

CONSEQUENCES OF DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT FOR PRISONERS: A CRIMINOLOGICAL LABELING PERSPECTIVE (STUDY OF CLASS IIB PATI CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION)



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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the consequences of disciplinary punishment for inmates from the perspective of labeling criminology, with a focus on the Pati Class IIB Correctional Institution. Disciplinary punishment in correctional institutions aims to enforce order, but it is inseparable from the labeling process and social intervention that has various consequences. This study uses qualitative methods and finds two classifications of consequences : negative and positive. Negative labeling can lead to loss of social opportunities, discrimination, isolation, and an increased risk of repeat offenders. Conversely, with support such as mentorship or rehabilitation, labeling can motivate individuals to change. The suggestion proposed is a review of disciplinary punishment rules with a focus on the balance between justice and rehabilitation, in order to minimize the negative impact on prisoners.

Keywords : *Consequensces; Labelling; Disciplinary Punishment*



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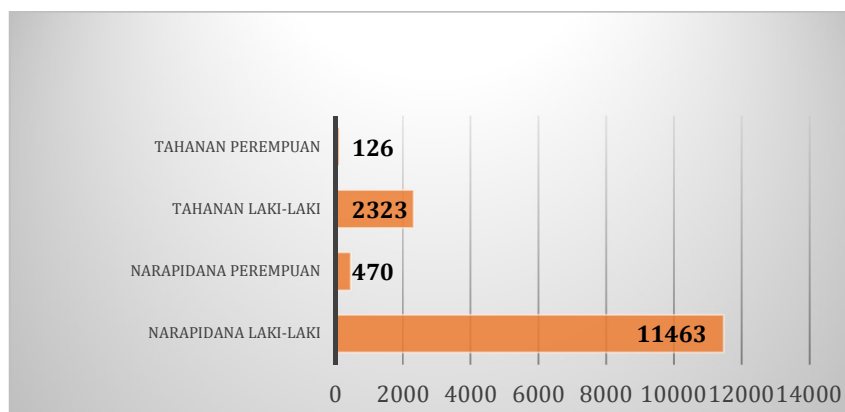
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INTRODUCTION

So many problems trigger security and order disturbances in prisons. Existing problems were identified such as the use and smuggling of prohibited goods, conflicts between inmates and officers, and overcrowded prison conditions, causing inmates to be stressed and trying to make efforts that could disrupt security and order (Ilm et al., 2022). One of the causes of the dissatisfaction problem above is overcapacity. The causes of the riots include overcapacity, excessive relationships or discrimination, lack of guards, monotonous and long-lasting situations and circumstances, regulations in prisons that are considered restrictive and lack of understanding of officers' duties and human rights values (Maulana, 2023).

Overcapacity in prisons has now become the root of the majority of existing problems. With the number of inmates inside that exceeds the maximum capacity, prisons very often experience pressure that is out of control. One of them is to deal with overcrowded facilities, which can cause inhumane conditions for inmates and prisoners. This can lead to increasing conflicts between inmates and also to a high risk of security disturbances for both officers and inmates and prisoners as residents in it. Not only affecting the security in it, overall overcapacity will be an obstacle to the efforts made by the prison to repair, and direct inmates to return to the community.



Source : SDP Ditjen Pas, 2024

Figure 1
Total Correctional Assisted Residents in UPT throughout Central Java

For Central Java itself, 14,382 inmates have been filled. When compared to the capacity, it should only be 8,847 inmates. This certainly makes Central Java one of the regions with an overcapacity percentage of more than 150%, which is 162.5% of the total capacity that should be. One of the problems caused by the occurrence of overcapacity is the conduciveness of the prison related to order and security while in the prison or detention center.

The excess number of residences in prisons and detention centers will make various kinds of complex problems occur. These problems will then have significant negative consequences, such as 1) lack of maximum supervision by officers in the field (Prisons or Rutan); 2) it will cause a reduction in health insurance for correctional inmates; 3) resulting in triggering conflicts between correctional inmates 4) ineffective coaching programs that lead to the achievement of correctional goals.

