

## IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PRISONERS IN DRUG CASES TO REDUCE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN THE BONDOWOSO CLASS IIB PRISON



<sup>1\*</sup>Girindra Muhammad Afrell, <sup>2</sup>Umar Anwar, <sup>3</sup>Budi Priyatmono, <sup>4</sup>Ali Muhammad

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Program Studi Bimbingan Kemasyarakatan, Politeknik Pengayoman - Indonesia

### e-mail:

<sup>1\*</sup> gmanonim10@gmail.com (*corresponding author*)

<sup>2</sup> umar.harun12@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> budi.prym@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup> alimuhammad32@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*This study explores the thought patterns and attitudes of inmates convicted of drug-related offenses at the Class IIB Correctional Institution in Bondowoso, with a focus on understanding the factors that contribute to repeated offending. The research is motivated by the high rate of recidivism in drug cases, which raises concerns about inmates' awareness, mindset, and readiness to change. Using a qualitative case study approach, data were collected through in-depth interviews with inmates, religious mentors, correctional officers, and health professionals. Thematic analysis was applied to identify recurring patterns and key insights. The findings reveal that many inmates tend to justify their past actions, feel comfortable in negative environments, and display excessive optimism about avoiding legal consequences. Impulsive decision-making without careful consideration is also common. Although some inmates express a desire to change, their efforts are often inconsistent and easily influenced by emotional and social pressures. Participation in rehabilitation or religious programs is not always based on genuine motivation, but sometimes driven by formal obligations or personal strategy. The study concludes that these unhealthy thought patterns and attitudes hinder meaningful behavioral change. Therefore, rehabilitation efforts need to be more personalized, in-depth, and continuous, with a stronger emphasis on developing self-awareness, accountability, and internal motivation to support lasting transformation and reduce recidivism.*

**Keywords:** *Inmate Characteristics; Narcotics Inmates; Deviant Behavior*

## INTRODUCTION

The character of prisoners can play an important role in determining their success in serving their sentences. Although society often associates prisoners with negative traits, it cannot be denied that not all prisoners have bad characters. The character traits possessed by prisoners can influence their ability to establish positive relationships with fellow prisoners. Adjustment to the prison environment itself will greatly depend on the strengths or weaknesses of the prisoner's character. Character strength is a psychological element that shapes an individual's excellence and bargaining power in the context of personal development (Puspasari & Rahmi, 2018).

This character can strengthen or even weaken the inmate's ability to adapt to their surroundings. Based on research, a positive self-concept in inmates plays an important role in building confidence to face life after their sentence is complete, so that they are better prepared to return to society and avoid violating norms in the future (Afriany et al., 2023). In addition, character education programs in correctional institutions have been proven to reduce recidivism rates by 20-30%, indicating that systematic character development can have a significant impact on the rehabilitation of prisoners (Masni et al., 2024).

Identifying the character of prisoners allows for grouping based on the type of case faced. This process aims to understand, identify, and build the strengths of each inmate. With knowledge of the individual characteristics of inmates, it is possible to analyze their character strengths and optimize their use in dealing with the problems faced by these inmates. Understanding character strengths is expected to increase inmates' awareness of their potential, which can then be applied in their daily lives in prison.

Based on quantitative data published in World Brief Prison, there has been a significant increase in the number of prisoners and detainees over a two-year period. In 2015-2016, there were 202,623 individuals, while in 2021-2022 that number increased to 275,518 individuals. One of the main factors contributing to this increase is the phenomenon of drug abuse, which has developed into a serious problem in Indonesia. The impact of drug abuse is clearly evident in various prisons, including the Bondowoso Class IIB Prison, which has experienced an increase in the number of prisoners and detainees due to drug cases. It is no exaggeration to say that Indonesia is currently in a state of drug emergency. Based on the 2022 Correctional Statistics Data Book, First Quarter Edition (Corrections, 2022), 137,989 inmates in prisons/detention centers in Indonesia (more than half of the total number of prisoners and inmates nationwide) were involved in narcotics cases, indicating the significant contribution of narcotics crimes to the increase in the prison population.

