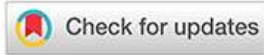


ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF INDISCIPLINED NARCOTICS INMATES IN CLASS IIB BLITAR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION



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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the causes of indiscipline behavior among narcotics prisoners at Class IIB Blitar Penitentiary and propose solutions to reduce the incidence of such behavior. Narcotics crimes are categorized as extraordinary crimes that significantly impact the stability within penitentiaries. Data shows that the majority of inmates in Blitar Penitentiary are narcotics offenders, who often engage in various forms of disciplinary violations such as smuggling contraband. The causes of indiscipline behavior are influenced by internal factors, such as psychological stress due to the deprivation of freedom, and external factors, such as overcrowding and a lack of social control from both families and the prison environment. The research employed a qualitative approach using a case study method. Data was collected through interviews with prisoners, prison officers, and correctional counselors, as well as direct observations in the field. The findings indicate that indiscipline violations are driven by weak social bonds between prisoners and their families or society, as well as a lack of inmate participation in constructive rehabilitation programs. The study recommends more intensive social rehabilitation programs, enhanced supervision, and inmate empowerment initiatives to reduce the risk of disciplinary violations. Consequently, narcotics prisoner rehabilitation is expected to be more effective, minimizing the rate of infractions within the penitentiary.

Keywords: Narcotics Prisoners; Indiscipline Behavior; Social Control



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INTRODUCTION

In the process of social reintegration that can be obtained by inmates, through three conditions that must be met, namely first, behaving well, second, actively participating in coaching programs, and third, it has shown a decrease in the level of risk. One of the requirements for good behavior for inmates of narcotics crimes is shown by not being included in register F in accordance with Permenkumham No. 7 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 3 of 2018 concerning Terms and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Leave to Visit Family, Parole, Leave Before Release, and Conditional Leave article 10 paragraph d.

Compliance with the applicable regulations in correctional institutions carried out and followed by inmates is one of the markers in assessing the criteria for good behavior of inmates. (Fikriani, 2015). The existence of discipline that is obeyed and implemented properly in correctional institutions is also one of the factors in the success of achieving correctional goals (Santoso, 2016). The success of inmates to be able to obey and follow prison rules can support the success of inmate coaching. The implementation of discipline and the implementation of disciplined punishment for inmates in Correctional Institutions and State Prisons in Indonesia is regulated in Permenkumham No. 6 of 2013 concerning Discipline of Correctional Institutions and State Prisons.

Inmates who cannot follow the rules or discipline in the penitentiary will be sanctioned according to the violations committed to support better inmate development. The purpose of giving disciplinary punishment as an administrative sanction is to improve and educate inmates who violate discipline (Barata et al., 2023). Various factors can encourage inmates to behave indisciplined, ranging from internal factors and external factors. Gresham M. Sykes argues that deprivation of inmates is characteristic of the daily routine in prison known as "Pain in prison", the five things are loss of freedom, desired goods and services, heterosexual relationships, autonomy, and security (Scott, 2014).

The loss of what is characteristic of the daily routine will cause the desire to rebel and vent the loss by violating the rules in the penitentiary. Prisoners are often difficult to adjust between the wishes and rules that have been set in society, one of the factors that some inmates have not tried to be better and ideal, because everyone will process towards the ideal (Burns & Eddy, 1993).

If the rules that have been regulated in Permenkumham Number 6 of 2013 are violated by inmates, there will be disturbances in security and order that disrupt the stability of the lives of other inmates in correctional institutions. There have been many incidents where inmates violated the rules resulting in disturbances in security and order in prisons.

The possibility of narcotics inmates committing disciplinary violations will be more than those of inmates of other crimes. Data from the Blitar Class IIB Prison as of January 26, 2024, the number of inmates registered in register F is 28 people, dominated by narcotics inmates. A problem that will continue to arise if the root cause of the problem is not found or resolved. The implementation of security for inmates and prisoners is the most important thing in realizing the goal of the correctional system, which is to foster inmates. Therefore, policies related to the implementation of security for inmates must be maximized, so as to minimize the occurrence of conflicts related to security for inmates in Correctional Institutions. Security to prevent conflicts between inmates can be carried out in a preventive and repressive way (Wiratama, 2021).