With all the forms of possibility, it is possible for inmates to commit violations. Then if the violation can be proven, it will be administratively acted upon by giving

disciplinary punishment. Disciplinary punishment is part of efforts to maintain order and security in correctional institutions.

In its implementation, disciplinary punishment is a tool to enforce the rules in the Correctional Institution. Interpreting prisons to be conducive places for the achievement of correctional goals. In addition, the existence of this disciplinary punishment is a driver of behavior change from prisoners. Punishment can also serve as an educational tool, where its application can positively and significantly change behavior (Sukanta, 2022).

However, in addition to this, inmates who have served severe disciplinary sentences and are serving sentences in strait cells or who are specifically recorded in registers f and h may receive pressure and intervention from fellow inmates. Which makes the inmate labeled with negative things. This kind of labeling has a negative impact on the individual itself, as does isolation, disappointment, feelings of sadness, and even internalizes even worse negative behaviors. Labels given to inmates often do not help them improve themselves and become more conscious, but will increase the level of violations committed. Reactions from other parties, which include individual labeling and deviations in certain behaviors, cause even more severe deviations (Fahrani, 2016).

Looking at the various problems that exist above, the researcher thinks that it is necessary to conduct in-depth research on "the consequences of the imposition of disciplinary punishment for prisoners reviewed from the perspective of criminology labeling" in order to identify all forms of consequences, impacts and implications and provide problem solving in the form of applied or theoretical solutions. Researchers hope that this study can later be used as a reference in handling disciplinary punishment or as scientific input on policies that may be able to advance better organization.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Labelling Theory

Labeling theory, in criminology, is a theory derived from a sociological perspective known as "symbolic interactionism", a school of thought based on the ideas of George Herbert Mead, John Dewey, W.I. Thomas, Charles Horton Cooley, and Herbert Blumer, among others. The first and most prominent labeling theorist was Howard Becker, who published his groundbreaking work *Outsiders* in 1963.

Howard Becker's approach to labeling deviation, as described in *Outsiders: Study Sociology Deviance*, views deviation as the creation of social groups and not the quality of some action or behavior. Becker criticized other theories of deviation in order to accept the existence of deviation and thus, accept the values of the majority in a social group. According to Becker, studying the actions of individuals is not important because only deviations of rule-breaking behavior are labeled heretical by people in positions of power. The rules of behavior are constantly violated, the labeling of behavior varies. Becker explained that rules are a reflection of certain social norms owned by the majority of society, both formal and informal. The Forced rule, the focus of Becker's approach, is applied differently and usually facilitates certain beneficial consequences for those who apply the label. In short, members of the community may make label rules violate deviant behavior depending on the level of reaction over time (Becker, 1963).

Labeling theory, this theory has a different orientation about crime from other theories. Other theories approach from a statistical, pathological, or relational point of view. However, Becker thinks that these approaches are unfair and unrealistic. Becker saw that the crime often hung from the eye of the observer. There are two approaches to labeling theory, namely, first, the question of how and why a person obtains a stamp or

label. And second, the effect of labeling on subsequent behavioral deviations (Swardhana & Setiabudhi, 2016).

The key concepts in Becker's labeling theory are primary and secondary deviations. Initial deviations committed by a person that have little impact on their status or relationships in society are called primary deviations. The concept behind this idea is that most people break the law or commit deviant acts throughout their lives; However, such behavior is not serious enough to make them considered criminals by society or by themselves, because this kind of behavior is considered "normal".

Unlike primary deviation, secondary deviation is deviation that occurs in response to societal reactions and the labeling of a person who commits deviant behavior. In addition, this type of deviation is a direct consequence of the internalization of deviant labels and has a major impact on a person's status and relationships in society.