According to data from the Directorate of Information Technology and Cooperation, Directorate General of Corrections (Ditjenpas), Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham), in the fourth quarter of 2022, the percentage of narcotics cases involving inmates reached 48.29%, while in the detainee group it reached 43.57%. Furthermore, child protection crimes ranked second with a percentage of 9.20% among convicts and 16.46% among detainees. In third place, theft crimes were recorded with a percentage of 9.19% for convicts and 5.45% for detainees. Murder cases ranked fourth with a percentage of 2.09% among convicts and 4.68% among detainees, while crimes of abuse were recorded at a percentage of 1.93% among convicts and 4.48% among detainees. The large number of narcotics cases causes serious problems in the prison system, especially overcrowding in detention centers and correctional institutions, with the high number of narcotics cases being the main reason why prisons and detention centers are overcrowded beyond their capacity (Edyyono et al., 2017).

The significant increase in the number of prisoners and detainees during the period 2015-2022 requires an in-depth analysis of the types of crimes that dominate in correctional institutions and detention centers. Statistical data indicates that drug crimes are the main contributor to the increase in the prison population throughout Indonesia. Based on data from the fourth quarter of 2022, nearly half of the total inmate population, both prisoners and detainees, were involved in narcotics crimes, with percentages of 48.29% and 43.57%, respectively.

The specific characteristics of prisoners convicted of narcotics crimes show significant differences compared to prisoners convicted of other crimes, especially in terms of antisocial tendencies. This poses a unique challenge in the rehabilitation process at correctional institutions such as the Bondowoso Prison. This antisocial tendency is caused by the intense effects of substance dependence and the attached social stigma, which in turn affect the individual's cognitive and emotional functions. Neurobiological research shows that long-term exposure to narcotics causes structural changes in the areas of the brain that regulate social functioning and empathy, which further complicates the rehabilitation and social reintegration process for prisoners convicted of drug-related crimes in the Indonesian correctional system.

The behavior we observe shows that the relationship between drug use and the emergence of antisocial attitudes is very complex. To truly understand and resolve this issue completely, we need to use different fields of science and work together. It is not enough to look at it from just one perspective. Identifying specific characteristics of prisoners convicted of drug offenses is a strategic step in developing effective rehabilitation programs. A deep understanding of an individual's background, mindset, and environmental factors that contribute to character formation enables the formulation of more personalized rehabilitation strategies.

This study aims to explore how these characteristics contribute to antisocial attitudes and identify inhibiting factors in the prison environment. The social stigma attached to prisoners can exacerbate antisocial behavior and hinder their reintegration into society (Goffman, 1963). Therefore, it is important to understand these dynamics so that rehabilitation programs can be designed more effectively and in accordance with the needs of prisoners. In addition, this study will also examine how the prison environment, including interactions with fellow prisoners and officers, can influence character and antisocial attitudes, thereby providing a more comprehensive picture of the challenges faced in the rehabilitation of prisoners convicted of drug offenses. With its implementation, it is hoped that the rehabilitation program can reduce antisocial tendencies and lower the recidivism rate, so that prisoners can more easily reintegrate into society after the rehabilitation period. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "Identification of the Characteristics of Prisoners Convicted of Drug Offenses in Reducing Antisocial Attitudes at the Bondowoso Class IIB Prison."

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Theory Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS)**

The Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) is a comprehensive psychological instrument developed by Glenn D. Walters to understand the complexity of the thought processes underlying criminal behavior (Walters, 2024). This instrument offers a more in-depth approach than conventional methods that only describe unlawful acts. PICTS not only focuses on the results of criminal behavior, but also explores the cognitive mechanisms that drive individuals to engage in such actions (Skowroński, 2022). Thus, PICTS provides broader insights into the psychological factors that

contribute to deviant behavior. This allows researchers and practitioners to design more effective interventions in rehabilitation and crime prevention efforts.

Walters (1990) defines PICTS as a tool for understanding “criminal thinking processes,” a construct that not only explains what perpetrators think, but also how they think (Walters, 2024). The basic concept of this theory is that criminal thinking has a systematic structure that can be identified and measured. By understanding this structure, researchers can develop more targeted intervention strategies to address the mindset underlying criminal behavior. PICTS also provides a framework that allows for in-depth analysis of the various thinking styles that contribute to criminal acts. Thus, this instrument serves not only as a diagnostic tool, but also as a guide for designing more effective and evidence-based rehabilitation programs (Skowroński, 2022).

