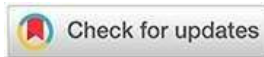


ANALYSIS OF FACTORS CAUSING SUICIDE IN PRISONERS IN MADIUN CLASS I PRISON



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ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyze the influence of various factors on the mental condition of prisoners and to provide recommendations for reducing the risk of suicide. This research employs a qualitative approach using a case study method. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation, involving informants from the Class I Madiun Correctional Facility, including staff and prisoners. Data analysis was conducted using qualitative analysis techniques based on the Miles and Huberman model. The findings indicate that prisoners go through five stages of suicide: suicidal ideation, suicidal intent, suicidal threat, suicidal gesture, and suicidal attempt. Identified contributing factors include perceptions of punishment, feelings of injustice, lack of support, and unfavorable conditions within the correctional facility. Challenges in the implementation of rehabilitation programs and psychological health services were also identified, affecting the mental well-being of prisoners.

Keywords: Factor; Suicide; Correctional Institutions



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INTRODUCTION

The SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) represent sustainable development, one of whose targets is to foster mental health within national development in Indonesia. Various social groups, for example, the group of people who are sensitive due to having mental disorders are the group of prisoners (Saraswati, 2013).

Supporting health development as stated in Pasal 9 Huruf D UU No. 22 Tahun 2022 concerning Corrections, inmates have the right to receive health services and adequate nutrition according to their dietary needs. Article 4 of Law No. 22 of 2022 outlines the functions of corrections, which include services, guidance, and care. Therefore, all Correctional Units in Indonesia must prepare an environment that can support the health of inmates, particularly their mental health.

One of the mental health issues faced by inmates in correctional facilities is experiencing stress. Stress arises from the loss of freedom that inmates have, as well as their inability to adapt to the environment of the correctional facility, which can lead them to contemplate ending their lives. Holmes and Rabe (1957) in Husni and Widia Lestari (2018) showed that the confined prison environment can lead to extremely high levels of stress among inmates. This stress, in some cases, can be so severe that it drives inmates to take their own lives.

According to a report from the Presidential Staff Office (KSP), correctional facilities in Indonesia have seen a significant increase in occupancy, commonly referred to as overcrowding. The increasing population of inmates in correctional facilities can lead to mental health issues for the inmates themselves. The impact of overcrowded prison inhabitants includes poor health conditions for inmates, an increased likelihood of conflicts or issues among inmates, the emergence of inmate dissatisfaction, and rehabilitation that does not align with their needs, interests, and talents. When inmates are unable to cope and feel pressured in prison, it can trigger stress, which increases the potential for suicidal behavior (Husni & Widia, 2018).

Suicide is closely related to stress behaviors in one's life. Various previous studies have proven suicidal behavior. It is evidenced by research in the journal (Lalenoh et al., 2021) that there is a significant relationship between stress levels and suicidal ideation among students. Even the World Health Organization (WHO) states that every year, millions of people die by suicide, which has the potential to be a leading cause of death worldwide.

In addition, data on suicide issues in Indonesia based on the Data and Information Center of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019 shows that the police received reports of 875 cases in 2016 and 789 cases in 2017. This number is much smaller compared to the deaths from suicide according to the WHO Global Health Estimates (2020), which estimated that there were 739,000 deaths from suicide worldwide or 10.6 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016. Suicide is the 18th leading cause of death. As one of the contributors to the suicide rate in the world and Indonesia, correctional facilities serve as places for the implementation of punishment that deprives inmates of most of their rights. Various causes of inmates committing suicide in prisons include, among others, the inability to adjust, leading to an inability to accept reality. Suicide in correctional facilities is not a new phenomenon. Based on data from the Legal Aid Institute for Society (LBHM), the number of deaths of prisoners and detainees in Indonesia was 120 in 2016, 83 in 2017, 123 in 2018, and 66 in 2019.

According to Bratapos Matraman, a 36-year-old inmate with the initials K, involved in a drug case, committed suicide by hanging at the Class I Madiun Prison. The

victim was found dead by hanging in room block 1-2 on Tuesday (November 14, 2023) in the early hours. The preliminary assumption is that the victim committed suicide due to stress from having to serve the remaining sentence of four years and nine months.

