

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON THE RESILIENCE OF DRUG PRISONERS AT THE CLASS IIA MADIUN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION



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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of social support on the resilience of narcotics prisoners at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution. The research method used is quantitative research with survey design. The sample in the study was narcotics prisoners who had completed rehabilitation with a total of 80 people. This study used a sampling technique with simple random sampling. Data obtained from the results of distributing questionnaires. Data analysis using univariate analysis, normality test, simple linear regression, significance test and determination test using IBM SPSS 27 software. The results of the analysis showed that there is an effect of social support on the resilience of prisoners. The results of the determination test indicate that the social support variable has an influence of 44.1% on the resilience variable, while the remaining 55.9% is influenced by other variables not explained in this study.

Keywords: *Social Support; Resilience; Prisoners*



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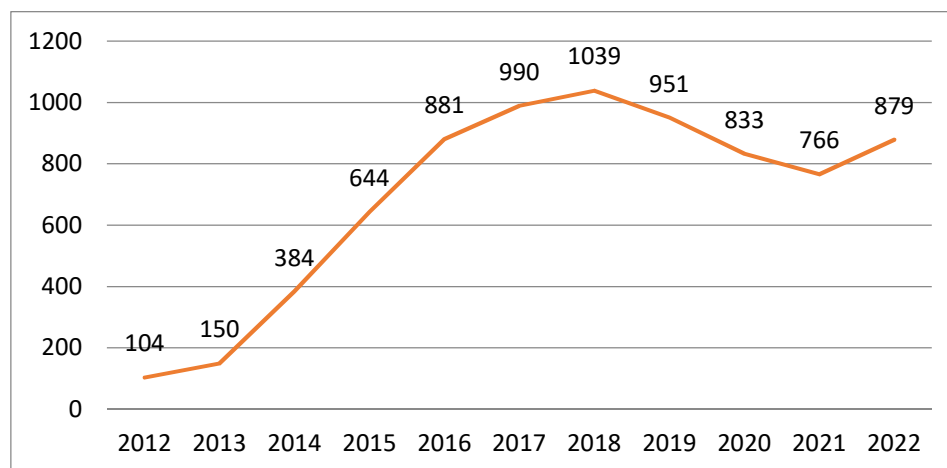
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INTRODUCTION

Society is a group of individuals who interact with each other and have common interests (Yusuf et al., 2020). In social life, an order of life, norms and customs that have been agreed upon by the entire community have been established. In social dynamics, there is often the potential for a clash of interests that can lead to social conflict. Social agreement is implemented as a step in minimizing social conflict. This is done to create a social order that is legitimized, orderly and just. The social institution that is the basis for minimizing social conflict is a state order with principles that are in line with the rule of law.

In the level of life in society, nation and state, all of them are based on the law which is agreed upon as a formal juridical system or legality. In Indonesia itself, it has been formulated in the 1945 Constitution Article 1 paragraph (3) which reads "The State of Indonesia is a State of Law". Law enforcement is a method in building and creating order, security and peace of society as well as efforts to prevent and eradicate violations of the law (Sukadi, 2011). In the implementation of law enforcement, the state should not be arbitrary. In addition, the sanctions imposed on the defendant must prioritize the principle of equality before the law as a picture of justice.



Source: National Narcotics Agency, 2024

Figure 1
Narcotics Case Handling in Indonesia

Based on the Figure 1 shows that narcotics cases in Indonesia have increased and decreased over the last 10 (ten) years. The handling of narcotics cases in Indonesia from 104 cases in 2012 increased to 1039 cases in 2018. However, the handling of narcotics cases from 2019 to 2021 has decreased. In 2019 there were 951 cases, in 2020 there were 833 cases, and in 2021 there were 766 cases. However, in 2022 there was another increase in narcotics cases by 14.75% compared to the previous year. This problem should be handled properly so that it does not have a negative impact in the future.