### **Social Constructivism Theory**

Social constructivism views knowledge as being constructed through social interaction, in contrast to Piaget's cognitive constructivism, which emphasizes internal individual processes. Vygotsky differs from Piaget in his understanding of the main factors driving cognitive development, where Piaget views motivation or internal drive as the main factor in the formation of children's knowledge. Vygotsky, on the other hand, argues that social interaction, namely the interaction between children or individuals with other individuals, is one of the main factors that drives or triggers cognitive development (Retnaningsih, 2024).

One of the key concepts in social constructivism is the Zone of Proximal Development. This concept explains the distance between the actual level of development and the potential level of development that can be achieved with the help of others. Vygotsky defines the Zone of Proximal Development as the distance between a child's actual level of development, as determined by their ability to solve problems independently, and their potential level of development, as determined by problem solving under the guidance of adults or in collaboration with capable peers (Retnaningsih, 2024).

Social constructivism theory is highly relevant to research on prisoners convicted of drug offenses because this theory emphasizes the view that a person's characteristics are influenced by social situations and interactions. In other words, in addition to internal individual factors, the community in which prisoners live, including the prison environment and interactions with fellow prisoners and officers, greatly determines the process of shaping and transforming their character.

### **METHOD**

This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach with the aim of understanding social phenomena in depth in the context of Bondowoso Class IIB Prison. Data was obtained through triangulation techniques, namely in-depth interviews with prisoners convicted of drug offenses, prisoners not convicted of drug offenses (religious teachers), and health workers; participant observation to observe the social interactions and daily behavior of prisoners; and analysis of documents in the form of official records, reports, and institutional data.

Data validity was tested through source, technique, and time triangulation to enhance the credibility of the findings. Data analysis was conducted interactively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification according to the Miles and Huberman model. The entire research process took ethical

aspects into consideration, including participant consent, confidentiality guarantees, and the participants' right to withdraw.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Characteristics of Prisoners in Drug Cases and Manifestations of Antisocial Behavior in Bondowoso Class IIB Prison**

The results of the study show that most prisoners convicted of drug offenses at the Bondowoso Class IIB Prison have diverse and complex backgrounds. Many of them became involved in drug cases due to peer pressure, economic factors, work stress, and ignorance of the consequences they would face. The decisions made by prisoners tend to be spontaneous and not carefully considered.

The results of the study show that inmates convicted of drug offenses in prisons tend to exhibit antisocial behavior in the form of difficulty controlling their emotions, withdrawing from social interaction, and inconsistency in obeying rules or intentions to change, such as quitting drugs but then relapsing. Although some try to exhibit positive behavior by participating in religious activities or helping officers, these efforts are generally not sustainable. Some prisoners appear resigned and have lost control of their lives, while others justify their past actions. Overall, their characteristics are marked by weak self-control, impulsive decision-making, and low awareness of long-term consequences, which pose challenges in the process of guidance and reduction of antisocial attitudes in prisons.

### **Dimensi Teori Psychologisches Inventar zum kriminellen Denkstil (PICTS) – Glenn D. Walters**

PICTS identifies eight main dimensions of criminal thinking styles that interact with each other and form cognitive patterns that drive antisocial behavior. These dimensions are Mollification (self-justification), Cutoff (cutting off the thought process), Entitlement, Power Orientation, Sentimentality, Superoptimism, Cognitive Indolence, and Discontinuity. Each of these dimensions reflects a specific way of thinking that facilitates and maintains criminal behavior.

#### **1) Mollification**

The results of the study show that mollification in PICTS theory is clearly evident among prisoners convicted of drug offenses at the Bondowoso Class IIB Prison. They tend to justify their deviant behavior by blaming external factors, such as peer pressure, economic pressure, employment needs, or simply opportunity, thereby avoiding personal responsibility. Some inmates emphasized the influence of friends and economic factors as reasons for their involvement, while others justified drug use as a way to maintain their stamina at work and trivialized their actions as mere coincidence. From a spiritual guidance perspective, the ustad (religious teacher) assessed these reasons as merely strategies to alleviate guilt, while the prison doctor saw a tendency to abuse drugs under the pretext of personal needs.