As one of the correctional facilities where inmates have committed suicide, Class I Madiun Prison is chosen as the location for this research. From the case of the inmate who committed suicide, researchers believe that there is a need to conduct a study to analyze the suicide actions taken by inmates in drug-related cases that occurred on Tuesday (November 14, 2023), so that it can serve as a lesson to prevent future suicides. Based on the background that has been previously outlined, the researcher formulates the problem in this study as how to analyze the factors causing suicide among inmates at Class I Madiun Prison.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research by Hidayati et al. (2021) focuses on the factors that influence depression among inmates. This research examines the factors of depression among inmates that can occur over a certain time. Various factors contribute to depression, one of which is socio-demographic factors (related to ethnicity, status, age, and gender), psychosocial factors (related to the traits of each individual), environmental factors (related to the privacy of each individual), as well as other related factors. Various internal factors of inmates also have a significant impact. Therefore, there is a need for motivation to minimize the desire for suicide.

Supported by research from Zhong et al., (2021), which states that there were 8,041 records through their search, and 77 eligible studies from 27 countries, including 35,351 suicide cases, in the main analysis. Based on Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Article 1 paragraph 6, a prisoner is a convict who is serving the consequences of their actions based on a specific period that has been established and undergoing a rehabilitation program in prison.

Like previous research, inmates often experience stress. Lazarus and Folkman in Evanjeli and Prawitasari (2012) argue that stress is a condition in which the environment affects each individual's feelings. Sometimes excessive stress leads individuals to feel the urge to end their lives, a phenomenon known as suicide.

Schneidman defines suicide as a state in which an individual consciously ends their life to resolve the problems they are facing. Individuals with such thinking assume that suicide is the best solution to the psychological pain they are experiencing (Maris, dkk, 2000).

The Deprivation-Importation Combination Theory was developed by Steven Stack and Barbara Bowman in 1992 (Stack, S., & Bowman 1992) as a conceptual framework to explain the factors that lead to suicidal actions, particularly in prisons. This theory combines two previous theoretical approaches, namely deprivation theory and importation theory. Based on this, two factors influence suicidal behavior in prisons: internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to psychological issues such as mental disorders, while external factors include social elements in the prison environment, such as prison conditions.

Based on that, the researcher uses the Deprivation-Importation Theory in this study, which is based on Pujileksono, (2017):

- a. Assessment of Equity. Something related to the concept concerning the justice of each individual.
- b. Self-assessment. An assessment by an individual, that the individual has

experienced rejection from society. The consequence of that led the perpetrator to commit suicide.

Then the deprivation theory discusses the decline in the status of inmates in prisons. The two basic concepts of deprivation theory are (Pujileksono, 2017):

- a. Prisonization. Clemmer introduced the term privatization as the fluctuations in influence related to the procedures of life, morality, and adaptation in correctional institutions. (Lapas).
- b. Prisons are places where individuals serve their sentences, with various subcultures that describe different activities in a particular location.

METHOD

The issues examined in this study used a qualitative approach aimed at discovering, analyzing, and managing direct events in the field. Researchers use a case study approach and data collection not as mathematical information, but rather with information derived from the techniques employed by the authors, such as: observation results, interviews, and documentation. The case study research is utilized as a qualitative strategy conducted by researchers to examine an event in depth. (Creswell, 2013).

This research uses two sources of data, namely primary and secondary. The primary data source is obtained from real-time interviews with informants, as well as several questions that can be provided in accordance with the research guidelines prepared by the author. In the research, the informants referred to by the author are the Head of the Binkemas Section of the Class I Madiun Prison, the Head of the Security Section of the Class I Madiun Prison, 2 Block Officers, 3 Correctional Supervisors, and 3 Inmates. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from literature studies that are relevant to the research title. Next, data analysis was conducted using the qualitative analysis technique developed by Miles and Huberman. Where to use the four basic analyses, namely data collection, reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing. (Noor, 2015:202).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted from March to October at the Class I Penitentiary in Madiun. From the research conducted at the site, it was found that the Class I Madiun Correctional Institution was established in 1919 by the Dutch East Indies government and began operations in 1921. This prison building is constructed on an area of 29,790 m² with a building area of 11,800 m². Administratively, the Class I Correctional Institution of Madiun is located at Jalan Yos Sudarso No. 100, Madiun Lor Village, Manguharjo District, Madiun City, East Java Province. The Class I Madiun Correctional Institution is one of the Technical Implementation Units (UPT) within the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Java, which has the primary task of carrying out the rehabilitation of inmates in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01.PR.07.03 of 1985 Article 2. From the results of the interviews conducted by the researcher with the informants, it was stated that there are factors causing the occurrence of suicide among inmates at Class I Madiun Correctional Facility.

