to show changes, with the hope that they can return to their families after being released. "I Can" reflects the prisoner's ability to use interpersonal skills to improve the situation and prepare themselves to return to society with greater responsibility.

Meanwhile, "I Have" highlights the importance of support from family and the social environment as the main motivation for prisoners to change. Prisoners who feel emotional and moral support from their families have a stronger drive to improve themselves. This motivation comes from the belief that they have people who care and want to see them succeed after leaving prison. This support can be in the form of ongoing communication, regular visits, or simply knowing that their family is still there for them. With the support available, prisoners feel more motivated to undergo rehabilitation programs and show real positive changes.

The individual factor "I Am" includes the self-confidence needed by prisoners to change and convince their families. This self-confidence comes from the understanding that they are individuals who deserve a second chance and are able to make improvements in life. Prisoners who have a strong "I Am" believe in their ability to rise from the past and become better people. They believe that with sincerity and consistent effort, they can return to their families by bringing positive changes. The combination of these three elements of the Form of Family Responsibility of Prisoners ("I Can"), Motivation to Change ("I Have"), and Self-Confidence ("I Am") provides a solid foundation for prisoners to fight back to being part of their families and society in a better way. The role of Correctional Institutions (Lapas) is very vital in the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners into society. Prisons not only function as a place to serve their sentences, but also as an institution that is responsible for providing comprehensive and responsive guidance to the needs of individual prisoners. Through an approach that takes into account factors such as age, education level, mental condition, and life experience, as well as support from development programs, prisons help prisoners develop their potential. With a strong legal basis, such as the Correctional Law and various related regulations, prisons ensure that prisoners receive appropriate treatment and opportunities to change. This role is very important in building prisoner resilience, both through external support and strengthening self-identity, so that they can successfully live a better life after release and contribute positively to society.

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