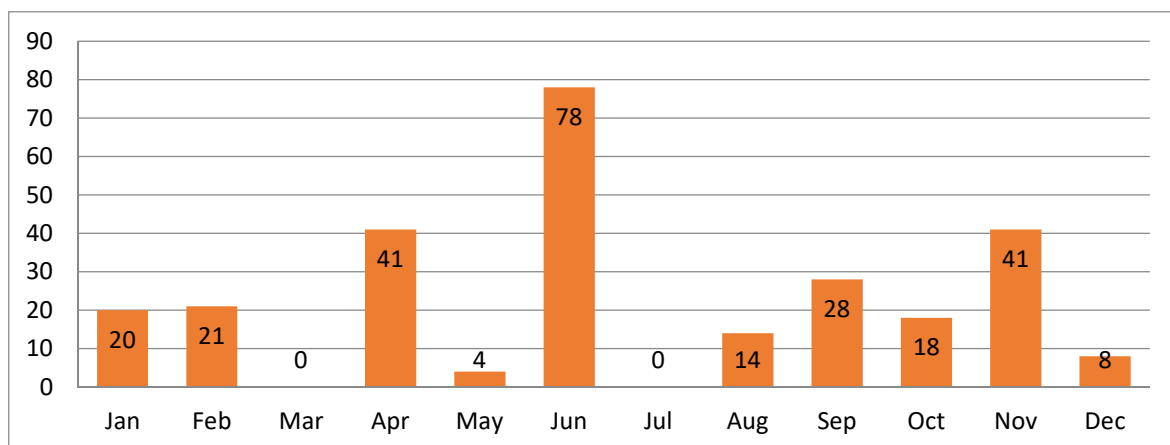
Although the handling of narcotics cases has increased and decreased, Indonesia is currently in a state of drug abuse emergency because drug abuse cases have spread to all regions, especially in big cities and even to areas with the RT level (Masyhuri & Dwi, 2022). Those who use drugs generally think that drugs can be a solution to problems, but on the contrary, those who consume drugs actually add problems to their lives.

Correctional institutions have an important role in the process of the criminal justice system in Indonesia due to the development of the punishment system from the

prison system to the correctional system. In Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections Article 1 paragraph 18 states that, "Correctional Institutions are institutions or places that carry out the function of fostering prisoners". Correctional institutions are the spearhead of the criminalization process in Indonesia by prioritizing the principle of protection as a step in achieving correctional goals through education, rehabilitation, and reintegration (Wulandari, 2015).

The life of prisoners in correctional institutions is a consequence of previous actions. Some problems will be faced by prisoners while living their lives in correctional institutions, including inmates of drug cases. Changes in the lives of prisoners before and after living in correctional institutions are very visible such as limited space for movement, loss of freedom, and restricted rights and must be separated from the family and live life with other prisoners. This can trigger stress in prisoners. Based on research conducted by Holmes and Rabe confirmed that life in correctional institutions and state detention centers is not easy but will be faced with various problems (Hairina & Komalasari, 2017).

The Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution is a correctional technical implementation unit within the regional office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Java that coaches prisoners. Guidance is given to help prisoners change for the better. However, in implementing the coaching program, there are still violations committed by prisoners. The following is data on inmate offenses at the Madiun Class IIA Youth Correctional Institution in 2023.



Source: Security and Order Administration Section of Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Facility, 2024

Figure 2
Violations of Inmates of Class IIA Madiun Youth Prison in the Year 2023

Based on Figure 2, it is explained that in 2023, from January to December, there were 273 cases of violations committed by prisoners. The highest offense occurred in June with a total of 78 cases of violations committed by prisoners. Most of the offenses committed by prisoners include fraud, smuggling narcotics, using cell phones and smuggling other prohibited items into correctional institutions. The average prisoner who commits these offenses is a convict of drug crimes.