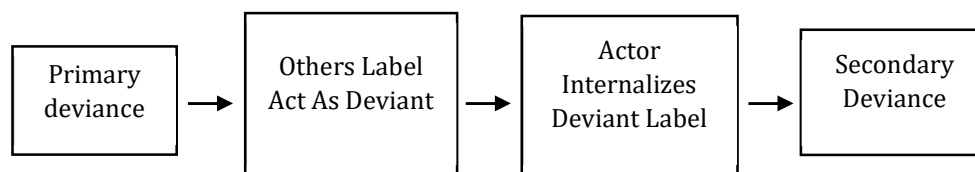


Figure 2
Labeling Concept Works

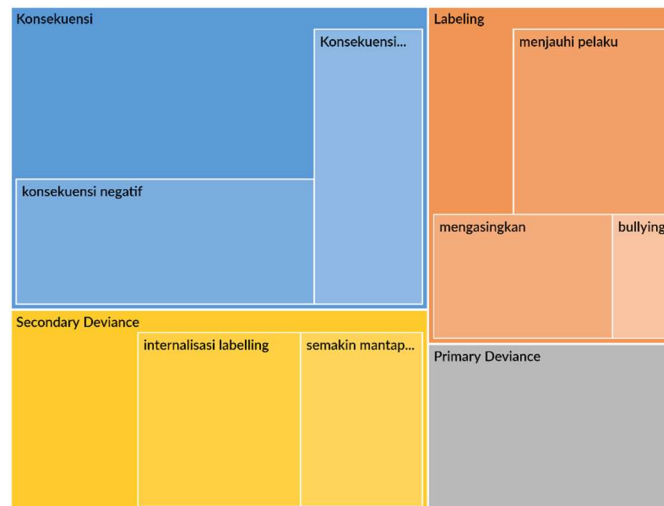
METHOD

The approach to this study uses a qualitative approach and takes the perspective of case study design. The case study design that the researcher adopts is at the limit of the place. The researcher raises a problem regarding the consequences of the provision of disciplinary punishment for inmates carried out at the Pati Class IIB Prison. The limitation of this research is only on the research location in the Pati class IIB prison. However, the problem raised, namely the impact of disciplinary punishment for inmates, is undeniably present in other research locations (in this case in the technical implementation units of corrections throughout Indonesia). The researcher in this study used a semi-structured type of interview. The following are the primary data sources that will be used in this study, including inmates who have received moderate to severe disciplinary punishments or those recorded in the register book as the main informants in digging for the deepest information about the impact of disciplinary punishment on inmates. the general inmates who have never received a disciplinary punishment or are included in a strait cell as a form of sanction for the violations committed. The last is the Head of KPLP as a special resource person because it is related to his duties and functions responsible for prison security.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis

Figure 3 shows that there is significant approval for disciplinary punishment for inmates. The images depict various aspects and perspectives regarding the application of disciplinary punishment in prisons, including the views of law enforcement officers and inmates. Each of the images reflects the belief that disciplinary punishments, such as the use of strait cells, are a major focus on the failure of the existing coaching system in prisons.