Overall, mollification functions as a psychological mechanism to maintain a positive self-image, but at the same time becomes an obstacle to the internalization of legal and moral values. Therefore, guidance needs to focus on strengthening self-awareness and personal responsibility so that prisoners are able to sincerely acknowledge their mistakes and prevent recidivism.

Many prisoners convicted of drug offenses use the mechanism of justification (mollification) to rationalize their crimes by shifting the blame to external factors, such as

unsupportive families, bad social environments, economic pressures, or peer pressure (Fano, 2021). The interview results show that prisoners feel entitled to their actions and reject personal responsibility, thereby hindering the rehabilitation process because they start from a position of self-defense rather than awareness of their mistakes. Common forms of neutralization techniques are denial of responsibility, minimization and justification (mollification), and external locus of control, where perpetrators consider criminal acts to be caused by factors outside themselves (Fano, 2021; Syasyila et al., 2024; Widiatmika, 2015).

The statements of several prisoners who linked drug use to economic reasons, health, or peer pressure indicate a systematic construction of justification. This pattern is reinforced by their social experiences prior to being convicted, when deviant behavior was considered normal in order to meet the demands of life. Unfortunately, the correctional system in prisons does not fully encourage critical reflection, so this psychological justification structure persists. Thus, mollification becomes a major obstacle in character building because it prevents the acknowledgment of mistakes and personal responsibility. Therefore, reflective, contextual, and in-depth guidance is needed to dismantle these narratives of justification.

## **2) Cutoff**

The cutoff in PICTS theory for prisoners convicted of drug offenses at Bondowoso Class IIB Prison can be seen in their tendency to ignore feelings of guilt, fear, or doubt before committing a crime. Some inmates admitted to having doubts or realizing that their actions were wrong, but chose to continue anyway due to economic necessity, momentary desires, or impulsivity. Some even ignored the concerns of their families. This pattern indicates a disconnection from moral values as a defense mechanism to enable them to act without psychological burden.

The ustad's perspective emphasizes that ignoring guilt is a way for prisoners to reduce inner conflict and adapt to the harsh conditions of prison life, while health workers find similar tendencies in medical behavior, such as modifying drug doses without permission. Overall, cutoff reflects weak self-control, a lack of empathy, and a disconnect between moral awareness and practical actions. Therefore, guidance needs to focus on strengthening self-reflection, empathy, and social awareness to help prisoners reconstruct moral values and reduce the risk of recidivism.

Overall, cutoff as a conscious rejection of guilt is a significant obstacle to prisoners' moral and social efforts. The reinforcement of this mechanism by an apathetic prison climate and impersonal training programs means that prisoners are far from the expected ethical learning process. Research shows the importance of creating a supportive rehabilitation atmosphere and deeper dialogue on values in order to overcome this obstacle (Tafrate et al., 2021). Without this, cutoff will continue to widen the gap between prisoners and the social-moral rehabilitation goals that are sought.

## **3) Entitlement**

Entitlement in PICTS theory is reflected in prisoners' belief that they have the right to break the rules for their own personal gain. Some prisoners exhibit impulsive and pragmatic attitudes, placing immediate needs above legal and moral considerations. Some justify their actions by citing economic pressures, environmental habits, or work demands, feeling that their actions are therefore justified. This attitude reveals a mindset that rules do not fully apply when they conflict with personal interests.

In addition, entitlement is also evident in the form of behavioral manipulation. Some prisoners consider it normal to feign illness or use certain excuses to gain benefits, such as access to medication or lenient treatment. This shows how the mindset of feeling “entitled” is used to negotiate situations, while at the same time weakening self-discipline and compliance with rules. From a correctional perspective, the ustad assesses the tendency toward entitlement as a strategy for inmates to justify themselves and avoid guilt, while prison doctors find the same pattern in the context of medical services. This means that entitlement not only influences daily behavior but also shapes how inmates interact with authorities and the system within the prison.

Overall, entitlement is a serious obstacle in the rehabilitation process because it reinforces resistance to law and morality. Therefore, rehabilitation needs to emphasize awareness of equality before the law, strengthening ethical reflection, and psychosocial and spiritual approaches. Thus, prisoners can let go of the mindset of feeling special and internalize legal and social responsibilities as preparation for reintegration into society.