Violation of the rules by prisoners is one sign of low resilience of prisoners. Prisoners are one of the groups that have the potential and vulnerability to have low resilience. According to Mayangsari (2020) the crimes committed by prisoners are evidence that they have low resilience in facing difficulties in life. Prisoners of drug crimes as individuals should have the ability to control the impulse of negative thoughts in order

to comply with applicable regulations. By increasing resilience in prisoners, it will have an impact on the conduciveness of security and order in correctional institutions.

Drug abuse can cause consequences and risks ranging from legal, medical and psychosocial problems (Feriawati & Kusuma, 2020). So it can be said that the impact of consuming drugs is more complex than other criminal acts. In addition, the process of providing guidance to prisoners of narcotics crimes is more difficult than other prisoners because they feel lazy, lack concentration and are easily tired due to the effects of previously consumed narcotics (Mayangsari, 2020).

In the coaching process, prisoners are prohibited from taking drugs again. In addition to disrupting the coaching process, according to Setyani and Swandi (2019) if individuals who previously had a history of dependence or addiction to narcotics will potentially experience relapse or relapse. This occurs because of the strong desire within the individual to return to consuming narcotics. According to Sarafino and Smith (2012) there are 4 (four) dimensions of social support, one of which is emotional support. The definition of emotional support is a way of expressing forms of empathy, care, concern, positive thoughts and support. This helps a person get happiness and reassurance because they feel the care of others when experiencing difficult conditions. However, the existence of drug smuggling attempts into correctional institutions indicates the low emotional support provided by friends or family to prisoners of narcotics crimes.

The coaching process, prisoners are prohibited from consuming drugs again. In addition to disrupting the coaching process, according to Setyani and Swandi (2019) if individuals who previously had a history of dependence or addiction to narcotics will potentially experience relapse or relapse. This occurs because of the strong desire within the individual to return to consuming narcotics. According to Sarafino and Smith (2012) there are 4 (four) dimensions of social support, one of which is emotional support. The definition of emotional support is a way of expressing forms of empathy, care, concern, positive thoughts and support. This helps a person get happiness and reassurance because they feel the care of others when experiencing difficult conditions. However, the existence of drug smuggling attempts into correctional institutions indicates the low emotional support provided by friends or family to prisoners of narcotics crimes.

To recover from drug addiction, prisoners should get positive social support such as attention, empathy, and happiness that can be felt by prisoners. Sarafino (2002) in Difa (2019) explains that social support is a condition in which a person feels a sense of comfort, understanding, appreciation and gets support or help from others. So that social support for narcotics prisoners encourages them to have good self-adjustment and be able to overcome difficulties in the correctional institution environment.

When responding to difficulties or problems a person can use a variety of options. There are those who behave negatively by showing pessimism, laziness, surrender to circumstances and achievement. However, there are individuals who try to rise to face their difficulties and problems with a positive attitude such as always thinking for the good of the future. prisoners who have resilience will try to increase self-confidence, try to make changes and control their lives by always thinking and acting positively. Resilience can be grouped into three dimensions, namely external support, inner strengths, and interpersonal and problem solving skills (Grotberg, 2003).

External supports are related to help and sources from outside to increase resilience such as having people who are trustworthy and reliable. Inner strengths are a strength within a person such as self-confidence. Interpersonal and problem solving is an individual's ability to express thoughts and feelings in communication (Grotberg, 2003). All of these dimensions of resilience play an important role in building a comfortable

atmosphere and helping the inmate development process. Based on some of these descriptions, it is explained related to the influence of social support on a person's psychological condition in living life. As a step to overcome the situation while living in a correctional institution, prisoners need resilience skills, especially non-narcotics prisoners.