In the research Mariska, (2013) It was explained that inmates who commit repeated disciplinary acts have known the rules that have been set such as, not allowed to carry or use cellphones, carry sharp weapons, enter narcotics. The inmate who fights has already thought about what consequences he gets when he fights but still fights in the cell. Repressive actions carried out by correctional officers by applying sanctions in the form of disciplinary actions by entering the isolation room and quarantined, according to the specified time, as well as other sanctions determined by the regulations of the correctional institution (Andrian, 2022). Disciplinary violations committed are aimed at meeting the needs or freedoms that have been restricted so as to meet the inmate's sense of satisfaction. Each inmate has his own personality dynamics with different traits and psychological conditions.

The impact of the punishment given to inmates is quite wide, it can also result in psychological impacts. However, there are some inmates who still commit disciplinary actions in correctional institutions. The decision making of inmates to be able to commit disciplinary actions has gone through a decision-making process based on various factors. Inmates who behave inconsistently must already know the consequences of their behavior, but there are still many inmates who want to do things that violate the rules (Mariska, 2013).

The dynamics that occur can cause potential violations that result in the full state of the prison being united with various interactions between inmates. This makes the author want to research the causes of narcotics inmates committing many disciplinary violations even though there are consequences for their behavior. Based on the many incidents of disciplinary violations in correctional institutions, especially in Blitar Class IIB Prison and in order to support the success of the coaching program in correctional institutions and to be able to protect the community from the repetition of criminal acts, so the author is interested in carrying out research with the title "Analysis of the causes of Narcotics Crime Inmates Behaving Indisciplinely in Blitar Class IIB Prison".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research from Berghuis et al., (2022) aimed at examining when the relative time of inmate violations in the prison and how visits with all kinds of influence on inmate discipline violations, at the time before the visit or the time after the visit. By investigating possible inmate violations before and after visits, as well as considering some of the characteristics of visits that are considered important for the impact of visits (such as who visits and frequency of visits), this study helps to gain a deeper understanding of violations committed by inmates. When, how, and under what conditions visits affect behavior in prison. The result of this study is that not all visits have the same impact on inmate violations. The likelihood of disciplinary violations was similar to the average level in the weeks preceding the visit. After the visit, the likelihood of inmates committing an offense increased in the third week after the visit before returning to the average level. The relevance of this study is that the researcher tries to find one of the causes of inmates committing disciplinary violations that is relevant to the research conducted by the author, namely looking for the reasons why inmates commit violations This research is about visits that have an impact on violations.

Research from Andrian, (2022) figured that in the search for brawl cases that have only occurred in 2022, brawl cases have increased, where this is because schools have conducted face-to-face learning. The focus of this research is to analyze cases of brawls that cause fatalities so that children are involved in the law. This research aims to discuss and find out the causes of children committing brawls so that they must be hidden in the

law. Brawling behavior involving this case of children is discussed using the theory of social control developed by Travis Hirschi. In the results of this study, it was obtained that children's deviant behavior in brawls was more due to a lack of supervision, affection, and protection from the family. In the concept of Travis Hirschi's social control, the child of the perpetrator of the brawl is broadly separated by a lack of attachment. The attachment from the family sphere is shown by the absence of the role of education and teaching from the family, a family that is not harmonious, and a permissive parenting. Secondly, commitment which is described as a responsibility in the future. It is shown with children who do not have a clear desire for the future, so they tend to take actions that are thought to have no impact and consequences. The third component is involvement, children of brawlers are more involved with peers or called "barges" who tend to have negative activities and bring children of brawlers to participate in these activities. The last component is belief, the child of the perpetrator of the brawl is known to know the existence of values and norms, right and wrong. However, it is not followed by trust in these values and norms, so that the children of brawlers tend to commit acts that violate norms. The relevance of this study to the author's research is, this study seeks to find the causes of school children brawling in an analysis with the theory of social control developed by Travis Hirschi.