Stages of Suicide in Inmates

Before understanding the factors that lead to suicide, it is important to know the stages of suicidal behavior in inmates, referring to the theory by Davison, G.C., Neale, J.M., and King (2004), which states that every individual who engages in suicidal actions goes through the following five stages:

1. **Suicidal ideation**
Suicidal ideation refers to the contemplation of suicide through self-harming actions. Usually, this idea arises when a prisoner feels that they are alive but not providing any benefit to others, especially their family. In addition, the inmates also feel a mismatch between their inherent traits and the new cultural environment they are in.
2. **Suicidal intent**
Suicidal intent refers to a stage where an individual thinks about or plans actions related to harming themselves. The planning from the previous stage has evolved in line with various factors within itself and has received support from the surrounding environmental conditions.
3. **Suicidal threat**
Suicidal threat refers to the stage where an individual begins to realize their plan to end their life.
4. **Suicidal gesture**
A suicidal gesture is a stage where an individual exhibits destructive behavior or harms themselves. Examples of suicide signals include cutting body parts, taking a large number of pills, and so on.
5. **Suicidal attempt**
Suicidal attempts refer to the stage where an individual engages in destructive behavior that indicates a desire to end their life and a reluctance to be saved by others.

Factors Contributing to Suicide Among Inmates

Based on the Combined Model Deprivation-Importation theory, which comprehensively explains the factors that can influence suicidal actions among inmates, the following are noted:

1. **Internal Factors (Importation)**
Internal factors are those that originate from within the inmates themselves. It is divided into two parts:
 - a. **Assessment of Equity**
The assessment of equity refers to how inmates evaluate the feedback or treatment from the legal system and the environment towards them. If inmates feel they are not receiving good feedback, it can lead to stress. The stress experienced by these inmates, if left unaddressed, will certainly lead to depression. Here are several factors that can influence this.
 - 1) **Perceived to the punishment**
When there are inmates who feel that the punishment they receive is not proportional to the legal violations they committed, it can lead to feelings of injustice and despair. In addition, there are also inmates who believe that the legal violations committed should be resolved through family means without any legal action.

2) Feeling Unfairly Treated

When there are inmates who feel dissatisfied with the facilities provided as well as the treatment from the staff and supervisors at the Class I Madiun Correctional Facility. This is often referred to as the unfair treatment received by prisoners. This can be evidenced by a statement from an informant indicating that there are inmates with the same background of legal violations, yet they have received different sentences.

b. Self-Assessment

Self-assessment is an internal factor that can influence suicidal actions among inmates, reflecting the perspective of the inmates themselves while they are in the correctional facility. Factors that can influence self-assessment include:

1) Feelings of uselessness

Inmates may feel useless because they believe they are not contributing positively to society and their families. This feeling is often experienced by inmates who have just begun their sentence. In addition to not having adapted to the environment, they also often think unhealthily about the problems they face.

2) Feeling Unaccepted by Society

Prisoners sometimes feel that after completing their sentence, they will not be well accepted by society, leading them to believe that there is no point in living and returning to their environment. This aligns with the informant's statement that prisoners are often looked down upon by society. This is often encountered with prisoners who have just begun their sentence; usually, society will regard the prisoners and their families as immoral individuals.

2. External Factors (Deprivation)

There are two external factors, namely:

a. Prisonization

Prisonization is a process in which inmates internalize the norms present in the environment of the Class I Madiun Correctional Institution. This can affect suicidal actions in the following ways:

1) Inability of Inmates to Adapt

Inmates may also find it difficult to readjust to their environment after leaving the Class I Madiun Correctional Facility. Usually, after serving a long sentence in prison, inmates feel awkward about starting their lives again in society.

2) Stigmatism

Stigmatism can occur when prisonization creates stigma against inmates in their environment. The inmate feels discriminated against and judged by their surroundings. Sometimes there are communities that ostracize people who have just been released from prison.

In prisonization, informants through interviews feel that it will be difficult to socialize with their environment once they have been released from the Correctional Institution. This certainly triggers stress among inmates, leading them to have suicidal thoughts.

b. Prisons as Places for Inmates to Serve Their Sentences

The Class I Madiun Correctional Institution has a significant impact on the welfare of inmates. Here are the factors that need to be considered, namely:

1) Classification of Inmates

If an inmate feels that they have been placed in a certain category that they believe is inappropriate, it can affect the sense of injustice felt by that inmate.

2) Isolation and Activity Restrictions

The activity restrictions in Class I Madiun Correctional Institution can affect the well-being of inmates. The inmate may feel overly restricted in their own life, which can lead to stress and even feelings of despair.

In the dimension of the Class I Madiun Correctional Institution as a place of punishment, the informant through interviews with the researcher considers that the place is too small, causing inmates to feel cramped.