#### **4) Power Orientation**

The dimension of power orientation among drug convicts in Bondowoso Class IIB Prison is reflected in their tendency to surrender responsibility to external factors and normalize helplessness. Many convicts display passive, resigned, and “go with the flow” attitudes when facing inner conflicts and life pressures, thereby neglecting moral reflection and self-control. This mindset is evident in the form of passive rationalization, internalization of helplessness, and contradictions between fear and comfort derived from deviant behavior.

The perspectives of prison clerics and doctors also reinforce this finding, namely that most inmates normalize life's difficulties as a reason to break the rules or even neglect their own health. Overall, Power Orientation weakens moral courage, resilience, and motivation to change, thus becoming a significant obstacle in the rehabilitation process.

#### **5) Sentimentality**

Analysis of the power orientation dimension shows the psychological tension between the sense of powerlessness experienced by prisoners and their desire to retain control over certain aspects of their lives. The powerlessness experienced during incarceration has the potential to encourage prisoners to seek compensatory mechanisms that are not always constructive. Therefore, coaching programs need to be designed to strengthen a healthy sense of control through activities that can build the independence and confidence of prisoners, so that the desire to control can be channeled in a more positive and productive direction.

#### **6) Superoptimism**

Overall, the Superoptimism dimension of drug offenders in Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Institution reflects an irrational mindset rooted in past experiences, a permissive social environment, and an inability to evaluate risks realistically. Supporting insights from ustad and prison doctors reinforce the understanding that this behavior is not simply an individual choice, but is closely related to the cognitive and psychosocial structures formed within the community of lawbreakers. Intervention in this dimension therefore requires a holistic approach that includes religious guidance, legal education, and ongoing psychosocial support.

To this end, a strong rehabilitative approach is needed to break down these false beliefs. Coaching programs need to integrate reflective methods that help prisoners recognize the consequences of past actions in a real and logical manner. Reality- and data-based psychological interventions, such as cognitive restructuring, can be used to challenge the distortion of superoptimism and foster an understanding that self-change requires a gradual process and environmental support.

### **7) Cognitive Indolence**

Cognitive Indolence in the PICTS theory describes the tendency to think superficially, impulsively, and lack of consideration of long-term impacts. In prisoners convicted of drug cases at Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Facility, this is evident in their spontaneous decision-making, lack of reflection, and disregard for legal and health risks.

Some prisoners admitted to acting spontaneously without thinking, even though they have an important role in the family. Others tried to present themselves as if they had carefully considered their decisions, but were still involved in drug trafficking, showing inconsistency between statements and actions. Other prisoners showed individualistic attitudes by making their own decisions without consultation or in-depth consideration, and were accustomed to acting instantly even though they had been charged with similar cases.

The perspective of prison health workers corroborates these findings, emphasizing that the majority of prisoners do not understand the effects of drugs rationally, while spiritual coaches highlight the habitual pattern of making decisions only for the sake of momentary pleasure. Overall, this phenomenon indicates a low capacity for reflective and analytical thinking, making it important for development programs to emphasize strengthening critical thinking skills, problem-solving training, and instilling individual responsibility so that prisoners are able to make more rational and law-aware decisions in the future.

### **8) Discontinuity**

Overall, the discontinuity in this study shows how the mismatch between intentions and actions can be a serious obstacle in the rehabilitation process of prisoners. The firmness of commitment, social support system, and quality of coaching are the determining factors whether prisoners can break out of the cycle of inconsistency or return to patterns of deviant behavior. Therefore, it is important for correctional institutions to identify prisoners with high inconsistency potential and provide more intensive coaching, both psychologically, socially, and spiritually.

Guidance in correctional institutions needs to be designed with an individualized treatment plan approach that pays attention to the specific psychological dynamics of prisoners. Assistance based on strong interpersonal relationships between prisoners and guidance officers has proven effective in maintaining consistency of intentions and actions. In addition, there is a need for incentive-based strategies to strengthen prosocial behavior, reflective learning, and continuous monitoring of progress. Without adaptive and comprehensive interventions, inconsistency will continue to be a serious obstacle in the character building of prisoners and their resocialization process in the community.