The assumption of Travis Hirschi's theory of social control accepts the idea that those who do not have any burden will not be swayed by anything and are free to dare to do anything. This idea is expressed in the concept of commitment, which conveys the idea that crime and delinquency endanger one's future, while conformity protects and preserves it. Prospective perpetrators of crimes that will be committed take into account the losses and benefits of their crimes, so that the person who is most harmed has a greater level of compliance with the rules, therefore, it is less likely to commit a crime.

Social bonds in the theory of social control put forward by Travis Hirschi, Travis Hirschi, put forward four elements that are interrelated in social bonds, namely Attachment, Commitment, and Belief as follows;

1) Attachment

Attachment is the bond of affection, regarding the strength of a bond that appears in individuals with primary channels of socialization, examples of this bond between individuals and people elders, spouses, leaders. This makes the level of human bonding with the characteristics of obeying the rules as the origin of good energy. Attachment if someone has a bond with another individual because of the influence of affection so that it can make a determination to how far people can intervene and make a bond with others. A person's individual bond can be said to be weak if there is no closeness or it can be due to a lack of affection. In relation to the inmate, that is, if the inmate has a good attachment to their parents or spouse, there is control in him not to commit the offense. Parents and spouses can guide and advise inmates.

2) Commitment

Commitment can be seen in the involvement of the traditional environment and the consideration to achieve goals that are contrary to the deviant lifestyle. It is said to be commitment if an individual has a relationship with other individuals but is accompanied by a dedication component, a dedication component, which is an individual's tips to comply with all living rules. Individuals who have a commitment to the rules, and do not want to be seen as human beings who have a negative impact. Individual linkages are arguably lacking if there is no component of dedication or considering the consequences of behavior.

3) Involvement

Involvement is participation which is measured as the level of a person's tendency to be involved in conventional activities, guiding a person towards achievements that are appreciated by society. Engagement is defined as an individual's attachment to other individuals who are affected by aspects of engagement, for example people who are included in social activities so that they spend most of their free time spent on useful activities. People who have useful activities will not engage in deviant behavior and think about it. If a person does not do good activities but instead wastes time with bad things, then their bond can be said to be weak.

4) Belief

Belief requires recognition of moral principles that apply in society and shows its firmness to one's traditional values. These four elements greatly affect a person's social connection with his society. Beliefs arise when individuals are connected to other individuals who influence their lives and are disseminating the element of belief in morality towards social relationships. where a person holds fast to the applicable moral principles. This belief will encourage adolescents to follow principles and reduce their desire to commit offenses. If a person does not believe in the applicable moral principles or does not pay attention to the rules of society so as to pay attention to the applicable moral principles, a person's bond is said to be weak.

METHOD

This study uses qualitative research methods (Creswell, 2010). Qualitative research is a method to explore and understand the meaning of social or humanitarian problems. This qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from informants, analyzing data inductively. The final report for this study has a flexible structure or framework. Anyone involved in this form of research must apply an inductive research perspective, focus on individual meanings, and translate the complexity of a problem.

Based on the objectives and characteristics of the qualitative research method, the basis for choosing this qualitative method is to reveal and explore what causes narcotics crime inmates to violate the rules or behave indefinitely in Blitar Class IIB Prison. Because an in-depth analysis is needed by looking at the process of inmate relationships with different social ties. The results of this study are to explain in detail the understanding of the causes of inmate discipline violations through their social ties.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Both informants revealed deficiencies in their aspects of emotional relationships and interpersonal support. Proximity or attachment It involves intimate communication and the feeling that parents know what they are doing and where they are. The strength of this bond depends on how much time the child spends with the parents and "Interact with them on a personal level" Lilly in (Hamzah, 2020). DF informants experience deficiencies in the attachment component because they do not have close relationships with parents who do not live with them, and do not have a close relationship with siblings who live in the same house. The absence of deep relationships and emotional support from nuclear family members contributes to a lack of emotional stability and potential behavioral problems.