The research conducted by the author, it shows that the factors causing suicide in Class I Madiun Institution can be influenced by internal and external factors. Feelings of injustice and stress can affect the risk of suicidal actions taken by inmates in the Class I Madiun Correctional Facility.

The implementation of the Environmental Introduction and Development

The period at Class I Madiun Correctional Institution is commonly referred to as Mapenaling. Mapenaling is the initial stage in providing an overview to inmates regarding the environment at Class I Madiun Correctional Facility. Meanwhile, the purpose of rehabilitation is to develop the inmates' attitudes in serving their sentences independently and adhering to the applicable regulations.

In this study, the author obtained information from sources Mr. Singgih and Mr. Wildan regarding the implementation of mapenaling at the Class I Madiun Correctional Institution. If mapenaling is carried out effectively, it can be assumed that inmates will behave well during their sentences. Here is the mind map that can be elaborated on.

1. Implementation of Mapenaling at Class I Madiun Correctional Institution

Based on the results of the interview, it can be understood that inmates who have just begun their sentences undergo health screening so that the officers can determine whether the inmate has psychological issues or not. If the screening reveals that the inmate has psychological disturbances, they will be treated specially within certain groups to facilitate the officers in handling them.

In addition, the mapenaling program is often carried out through various activities, such as sports and morning exercises, maintaining cleanliness with the Clean Friday initiative, making improvements to the facilities and infrastructure of the prison, and supported by other activities that are beneficial for the inmates. Inmates are also provided with information regarding their rights and obligations as prisoners. This includes the right to healthcare services, the ability to voice complaints, and other obligations as inmates.

2. Implementation of Guidance at Class I Madiun Correctional Institution

The Class I Madiun Correctional Institution certainly offers various programs that inmates can participate in to hone their skills and develop a much better personality, so they can be equipped when they have completed their sentence and return to their families and communities.

Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the spiritual development program provides guidance on worship practices, delivers material related to religious knowledge through sermons, and includes group activities such as reading the Qur'an and studying fiqh texts together. The officers are very communicative in providing guidance. Often, inmates ask about what they feel is unclear from the material presented during the guidance sessions. There are even inmates who relate the material presented to the issues they are currently facing. The existence of the provided solution makes the inmates feel relieved that their mental burdens can be alleviated and that it can ease the stress they are experiencing.

3. Challenges in the Implementation of Mapenaling and Guidance at Class I Madiun Correctional Institution

In the implementation of mapenaling and guidance at the Class I Madiun Correctional Institution, the officers face challenges in carrying out these activities. This is due to the inmates being less active in the implementation of mapping and the guidance provided, as well as the limitations of the guidance officers.

In addition, there are obstacles related to the limited number of staff, which results in them paying less attention to inmates who are experiencing issues that cause them stress.

Psychological Health Services for Inmates at Class I Madiun Prison

From the interview with the informant, Mr. Singgih, it was stated that Class I Madiun Prison has collaborated with the Madiun City Health Office to address psychological disorders among inmates. In addition, the clinic also provides various services related to the psychological well-being of inmates, so that they will receive specialized guidance to reduce levels of depression and even eliminate stress. Psychological health screening for inmates is an important factor in identifying potential mental health issues that may pose a risk of suicide.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the research conducted by the author regarding the factors causing the suicides of inmates at Class I Madiun Correctional Institution, it can be concluded that each inmate has different reasons for suicide, yet they exhibit similar patterns.

Regarding the stages of suicide, there are five stages of suicide among inmates, namely: suicidal ideation, suicidal intent, suicidal threat, suicidal gesture, and suicide attempt. (suicidal attempt). Based on the analysis conducted by the author, there are several factors that can influence suicidal actions among inmates at Class I Madiun Correctional Facility, namely: perception of punishment, feelings of being treated unfairly, lack of motivation from family and the environment, threats from other inmates, and inadequate psychological health services.

The correctional facility also serves to alleviate the stress of inmates, with newly admitted prisoners undergoing health screenings to determine if they have any health issues. This allows for their separation to facilitate better management. After that, mapping and also conducting mapping activities are carried out, allowing inmates to participate in the development programs available at the Class I Madiun Correctional Institution. In practice, there are certainly challenges caused by inmates who are less active in participating in the mapping activities and the development programs held, as

well as the limited number of development officers.

Suggestions for addressing the issue of suicide among inmates at Class I Madiun Correctional Institution include the need for officers to conduct more intensive socialization regarding rehabilitation programs aimed at preventing suicide. Officers should also provide motivation to inmates to encourage enthusiasm and active participation in these activities. Additionally, officers need to closely monitor inmates who exhibit concerning behavioral changes. In addition, there is also a need for Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) related to the prevention of suicide by inmates.

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