### **Dimensions of Social Constructivism Theory (Lev Vygotsky)**

In the context of Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Facility, the results show that the social background of prisoners has a significant contribution to the obstacles to character building. The majority of prisoners come from dysfunctional family environments, where

warmth, supervision and moral guidance are not optimally present. The absence of authoritative figures who are able to guide consistently from an early age has an impact on the weak formation of self-control and internalization of constructive social values. According to Vygotsky's theory, the process of social and moral learning can only take place if individuals are in the zone of proximal development, a situation where they are able to learn through guidance or collaboration with more competent individuals. In the case of prisoners, the absence of this support system from the start makes the process of character building in adulthood much more complex.

The social dynamics within prisons often do not support positive social learning due to a lack of trust, unhealthy competition, and formalistic coaching approaches. Limited human resources and uniform programs have neglected the individual needs of inmates, so the process of value internalization and moral co-construction in the style of social constructivism has failed to materialize. In addition, prisoners' resistance to coaching programs arises from previous experiences that reinforce distrust of institutions. According to Vygotsky's perspective, change is only possible when there is scaffolding through meaningful and personalized social interactions. Therefore, inmate coaching needs to be directed at creating a collaborative, supportive and reflective learning environment, with the coach acting as a companion who is able to facilitate the gradual transformation of identity and values.

### **Inhibiting Factors in Character Building of Narcotics Case Prisoners in Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Facility**

The results showed that the character building of narcotics case prisoners in Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Facility faced various obstacles, both from individual factors, the social environment, and the coaching system. Personal backgrounds such as disharmonious families, traumatic experiences, and entrenched bad habits make it difficult for prisoners to change.

The social environment in prisons that is filled with suspicion, unhealthy competition, and apathy also reinforces deviant behavior, while the limited number and capacity of coaching officers causes the program to be less intensive and personalized. On the other hand, the low motivation of prisoners who consider coaching as a formality further weakens the effectiveness of the program. Therefore, the coaching strategy needs to be designed comprehensively, adaptively, and integratively by taking into account psychological, social aspects, as well as increasing the capacity of officers so that the rehabilitation process is truly able to encourage positive and sustainable character transformation.

Overall, the character building process of drug case inmates in Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Facility faces complex and multidimensional challenges. The obstacles that arise not only come from individuals, but also from the environment and the suboptimal coaching system. The coaching strategy must be designed comprehensively, taking into account psychological, social aspects, as well as the capacity of the responsible officers. With a more integrative and in-depth approach, it is expected that these obstacles can be significantly minimized. The final result to be achieved is the formation of a better character of prisoners, sustainable, and able to adapt positively to the community after the criminal period is completed.

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

The results showed that the characteristics of narcotics case inmates in Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Facility are dominated by a criminal mindset manifested through eight

mindsets in the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) theory, namely: mollification, cutoff, entitlement, power orientation, sentimentality, superoptimism, cognitive indolence, and discontinuity. Each of these mindsets reflects the prisoner's tendency to justify deviant actions, ignore moral responsibility, reject authority, and view themselves as privileged above social norms.

However, these mindsets do not appear suddenly. When examined through the lens of Lev Vygotsky's Social Constructivism theory, these criminal mindsets are formed as a result of dysfunctional social interactions experienced by prisoners from an early age. The lack of more knowledgeable other figures, weak moral scaffolding from the family or community environment, and permissive communication patterns towards deviance have failed to form a healthy prosocial thinking structure. Thus, antisocial character is not only a deviant individual cognitive expression, but also a social construction born from the failure of value internalization since early development.

Factors inhibiting the character building of prisoners are systemic and intersectoral, covering psychological, social, and institutional aspects. From the perspective of PICTS theory, coaching in prisons has not been able to systematically challenge the thinking distortions of prisoners. Many of them remain in maladaptive thinking patterns due to the absence of psychological interventions that specifically target criminal thinking styles, such as cognitive restructuring approaches (self-control training).

environment, which tends to be formal, closed, and lacks emotional support and reflective interaction, does not provide a zone of proximal development conducive to the internalization of new values. The absence of social scaffolding from competent officers, the limited programs that encourage collaboration and moral reflection, and the lack of in-depth interaction with mentoring figures make the character transformation process stagnant. In fact, moral and behavioral changes are only possible if prisoners experience a meaningful and sustainable social learning process. Thus, the integration of a PICTS-based psychological approach and a sociopedagogical approach based on social constructivism is needed to build a coaching program that is more adaptive, responsive, and effective in shaping the character of prisoners towards authentic rehabilitation.