Source : Researchers 2024

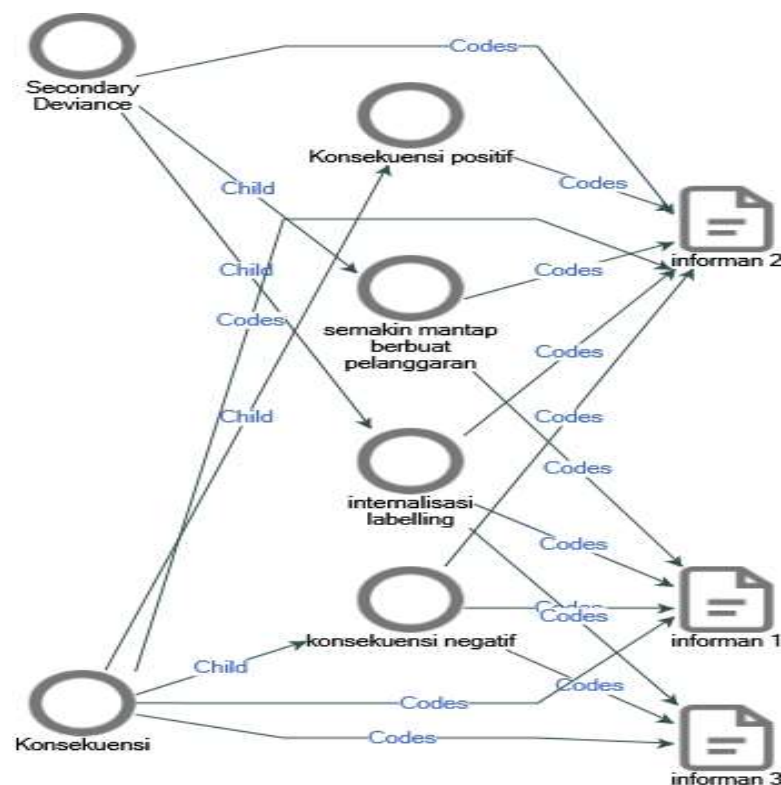
Figure 3
Coding diagram hierarchy chart

The image displayed is a visual representation of the concept of labelling and social deviance through a diagram in the form of a treemap or hierarchy chart on the NVIVO 14 data processing application which is the result of the findings in this study. This diagram illustrates how the process of social labeling affects the behavior of individuals who behave deviantly (in this case, correctional inmates who commit offenses so that they enter the strait cell), from initial deviation to becoming more severe due to external influences such as social stigma.

In the Primary deviance section, which is marked with gray. This describes the initial stage of deviant behavior, before the individual is labeled by the community, in this case the community assisted citizens or correctional officers. Primary deviations are often not noticed or negatively labeled by the public. However, once an individual receives the label, his or her deviant behavior has the potential to develop into secondary deviance, as illustrated in the previous section. Then the labeling section marked in orange describes how society or social groups or institutions give labels to deviant individuals. These labels can result in certain behaviors from an individual's social environment, such as staying away from the perpetrator — people will tend to avoid individuals who are seen as deviant. In addition, labeling can also trigger the act of alienating individuals, where the individual is isolated from his or her social group. In a more severe stage, this label can trigger bullying, where the labeled individual is subjected to harassment or insults from others.

Furthermore, in the Secondary Deviance section, which is given a yellow color, it is explained how labeling carried out by the community can lead to deeper deviations. This process begins with the internalization of labelling, where individuals begin to accept and trust the negative labels given to them. This process of internalization often leaves individuals feeling like they have no choice but to follow the role defined by the label, which ultimately leads to increasingly well-established deviant behavior. At this stage, the individual feels that the label is already part of his identity, so his deviant behavior not only continues, but also becomes stronger.

The last part is Consequences, which is marked in blue, there are two components that describe the direct impact of labeling on individuals. One of them is negative consequences, which indicates that individuals who have been labeled by society often receive diverse negative impacts. These negative labels can be lost social opportunities, discrimination, or exclusion from the community. The next section on consequences is positive consequences, which means that when labeling is given in a supportive context, such as through good social interventions, guidance, or rehabilitation programs, the labeled individual can be motivated to change or improve their behavior. This represents an additional aspect of the impact that occurs, such as a change in the individual's self-perception or an influence on his or her social relationships for the better.



Source : Researchers 2024

Figure 4
Project Map of Consequences and Secondary Deviance

Consequences are the consequences of secondary deviance, which is a violation that arises from giving a negative label. The offender will internalize the label and then

establish himself to commit the offense again. In line with the results of the study that showed a connection between the three informants and secondary deviance, positive and negative consequences were found.

The three informants have a significant connection with the negative consequences of secondary deviance. This means that the impacts caused tend to be predominantly negative, such as the loss of integration rights, negative impacts on the psychological condition of perpetrators, social isolation, and increasingly attached social labels. This consequence shows that secondary deviance exacerbates the situation of the inmates, making them even more marginalized and stigmatized.

"I am, a little bit shy, a bit distant from people I don't like" (Interview with Informant 1 on March 28, 2024)

In the context of labeling theory by Howard Becker, negative labels given to a person as a result of a violation committed can cause the individual to stay away from the social environment and avoid interaction with people who may not accept them. The labeling process involves assigning a negative social identity to the offending individual, which then serves as a "label" attached to them. These labels not only affect how others perceive the individual, but also how the individual sees themselves. In other words, negative labels can lead to changes in an individual's self-identity and social behavior.

In the case of Informant 1, the shyness and tendency to avoid people who don't like it reflect the impact of the negative labels received. The label has caused individuals to feel socially depressed and try to keep their distance from the environment which may reinforce those negative feelings. This is in line with Becker's theory, which suggests that once a person is negatively labeled, they may experience changes in the way they interact with society, often moving away from social groups that are perceived as less supportive or negatively judging them.