LITERATURE REVIEW, RESEARCH FRAMEWORK, AND HYPOTHESES

Social Support

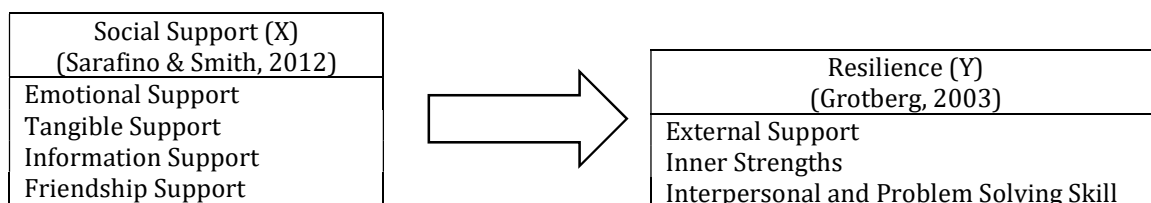
According to Sarafino and Smith (2012) social support is the support that individuals receive from others. According to Taylor in (Mentari Putri & Asih Febriyanti, 2020) explains that the social support received by a person will be more easily accepted if those who provide it are people who have a kinship or closeness to the individual. According to Weiss (1974) in Arindawanti and Izzati (2021), social support is a pattern of interactions received by someone in the closest scope. According Sarafino and Smith (2012) there are 4 (four) dimensions of social support, namely: emotional support, real support, information support and friendship support.

Resilience

Resilience can be interpreted simply as a person's ability to get up and come back from a bad condition. According to Turner (2017) in Septiyani and Rahmasari (2023), resilience is a person's ability to trigger himself to bounce back from a stressful situation and be able to adjust to his environment. Resilience is the ability of individuals to respond to adversity or trauma faced in a healthy and productive way Reivich and Shatte (2002) in (Mayasari, 2014) The formation of resilience will produce 3 main aspects, namely "I Have", "I Can", and "I Am" (Grotberg, 2003). Resilience is a person's ability and expertise in facing, overcoming, and learning from life's difficulties (Grotberg, 2003). According to Grotberg (2003) in Resilience For Today: Gaining Strength From Adversity, consists of 3 (three) dimensions of resilience, namely: external supports, inner strengths, and interpersonal and problem solving skills.

Research Framework

Based on the explanation, the author makes a framework by placing social support as an independent variable (X) and placing resilience as the dependent variable (Y). This can be described in several dimensions as follows:



Source: constructed by authors, 2024

Figure 3
Research Framework

Hypotheses

In conducting the analysis, the hypotheses in this study are as follows:

- Ho : There is no positive influence of social support on the resilience of narcotics prisoners in the Class IIA Madiun youth correctional institution.
- Ha : There is a positive influence of social support on the resilience of narcotics prisoners at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution.

METHOD

The research conducted used a quantitative approach. In this study, researchers used a survey design. The definition of survey design is a study directed at knowing and studying data from samples taken from large or small populations, so that relative events, distributions and relationships between variables are found (Kurniawan & Puspitaningtyas, 2016). Direct observation was carried out by researchers at the research locus of the Madiun Class IIA Youth Correctional Institution and distributed questionnaires to post-rehabilitation drug prisoners as primary data respondents.

Furthermore, the secondary data of this study comes from a review of the literature published in the form of books, articles, and journals and is based on a theoretical framework for the topic of study obtained from literature materials. The population of this study is prisoners who have completed the rehabilitation program at the Madiun Class IIA Youth Correctional Institution, totaling 100 people.

This research uses probability sampling techniques or random sampling techniques. Researchers used the Krejcie and Morgan sample formula with a 95% confidence level, which means that the error rate (e) is 5%. The 5% error rate (0.05) indicates that this research is in the social realm. So in this study, researchers got 80 respondents sampled. Data analysis using univariate analysis, normality test, simple linear regression, significance test, and determination test using IBM SPSS 27 application.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

The validity test was carried out to determine the validity of the statement items in the research instrument and measure the accuracy of the statement. The validity test is carried out by looking at the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient results through Pearson bivariate analysis, to determine the validity of the statement items can be seen through the significance value. If the significance value is <0.05 then the statement is considered valid. However, if the significance value is > 0.05 then the statement is considered invalid.