On the other hand, EFR Informants, despite living with their mother, experienced inadequacies in the attachment component due to their separation from their father and their mother's lack of understanding of their addictive behaviors, especially drug use. EFR mothers' ignorance of this condition reflects a gap in communication and supervision, which can affect the quality of emotional relationships between them. In both cases, deficiencies in the attachment component indicate a potential impact on the psychological and behavioral well-being of individuals, emphasizing the need for attention to family relationship dynamics and emotional support for healthy development.

Lack attachment can influence someone to commit mischief. So that a low attachment level can result in someone committing a violation. Because in the person there is no direct parental control when they are about to deviate (Hamzah, 2020; Perdana & Ismaniar, 2020). Parents are responsible for ensuring the welfare of children in various aspects of life, such as teaching religious values, morals, skills, and good behavior. This responsibility is not only limited to choosing and financing children's education, but also includes an active role in educating children by instilling social norms and values from early childhood to adolescence.

While in prison, the two informants showed a tendency to commit offenses again without considering the opinions or feelings of their parents. In DF's case, despite not having an emotional closeness with his parents and siblings, he continued to behave in violation of prison rules without thinking about his emotional impact on his family. Similarly, EFRs who live with their mother and should have considered their mother's feelings, are involved in the same offense without showing a sense of responsibility for the impact of their actions. The motivation to commit violations is influenced by the invitation of peers who are in the same environment, where they have the habit of consuming methamphetamine. The influence of these friends, who also engage in addictive behavior, reinforces the internal drive to break the rules and consume drugs, putting aside consideration of the social and emotional consequences for oneself and one's family.

Before someone will commit an act of violating the rules, individuals often undergo an evaluation process that involves a comparison between the potential benefits and losses obtained with the achievements that have existed in the community after committing the violation (Anarta et al., 2022). The concept of this commitment is based on the assumption that the organizational structure in society is common property, so that the involvement of individuals in criminal acts can have a very detrimental impact.

An individual's commitment to compliance with the rules is usually characterized by the understanding that the act of violation may hinder their chances of achieving success (Sunoto et al., 2023). This commitment is often realized through the individual's connection with the social groups that affect them, such as respecting traditions and adhering to the norms and values of life that prevail in society (Ardiva & Wirdanengsih, 2022). As such, this sense of commitment serves as a deterrent against breaking the rules, as individuals understand the long-term consequences of their actions on their future opportunities and social reputation.

The two informants showed that the commitment component in each informant had not been fulfilled. The two informants have never had any dreams about what their future will be and how they will achieve that future. The actions taken by the two do not show any responsibility for the future of their work. Level commitment the low will be easy to commit deviant deeds. Because in him he does not feel the loss of the deviant deeds that he will do (Hamzah, 2020).

The DF informant himself did not think about the impact received if he continued to consume methamphetamine. And did not think about the impact if he continued to buy and sell double L pills. The consequences that DF received after committing a violation were forced to stop continuing his education, causing losses to his achievements, but after entering the correctional institution, DF continued to commit the violation of consuming methamphetamine in the prison. DF until he received a punishment for violations in the prison he did not feel harmed for his wrongdoing. The act of violating the consumption of methamphetamine in the prison was carried out under the pretext of distracting attention because it was saturated in the room.

The two informants showed their attachment to friends who brought bad influences. Both were involved in deviant group activities. Commitment is a rational element in a relationship, it reflects how far the informant, is involved in conventional group activities. A person's commitment can be measured by their awareness that breaking the rules can hinder their chances of success. This commitment usually develops when individuals feel emotionally attached to the group they belong to Satyagraha (2016). The group activities that the two informants participated in showed that they were tied to the deviant group, making both of them feel tied to the deviant group.

The two informants before being in the penitentiary received advice and warnings from those closest to them about the impact and results obtained if they continued to consume methamphetamine. After being in the prison, other inmates' friends gave advice not to commit any violations inside. Both of them before committing violations until now have not had a plan to achieve a better future, which affects their decision to commit violations in prisons. According to Hirschi (1969) that internal control over a person's behavior is more influential than external control. It can be seen that the two informants are unable to control themselves even though they have been given advice as a form of external control.