"It's like his roommates don't respect him too much" (Interview with the Head of KPLP Pati Prison on April 2, 2024)

From the interview with the Head of KPLP Pati Prison, he described the social consequences of negative labels received by violators. In Howard Becker's labeling theory, negative labels not only change the way society views individuals, but also affect their social interactions and relationships within the community. When someone is labeled negative, this label often leads to disrespect from the people around them. This is in line with the statement that roommates no longer respect the individual. In this context, negative labels cause changes in social dynamics, where labeled individuals may experience a decline in social status and loss of support from surrounding groups.

The consequence of this label is that individuals who experience disrespect from roommates will feel depressed and alienated. They may face difficulties in re-establishing positive behaviors or social integration, as they feel neglected or negatively judged by their social environment. Becker mentioned that after being given a negative label, individuals often experience social isolation, which exacerbates the situation and makes it difficult for them to leave the shadow of past mistakes.

Thus, the statement from the Head of the Pati Prison KPLP reflects the direct impact of the negative labels received by inmates. The label worsens the social situation of individuals and creates additional barriers in the process of their reintegration into society. This suggests that negative labels not only affect other people's perceptions of individuals, but also serve as a significant inhibition in individuals' efforts to change behavior and build better relationships.

"The consequence if you look at the brother's statement earlier, one is lazy, the other one looks like he is active, it's just that it's originally a camouflage" (Interview with the Head of KPLP Pati Prison on April 2, 2024)

The statement suggests that inmates who receive negative labels may feel hopeless or lose motivation. Negative labels can cause individuals to feel unappreciated or treated unfairly, so they are more likely to respond with unproductive or lazy behavior. This can be their way of responding or responding to difficult situations, by reducing effort or participation in daily activities because they feel there is no hope for change.

In addition, inmates may try to mask the negative impact of their labels by exhibiting behaviors that appear to be positive or active, but in fact it is a form of camouflage. They may feel pressured to show that they are "changing" or "okay" in front of others, when in fact they may feel pressured or unable to fully integrate. This camouflage can be a strategy to protect themselves from further negative judgments or to avoid heavier social stigma.

Both of these responses are a consequence of negative labels received, where inmates exhibit different behaviors as a way to cope with or manage the impact of those labels. Within the framework of Becker's labeling theory, negative labels often reinforce undesirable behaviors and limit an individual's ability to adapt positively to changes or punishments received. This reflects how negative labels can affect self-perception and social interactions, as well as how individuals may seek to respond to social pressures in varying ways.

"The more he comes here, the more diligent he becomes" (Interview with Informant 2 on April 28, 2024)

Meanwhile, only one of the three informants showed a connection with positive consequences. The second informant has experienced an increase in the aspect of spirituality, where the worship carried out is more diligent. This suggests that although rare, it is possible for offenders to find a positive path in the face of negative labels, by shifting focus to more constructive and meaningful aspects of life.

However, this is in contrast to the statement made by the second informant afterwards, who said, *"... What else do I want to consider? I must have joined the make right away, sir."*

This statement shows that, although outwardly the second informant seems more diligent in worship, in the depths of his heart, he still has a tendency to commit offenses if given the chance. It describes the complexity and ambivalence experienced by inmates in confronting and internalizing the negative labels given to them.

This study reveals two main findings that answer the research question, namely the negative consequences and the positive consequences of disciplinary punishment for inmates from the perspective of labeling criminology. These findings provide deep insights into how disciplinary punishment can affect inmate behavior and their identity, both in adverse and supportive contexts in coaching efforts. Furthermore, a more detailed explanation of these two consequences will be discussed to comprehensively understand their impact.

Negative consequences

The first classification of findings is a negative consequence. Based on the findings of the study, negative consequences have more dominance than positive consequences that are the result of disciplinary punishment for prisoners.