Table 1
Validity Test of Independent Variable (X)

Item	R Count	R Table	Description
1	0,697	0,361	Valid
2	0,474	0,361	Valid
3	0,606	0,361	Valid
4	0,548	0,361	Valid
5	0,362	0,361	Valid
6	0,782	0,361	Valid
7	0,492	0,361	Valid
8	0,422	0,361	Valid
9	0,543	0,361	Valid
10	0,602	0,361	Valid
11	0,739	0,361	Valid
12	0,504	0,361	Valid
13	0,520	0,361	Valid

14	0,776	0,361	Valid
15	0,715	0,361	Valid
16	0,763	0,361	Valid
17	0,577	0,361	Valid
18	0,535	0,361	Valid
19	0,538	0,361	Valid
20	0,604	0,361	Valid
21	0,548	0,361	Valid
22	0,715	0,361	Valid
23	0,520	0,361	Valid

Source: SPSS Primary Data, 2024

Based on the validity test of the Social Support variable, the pearson correlation value of each statement item is greater than the r table. So that R count> R table, so that all statements in the Social Support variable questionnaire are proven valid.

Table 2
Validity Test of the Dependent Variable (Y)

Item	R Count	R Table	Description
1	0,711	0,361	Valid
2	0,617	0,361	Valid
3	0,802	0,361	Valid
4	0,741	0,361	Valid
5	0,766	0,361	Valid
6	0,730	0,361	Valid
7	0,710	0,361	Valid
8	0,773	0,361	Valid
9	0,700	0,361	Valid
10	0,674	0,361	Valid
11	0,591	0,361	Valid
12	0,584	0,361	Valid
13	0,789	0,361	Valid
14	0,557	0,361	Valid
15	0,615	0,361	Valid
16	0,616	0,361	Valid
17	0,699	0,361	Valid
18	0,505	0,361	Valid
19	0,673	0,361	Valid
20	0,625	0,361	Valid
21	0,680	0,361	Valid
22	0,657	0,361	Valid
23	0,409	0,361	Valid
24	0,408	0,361	Valid
25	0,500	0,361	Valid
26	0,389	0,361	Valid
27	0,545	0,361	Valid
28	0,611	0,361	Valid
29	0,577	0,361	Valid
30	0,593	0,361	Valid
31	0,487	0,361	Valid
32	0,504	0,361	Valid
33	0,626	0,361	Valid

Source: SPSS Primary Data, 2024

Based on the validity test of the resilience variable, it can be seen that the pearson correlation value of each statement item is greater than the r table. So that $R_{count} > R_{table}$, then 33 statement items on the resilience variable questionnaire are proven valid.

Reliability Test

The reliability test is carried out to assess how much the consistency value of a measuring instrument is in measurement. In determining the test related to whether a research instrument is reliable or not, namely if the coefficient value is > 0.6 (higher than 0.6), then the measuring instrument is acceptable for use or is considered reliable, and vice versa. The results of the research reliability test are described as follows:

Table 3
Reliability Test

Variable	Result	Conclusion	Number of Items
Social Support (X)	0,912	Reliable	23
Resilience (Y)	0,949	Reliable	33

Source: SPSS Primary Data, 2024

Cronbach's Alpha value on each variable has a value of 0.912 and 0.949. This figure indicates that the measuring instrument has high reliability seen from Cronbach's Alpha value scale which in the value range of 0.800 - 1.000. So it can be concluded that research instruments on the variables of Social Support and Resilience variables can be said to be reliable and can be used in further research at the main locus, namely the Resilience Institute. further research at the main locus, namely the Youth Correctional Institution Class IIA Madiun