Involvement or involvement is the extent to which an individual engages in positive activities. Individuals who are actively involved in positive activities will have less time and energy to engage in drug abuse behaviors (Sunoto et al., 2023). Engagement requires a person to be busy engaging in socially acceptable behavior and no time to engage in deviant behavior. Hirschi states that involvement with children speaks volumes about how much time they spend. To interact with others in an activity.

The activities carried out by the two informants after school are mostly activities that contain a lot of negative things. Both of them play on their phones more often when they are indoors. As well as gathering with his friends outside the house until late at night. When gathering with friends, the two got into the habit of consuming addictive substances. The two informants did not participate in extracurricular activities or organizations in their school environment.

If the interactions and activities carried out are negative, such as drug abuse, promiscuous sex, brawls, promiscuity, or other delinquency, then delinquency and deviant behavior can be easily internalized in adolescents. This is especially true if there is strong and constant involvement between the adolescent and peers who have mischievous behavior. The more individuals engage in positive interactions and activities, the lower their risk of engaging in deviant behavior. The involvement of parents and adolescents in positive activities together can reduce the tendency of adolescent mischievous behavior, and vice versa (Sumara et al., 2017).

After being in the correctional institution, the two did not participate in independence development activities. Personality development activities that are followed are only reciting and congregational prayers in the mosque according to the turn

of the block. The free time that the two have is used to chat with other fellow inmates. Both DF and EFR prefer to sleep when filling their free time. Because the majority of teenagers choose not to participate in positive activities, on the contrary, they prefer to associate with negative associations to fill their free time. So that this dimension has a big influence on the delinquency committed.

In his work, Hirschi (1969) using the term belief (belief) with a more sociological approach than psychological. The term does not refer to a firmly held view, but rather to the agreement on certain values and norms with varying degrees of agreement. Belief is a willingness with full awareness to accept all rules. Belief in the moral value of conventional norms is the fourth component of social bonds. Some people have a stronger belief in tying themselves to social rules, so they are less likely to commit to delinquency.

Personal beliefs are built on values and behaviors that are respected within a group. The community has the same values and beliefs, namely social norms (Anarta et al., 2022). Both informants have knowledge of the serious impact of consuming drugs continuously. However, they consciously commit acts that deviate from the social norms in their environment. Advice from those closest to them is ignored and chooses to ignore the impact of violating social norms.

The two informants knew very well about the wrong behaviors. Starting from the behavior of consuming methamphetamine before being in the prison. He also committed violations in the prison for consuming methamphetamine. Both of them understood and knew what they were doing was wrong. The bond between the two informants and their beliefs towards social normality is reduced because they depend on other beliefs that they both hold. EFR considers consuming methamphetamine to be a favorite thing and has the effect of not feeling tired and DF who is already addicted and saturated in prison so that he cannot stop his deviant behavior.

The rules and norms in the prison have been known by the two informants. However, the impact received by the two informants was not thought about beforehand. Both of them did not expect that the punishment received would harm themselves and their families at home. Although DF and EFR stated that they accepted the rules, their confidence in them was diminished because they only thought about momentary pleasures and not with long-term effects.

The religious norms that the two have had since childhood are ignored. Belief in the religious norms held is very lacking. Worship activities that should be carried out in accordance with obligations before being in prison are carried out very rarely. After being in prison, the two were forced to follow personality coaching and bring changes in their worship habits. But the prohibition in religion not to consume methamphetamine was not thought of, never in the minds of both of them that this was forbidden and not allowed to be done.

The theory of social control contains four important elements that have a chain of cause and effect with each other, ranging from attachment to parents, how to have attention to get the approval of people around them, to how society can bind someone's behavior. The cause of narcotic inmates behaving indisciplinedly is due to the inmate's lack of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Hirschi identified an inverse relationship between attachment and commitment which means that the more a person feels attached to someone close to him or her the harder it is for a person to break out of the trust of those close to him. The two informants in this study showed that attachment to people close to them had less attachment. This was shown by the two informants when committing indisciplinatory behavior repeatedly. When he first consumed

methamphetamine until he became addicted and dared to behave indiscriminately by using methamphetamine in a prison that had strict rules.