"Yes sir, I'm honest, yes, from my realization, if there is such an item right now, I will definitely take it. I don't want to do anything else, my people have already edited (I don't get remission, PB, CB and so on) plus people don't care anymore. What else do I want to consider? I must have joined the make right away, sir." (Interview with informant 2 on April 28, 2024)

The statement given by the inmates describes several important aspects regarding the psychological and social conditions faced by the inmates, especially those related to disciplinary punishment and social stigma in prisons.

The Psychological Impact of Disciplinary Punishment :

The inmate stated that he had been "dismissed", which means that he did not get remission or parole. This shows that the disciplinary punishment received has had an impact on his chances of getting leniency. This can lead to feelings of frustration and hopelessness because they feel that there is no hope to improve the situation or get an incentive to behave well. This situation can lead to feelings of frustration and hopelessness as inmates feel that there is no hope of improving the situation or getting an incentive to behave well. In these conditions, inmates may feel trapped in a negative cycle inside the prison without any hope of a better future.

"... Earlier, he was with a good officer, we talked well with good friends, but yes, when he wanted to violate, it seemed like he was already, he didn't think about it anymore, at least in F, at least he didn't get remission, maybe because he had already lost quite a lot." (Interview with the resource person Ka.KPLP Pati on April 2, 2024)

Other statements from also show that there is a psychological impact on the reaction of the labellees. As conveyed by informant 1 as follows:

"Yes, sir, who was originally room 4, 7 and also moved number 3 and moved number 8" (Interview with informant 1 on March 28, 2024)

"Informant: I am, a little bit shy, a bit distant from people who don't like it..."

Interviewer: Stay away, yes, but is there any bullying?

Informant: Yes, there are those who are rich, some are ..., it's been a long time since I forgot about it, sir" (Interview with Informant 1 on March 28)

"Interviewer: If you go to block b, because it's all rich, the majority, then finally you look for a place that you think is safe and you accept it

Informant: Comfortable.." (Interview with Informant 1 on March 28, 2024)

From some of the interview quotes above with informant 1, it shows that there are consequences for giving negative labels to the perpetrators. This is shown by the response from the surrounding environment that gives bullying to the perpetrator. This will make the perpetrator experience psychological pressure. It is aimed at the informant's statement where the informant provides resistance to the reaction from the surrounding environment by staying away "a little bit embarrassed, a little far away". This is in line with the reaction given by the way the informant tends to socialize in other blocks, "and finally he finds a place that is considered safe and he accepts it".

Labeling and Social Isolation :

The statement "people don't care either" indicates social isolation and a lack of support from fellow inmates or even from prison officers. This social isolation can worsen the mental state of inmates and make them more vulnerable to re-engaging in negative behaviors such as drug abuse. This is in line with what informant 1 said earlier.

"Well, what else? First, do you want to go out of the room to the house to gather with friends? After getting out of the cell, right? yes, it's evasive" (Interview with informant 2 on March 28, 2024)

Informant 2 seems to have suffered some heavy losses before, so losing the opportunity to get remission is no longer an important consideration for him. This is an indication that repetitive and harsh disciplinary punishments can reduce the motivation of inmates to improve themselves. If inmates continuously feel they will only get punishment without a real opportunity for rehabilitation or recognition for positive behavior change efforts, this can lead to apathy and a lack of concern for the rules. In addition, the stigma or negative labels that may be attached to inmates such as informant 2 can worsen the condition. These labels can influence how officers and other inmates perceive and interact with them, which can ultimately reinforce negative behaviors and reduce their chances of rehabilitation.

This situation shows the importance of a more supportive and rehabilitative approach in the prison system. Approaches that focus on personal development, education, and therapy can be more effective in encouraging positive behavior change than simply applying disciplinary punishment. This is important to reduce the cycle of negative behavior and support the rehabilitation efforts of prisoners, so that they have a better chance of reintegration into society after serving their sentences.

Risk of Repeat Violations :

The inmate (informant 2) admitted that if there were drugs, he would be tempted to use them *"yes sir, I'm honest yes from my realization, if there was such an item right now, I would definitely date"*. This indicates a high risk of drug dependence, which can be exacerbated by factors such as social pressure, boredom, and a lack of rehabilitative or supportive activities in prisons.