Based on the research findings, strategic efforts are needed from the Directorate General of Corrections, the East Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and the Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Facility to strengthen the effectiveness of drug prisoners' development. The Directorate General of Corrections is advised to develop national standards for psychosocial-based coaching and cognitive criminology theory (PICTS), develop special training modules for officers, and conduct regular evaluations based on psychological instruments. The East Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights needs to strengthen the capacity of human resource coaches, encourage synergy with external institutions, and provide regular supervision. Meanwhile, Bondowoso Class IIB Correctional Facility is advised to strengthen initial assessments, improve the quality of coaching activities that touch on cognitive aspects, and build a data-based monitoring system to ensure coaching is more targeted, sustainable and effective.

## REFERENCES

- Afriany, F., Bakar, A., Hidayat, N. Al, Rahmiati, S., Handani, D., Administrasi, I., & Setio, S. (2023). Konsep Diri Narapidana. *Jurnal Administrasi Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 7(1), 6.
- Edyyono, S. W., Napitupulu, E., Panjaitan, S., Anggara, Suryadarma, A., & Yulianto, T.

- (2017). *Memperkuat Revisi Undang-Undang Narkotika Indonesia*.
- Fano, T. V. (2021). *Faktor Penyebab Anak Pelaku Pengguna Narkotika di Kota Pekanbaru*. 71.
- Goffman, E. (1963). *Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity*.
- Masni, K. S. A., & Muhammad Asriadi. (2024). The Role of Character Education in Reducing. *Journal of Education*, 6(1), 200.
- Mufti, E. A., & Riyanto, O. S. (2023). Peran Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Upaya Rehabilitasi Narapidana Untuk Mengurangi Tingkat Residivis. *AL-MANHAJ: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial Islam*, 5(2), 2425–2438.  
<https://doi.org/10.37680/almanhaj.v5i2.4026>
- Mustikasari, A., Amelia, E., Bahri, K. N., Syamfithriani, T. S., & Budiwati, N. (2023). Sosial Konstruktivisme Dalam Media Sosial Tiktok Untuk Tujuan Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran. *Pedagogi: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan*, 10(2), 72–78.  
<https://doi.org/10.25134/pedagogi.v10i2.7913>
- Pemasyarakatan, D. J. (2022). Buku Data Statistik Pemasyarakatan Tahun 2022 Edisi Triwulan I. In *Buku Data Statistik Pemasyarakatan Tahun 2022 Edisi Triwulan I* (p. 53).
- Retnaningsih, A. P. (2024). *Relevansi Konstruktivisme Sosial Lev Vygotsky Terhadap Kurangnya Peran Orang Tua dalam Pendidikan Moral Anak di Indonesia*. 7, 45–56.
- Skowroński, B. (2022). Introduction and Validation of the Antisocial Beliefs Scale in a Sample of Polish Prisoners. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(October), 1–13.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.991687>
- Syasyila, K., Gin, L. L., Abdullah Mohd. Nor, H., & Kamaluddin, M. R. (2024). The role of cognitive distortion in criminal behavior: a systematic literature review. *BMC Psychology*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40359-024-02228-0>
- Tafate, R. C., Mitchell, D., Mackey, B. J., Appleton, C. J., Walters, S. T., Lee, J. A. S., & Taxman, F. S. (2021). Surfing the Three Waves of CBT in Community Supervision. *Federal Probation*, 85(3), 21–26.
- Walters, G. D. (2013). *Sage Academic Books The Criminal Lifestyle: Patterns of Serious Criminal Conduct*.
- Walters, G. D. (2024). The Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles: A Scoping Review of its Reliability, Factor Structure, Concurrent Correlates, Predictive Correlates, Change Scores, and Cross-National Comparability in Non-U.S. Samples. *International Criminology*, 4(2), 138–148. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43576-024-00124-6>
- Widiatmika, K. P. (2015). Psikologi Kriminal. In *Etika Jurnalisisme Pada Koran Kuning: Sebuah Studi Mengenai Koran Lampu Hijau* (Vol. 16, Issue 2).