Normality Test

The normality test is used to find out whether the data obtained is normally distributed or not. Normally distributed data is a requirement in conducting further statistical tests. This test uses a significance level value (α) of 5% or 0.05. To state the conclusion on the normality test, namely if the significance value or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is greater than 0.05, then the data is declared normally distributed. However, if the value of Sig. (2-tailed) is less than 0.05, then the data is declared not normally distributed. The results of the normality test with One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov in this study are as follows:

Table 4
Normality Test

<i>One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov</i>			
			Unstandardized Residual
N			80
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		9.91459616
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.090
	Positive		.090
	Negative		-.069
Test Statistic			.090
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) ^c			.165
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) ^d	Sig.		.107
	99% Confidence	Lower Bound	.099
	Interval	Upper Bound	.115

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
 - b. Calculated from data.
 - c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
 - d. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 299883525.
- Source: SPSS Primary Data, 2024

The results or output obtained through the normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, is known that the resulting significance value is 0.165. This can be seen in the Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) column in the table above which shows the number 0.165. This is in accordance with the normality test requirements, namely the significance value of $0.165 > 0.05$, meaning that the data is normally distributed because the resulting significance value is greater than the significance value.

Simple Linear Regression Test

Data that has been normally distributed can be continued with simple linear regression testing which aims to find out how the level of influence between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y). The following are the findings of the linear regression test:

Table 5
Anova Table

<i>ANOVA^a</i>						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6123.749	1	6123.749	61.508	.000 ^b
	Residual	7765.638	78	99.559		
	Total	13889.387	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Resilience

b. Predictors: (Constant), Social Support

Source: SPSS Primary Data, 2024

Based on the ANNOVA table, it can be seen the amount of influence or significance value between the Social Support variable (X) on Resilience (Y). Based on the regression table, it can be seen that the F value is 61.508 with a significance value or probability of 0.000. The result of the significance value based on the simple linear regression test requirement of $0.000 < 0.05$ means that based on the regression test this study has met the requirements to be able to measure the level of influence of the Social Support variable on resilience. From the simple linear regression test, it can be concluded that there is an influence of the Social Support variable (X) on the resilience variable (Y).

Table 6
Simple Linear Regression Test

<i>Coefficients^a</i>					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	41.651	9.265		.000
	Social Support	.926	.118	.664	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Resilience

Source: SPSS Primary Data, 2024

Based on table 6, it is known that the constant value is 41.651 and the respective regression coefficient value is 0.926 in the unstandardized coefficient column (B). therefore, a formula or model of the regression equation value $Y = 41.651 + 0.926X$ can be obtained. from the above equation, the average coefficient value of the resilience variable (Y) for each change in the social support variable (X) is 1 unit. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression coefficient value on variable X is 41.651 which indicates that the variable (X) has increased by 1%, the value of the resilience variable (Y) will also increase by 0.926X. so from the regression equation above, the regression coefficient value is directly proportional, meaning that resilience will increase directly proportional to the level of social support provided to drug prisoners.

Significance Test

The significance test or t-test is used to determine whether the Social Support variable as the independent variable influences the dependent variable, namely resilience. If the t value > t table, then there is a significant influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Thus to determine the t-count value and answer the hypothesis can be done with the results of the significance test which can be seen in the following table:

Table 7
Significance Test

<i>Coefficients^a</i>					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	41.651	9.265		4.495
	Social Support	.926	.118	.664	7.843

a. Dependent Variable: Resilience

Source: SPSS Primary Data, 2024

Based on Table 7, the significance test results obtained a t-count value of 7.843 and t table of 1.991 with a significance level of 5% so that it can be concluded that the t-count value. t table ($7.843 > 1.991$) which indicates that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is a positive influence of social support on the resilience of narcotics prisoners at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution.