This is in line with the concept of Labeling and secondary deviance, Labeling is the process by which society gives negative labels or stigmas to individuals who show deviant behavior. In the context of inmates and drug use, labels as "addicts" can affect their own perception as well as the way they are treated by others, including prison staff and fellow inmates.

Secondary deviance occurs when individuals who have been labeled begin to accept and internalize those labels as part of their identity, thus committing more deviant behaviors as a result of the stigma. In the context of inmates who express their potential dependence on drugs, the label as a drug addict can reinforce drug consumption behavior if given the opportunity, because they may feel that their identity has been tarnished and cannot be changed.

In addition, the influence of the prison environment, which is less supportive of the rehabilitation process and tends to reinforce social pressure or boredom, can amplify the negative impact of labeling. Inmates may feel that they have little choice but to revert to old behaviors, especially if they are constantly identified and treated based on those negative labels.

The inmates' statements describe the negative impact of harsh disciplinary punishment and social stigma in prisons, which can worsen the mental state of inmates and increase the risk of self-destructive behaviors such as drug abuse. Coupled with the labeling of violators. This will make the risk of repeat violations/secondary deviance will increase. A more supportive and rehabilitative approach may be more effective in helping

inmates improve their lives and reduce the likelihood of returning to dealing with the justice system.

Positive Consequences

The phrase from Informant 2, "*...the more diligent the worship*" describes a positive consequence that may arise from a negative experience, such as the acceptance of the label as a violator. This statement indicates that Informant 2 has experienced an improvement in his spirituality aspect, which can be seen from greater perseverance in carrying out worship. Although negative labels often carry a detrimental impact, there is potential for individuals to find positive paths by shifting focus to more constructive and meaningful dimensions of life.

This process does not happen without extra effort. Closing gaps and spaces that have the potential to cause re-offenses is an important step in creating an environment that supports positive change. In the case of Informant 2, participation in structured and sustainable religious activities in prisons plays a key role. Regular and planned religious programs help fill the prisoner's time with useful activities, thereby reducing the likelihood of further violations.

These programs not only provide a stable structure and routine, but also create opportunities for inmates to engage in activities that promote personal and spiritual growth. This activity helps inmates to focus on more positive and meaningful aspects of life, rather than focusing on the stigma or negative labels they may receive. In this way, perseverance in worship and participation in religious activities becomes a form of constructive coping, which supports the process of reintegration and self-change.

Overall, Informant 2's experience shows that while negative labels often pose challenges, there is potential for positive transformation if individuals are able to shift their focus in a more constructive direction. Through involvement in well-programmed religious activities, inmates can find new meaning and purpose in their lives, as well as develop spiritual aspects that support positive change and restoration

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This conclusion confirms that disciplinary punishment in correctional institutions has a complex impact, encompassing both negative and positive consequences. From the perspective of labeling criminology, these punishments can worsen the conditions of inmates by reinforcing apathy, social isolation, and stigma, which increases the risk of repeat offending. However, on the other hand, disciplinary punishment can also promote positive transformation, especially through involvement in structured religious and rehabilitation programs. A supportive rehabilitative approach, both psychologically, spiritually, and socially, is important to help inmates overcome challenges, reduce the risk of offenses, and successfully reintegrate into society.

Given the complexity of the problems revealed in this study, especially regarding the negative impact of disciplinary punishment on prisoners, it is very important to consider a review of the rules related to disciplinary punishment in correctional institutions. The impact of disciplinary punishment, which is often not only physical, but also psychological and social, can cause inmates to be trapped in a cycle of deepening deviance. Therefore, there needs to be a more prudent and socially re-integrated policy, rather than just punishing. A review of disciplinary rules could focus on trying to strike a balance between justice and restoration. Disciplinary punishment should be designed to have a more conservative impact. That is a consequence that does not worsen the condition of the inmates, but still maintains the elements of learning and responsibility.

This holistic approach makes prisons not only a place of detention, but also a means of rehabilitation. By providing a fair opportunity for inmates to transform themselves, prisons can act as a catalyst in their reintegration into society. Inmates who have received adequate education, skills, and psychological support will have a greater chance of living a better and more productive life after being released from prison. This, in turn, will help reduce the rate of repeat offenses and improve social security and stability in the wider community.

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