Based on the theory of social control, parents can provide moral and behavioral values that can reduce rule violations, as well as emphasize the importance of supervision. With the establishment of trust between children and parents, children are better able to comply with the rules and norms that apply in the family. When there is mutual trust between adolescents and parents, a sense of comfort arises, so that children develop a strong belief to follow social rules and commit not to deviate or commit to delinquency (Kusumastuti & Hadjam, 2017).

Teens who build strong emotional connections with adults tend to be able to avoid mischievous behavior. Therefore, parents, as close adults, play an important role as social control institutions to prevent violations, including in correctional institutions. In this context, parents or families must be responsible for their children until they are able to be independent. This responsibility includes the provision of material needs, psychological support, and moral guidance necessary to help improve the behavior of inmates and prepare them for life in society. In addition, other environmental elements, such as educational institutions, social organizations, religious institutions, and customs, also have a role in this.

To prevent these violations, the following steps are needed:

1. Provide socialization and understanding to parents about the importance of their role in preventing juvenile delinquency from an early age. Parents must be able to build bonds, communicate, and supervise children's behavior, even when the child is in prison. This way, inmates will feel cared for, which can help reduce disciplinary violations.
2. Direct inmates to engage in positive activities that are useful in filling their free time. This aims to make them less likely to break the rules, reduce their tendency to engage in negative behavior and be more aware that such actions will only be harmful.
3. Conducting moral coaching from the surrounding environment, which should start from parents, by providing guidelines and examples through positive behavior. What parents teach will be brought to the community, so that parents not only supervise, but also act by providing good examples and directions.
4. Increased understanding of inmates about the long-term consequences of violations. To increase commitment and confidence in social norms
5. Increase family involvement in the rehabilitation process, through counseling programs or more intensive communication between inmates and families, so that emotional attachment can be strengthened.

With these measures, it is hoped that disciplinary behavior can be minimized and the rehabilitation process becomes more effective.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Inmates who commit disciplinary violations or indisciplined behavior have several causes. In the theory of social control by Hirschi, inmates who commit offenses are caused by social control components that do not work well. Inmates who commit violations are caused by a lack of attachment or attachment to their families before being in prison or while in prison. The inmate commits the offense without any thought process about the opinion or feelings of the family. This is due to permissive parenting, which is to give unlimited freedom and rules. The commitment component by Hirschi is described as an

individual's responsibility for his or her future. However, in this study, inmates before and after being in prison do not have a clear purpose and direction. The third component is involvement or a person's involvement in a community, Hirschi views that involvement is "how much time a person spends in a community", if the community followed has positive activities will have a positive impact on members. Meanwhile, if the community has deviant activities, it will lead its members to deviant activities. This is also obtained from the results of research that shows that inmates who commit violations have more involvement with peers who tend to have negative activities so that inmates commit violations in prisons. The belief component is a belief in the values and norms that a person adheres to so that he does not violate the norms. Inmates who commit violations in prisons know that there are values and norms as well as rules of right and wrong in prisons. However, it is not followed by trust in these values and norms, so that inmates who commit violations tend to commit acts that violate norms.

What is done to solve the problem of emphasizing the indisciplinary behavior of narcotics inmates is to emphasize the supervision of parents and authorities. With the emergence of trust between children and parents so that mutual trust emerges so that children develop a strong belief to be bound by social rules so that they can commit not to commit violations. As well as directing inmates to positive activities so that they do not think about committing violations. Increased understanding of inmates about the consequences of abuse and increased family involvement in the rehabilitation process. Based on the discussion and conclusion of the results of the above research, the researcher feels the need to provide suggestions to several parties as follows: Blitar Class IIB Correctional Institution maintains and improves the program of fostering independence and personality to inmates. In accordance with the results of the research, it is necessary to add activities for prisoners. Correctional wards and parents of inmates provide more supervision to inmates so as to prevent violations from occurring.

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