Determination Test

The determination test is carried out to determine the level of influence of the social support variable on the resilience variable. The following are the results of the determination test to see the level of influence, which is as follows:

Table 8
Determination Test

<i>Model Summary^b</i>				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.664 ^a	.441	.434	9.978

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Support

b. Dependent Variable: Resilience

Source: SPSS Primary Data, 2024

Based on the determination test results above, the R value as the correlation coefficient is 0.664. This shows that there is a strong positive relationship or correlation between the social support variable and the resilience of prisoners. This is because the correlation coefficient value of $0.664 > 0.5$. Based on the determination test table, it is also known that the R square value or the coefficient of determination is 0.441. This figure shows the amount of influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. This figure explains that social support affects resilience in prisoners of child protection crimes by 44.1%. While the other 55.9% is influenced by other variables that are not explained in this study. This shows that there are still other variables that have an influence on the resilience variable of narcotics crime prisoners at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution besides the Social Support variable.

The Effect of Social Support on the Resilience of Narcotics Prisoners at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution

According to Resnick, et al (2011) in Karimah (2022) there are factors that can affect resilience in a person are self esteem, spirituality, positive emotions and social support provided for him. the quality of resilience possessed by someone is not the same because there are several factors that influence it, one of which is how much social support is in the formation of a person's resilience (Grotberg, 2003).

The results of the research that have been conducted indicate that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is a positive influence of social support on the resilience of narcotics prisoners at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution. The results obtained are in line with the research of Ediati & Raisa (2016) which explains the significant positive relationship between social support and resilience in prisoners at the Semarang Women's Class IIA Correctional Institution. Then research conducted by Nur & Santi (2011) that the social support obtained by individuals from the environment, whether family or neighborhood, affects individuals in dealing with stress and anxiety in facing life in correctional institutions.

Therefore, it is concluded that social support is very important for the resilience of prisoners, because the resilience of prisoners, especially at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution, is seen from how much social support is given to prisoners of narcotics crimes. these are various kinds such as family visits either directly or online, personality development, independence development and rehabilitation are examples of social support that have an impact on the resilience of prisoners undergoing guidance in correctional institutions so that they can carry out the coaching program without violating the rules and not repeating drug use.

The social support felt by prisoners of narcotics crimes in Madiun class IIA youth correctional institutions is quite good, where the inmates' immediate environment has paid attention to support such as personality development, independence development, family visits, and rehabilitation programs. From the results of filling out the questionnaires that have been distributed and testing the data, it can be seen that prisoners in the class IIA Madiun youth correctional institution have a dominant view in the moderate category towards the social support provided, indicating that prisoners hope that support can be provided, especially through coaching activities, family visits and rehabilitation and others to prisoners so that through this, prisoners can recover from drug addiction and regret their actions.

In this study at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution, narcotics inmates felt that they received social support from fellow prisoners, officers, family and closest people. Providing support can affect resilience which can help prisoners to recover

from drug addiction so that they have the confidence to return to being a whole human being. This is because social support is a source of strength for prisoners to increase high resilience.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the study, conclusions can be drawn regarding social support and resilience where it is proven that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected so that there is a positive influence of social support on the resilience of narcotics prisoners at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution. The level of influence of 44.1% of the resilience of narcotics prisoners of Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution is influenced by the social support provided and the remaining 55.9% is influenced by other variables. This shows that resilience will increase when the greater and higher the social support given to narcotics prisoners, so that they can recover from the dangers of drugs and return to being fully human.

The recommendations proposed in this study are the prisoners who have completed the coaching and rehabilitation program at the Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution, it is hoped that they will be more open to the closest people, both fellow prisoners, officers and families. This is to prevent bad influences and other problems so that the closest people can help and protect. The Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution can work with relevant stakeholders to provide counseling to the community about the dangers of drugs. So that people who have a close relationship with someone who has a history of drug dependence can recover and not return to consuming drugs. The Class IIA Madiun Youth Correctional Institution can provide follow-up programs to prisoners who have completed rehabilitation so that they can recover and not repeat their actions again.

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