



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](#)
JPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)
ISSN: 2502-8103 (Print) ISSN: 2477-8524 (Electronic)
Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jppi>



Prison efforts to protect escaped prisoners (study at prison class II B Kuantan Singingi, Riau Province)

Kasmanto Rinaldi
Riau Islamic University, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received Feb 08th, 2023
Revised Mar 08th, 2022
Accepted Jun 04th, 2024

Keyword:

Prison,
Citizenbinaan,
Escape

ABSTRACT

Prisons as a place for the implementation of guidance for residents have caused various kinds of problems. The escape or flight of correctional residents is a phenomenon that continues to occur in prisons. This study was conducted with the aim of knowing the efforts made by the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison in protecting the escape or flight of residents from prison. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative methods are used by researchers to provide data images based on what is seen which is collected and in the form of notes or documents or interviews to related sources. The results revealed that the escape of prisoners was caused by many factors, namely the inability to maximize supervision by prisons due to overcrowded, and the strong desire of the residents. to meet with family. The conclusion in this study is that the efforts made by The Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison in protecting the residents of the fostered escape or run away are by establishing good relations between prison officers and the fostered residents, providing punishment for residents who have escaped, holding coaching, training and useful activities for the fostered residents. In addition, in terms of facilities and building conditions, building and security improvements are also carried out to minimize residents from escaping or running away from prisons such as the addition of barbed wire so that fences are not easy to climb. The conclusion of this study is effort.



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Corresponding Author:

Kusmanto Rinaldi
Riau Islamic University
Email: kasmanto_kriminologriau@soc.uir.ac.id

Introduction

Correctional services are the last component in the criminal justice system as well as in civil justice processes. As a final conviction, it should be able to meet the expectations and objectives of an integrated criminal justice system supported by the pillars of the sentencing process from the police, prosecutors, and courts. These hopes and goals can be an aspect of coaching the residents of the penitentiary. The concept of correctional was first conceived by Justice Minister Sahardjo in 1962. He stated that the task of the prison service is not only to carry out punishment, but also a much more onerous task is to return the people who were sentenced to the community. The penitentiary as the last agency in the development of prisoners must pay serious attention to the rights and interests of prisoners (the fostered citizens concerned) (Mustofa, 2021; Rinaldi, 2017).

In the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan (Restra) for law enforcement in the correctional sector, the Indonesian government sets comprehensive correctional goals. The correctional system is aimed at shaping correctional

assisted citizens into whole persons, who realize mistakes, correct themselves and do not repeat criminal acts, so that they can be accepted again by the community, actively play a role in development and can live reasonably as citizens good and responsible one (Kamaludin, 2021). As a consequence of these changes, the correctional system in Indonesia must uphold the constitutional rights of prisoners as citizens as stipulated in Article 28I paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, especially regarding the fulfillment of human rights and Article 3 letter (g) of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services which guarantees "loss of independence as the only suffering" in the implementation of its various correctional programs (Allgood, Walstad, & Siegfried, 2015; Hamzah, 2021; Sobering et al., 2020)

In the community system there is what is known as coaching, coaching is a part of the process of rehabilitating the disposition and behavior of prisoners during the course of their sentence, so that when they leave the Penitentiary, they are ready to reintegrate with the community. Because the crime carried out in the Penitentiary already has a purpose, it is no longer directionless or no longer seems to be torturing. The implementation of inmate training in the Penitentiary is as a way out to foster and also to return the inmates to the right path. The deviant behaviors they once engaged in are not expected to happen again and they can turn into well-behaved members of society. The coaching process in the correctional system in providing guidance through mental coaching approaches, religion, Pancasila, and so on as well as guidance in the form of education, production job training and other skills is expected to be an effort to improve themselves for correctional assisted residents when they return to society and do not return to commit crimes (Dwiatmodjo, 2013). However, in reality there are still problems faced in the process of implementing coaching in the correctional system through prisons in Indonesia.

Physical suffering, psychic suffering, and even unhappiness are life journeys that are attached to the correctional service residents during their time in the Penitentiary. The backlog of suffering often encourages them to commit unexpected acts, such as escaping from prisons or even fighting with fellow citizens. In recent years, the prison's security management situation has become more and more serious, and it has threatened the normal operation of prison facilities, especially when the occurrence of criminal escape events that have aroused government attention and high social concern (Suhartini, 2019). The planned activities before the villain escaped were very subtle, and the planning was more detailed which showed that the characteristics were smart and cruel. The means to choose escape presents its diversity, which supposes not only the management of prison security in the face of major emergencies, but also has great difficulties in prevention and response (Huntington-Klein, 2022; Kohli, Pizarro, & Nevárez, 2017; Song, 2017).

In a study conducted by Peterson, B. E, Fera, A., and Mellow, J., entitled *Escapes from Correctional Custody: A New Examination of an Old Phenomenon*, they described a sample of 611 inmates involved in 503 escape incidents from 398 facilities. His findings suggest that prison escape is a frequent, yet overlooked phenomenon. The results also challenge the (false) perception that escape is often a sensational and violent event. (Bogdan et al., 2011; Bryce Elling Peterson, Fera, & Mellow, 2016; Vachiradath, 2013). Through laws and court decisions, policymakers have created increased sentences and lengthy prison sentences for individuals convicted of escape (Kifli & Ismail, 2022). In addition, escape has become a popular topic in the media (Bryce E Peterson, 2015; Bryce Elling Peterson, 2014), including fictional television shows, movies, as well as print and television news. Despite the popularity of runaways elsewhere in society, they have received little research attention from academics in the past 15 years. This lack of empirical studies has led to the general perception that escape is a sensational, often violent correctional event (Eakin, Lemos, & Nelson, 2014; Bryce Elling Peterson, 2014).

As evidenced in previous studies, each escape from custody includes variable inmate levels, incidents, and facilities. These variables can be nested in a structure so that one facility can have multiple incidents, and each incident can involve multiple escapes. Thus, the ideal examination to escape custody should examine the individual and interactive effects of these three variable levels (Kohli et al., 2017; Bryce E Peterson, 2015; Bryce Elling Peterson et al., 2016). In the correctional system in Indonesia, it is often sharply criticized, because based on reports in electronic media and print media, it often raises cases regarding the escape of assisted citizens in prisons, this happens because of the decline in the security system within the prison itself, but this is very unfortunate, because prison officers will be in the spotlight. The case of assisted citizens escaping from prisons is a frequent problem and is always reported in the mass media, it is often supported because of the overcrowded that occurs in prisons and the lack of guarding by prison security officers. The following is data related to the number of prisoners/detainees in Prison Class IIB Teluk Kuantan, Kuantan Singingi Regency, Riau Province (Ary, Jacobs, Irvine, & Walker, 2018; Azhima & Indrawati, 2018; Rowe, Martin, Buck, & Anttila, 2018):

Based on the data Prison Class IIB Teluk Kuantan, the number of residents in Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison has fluctuated, it can be seen that in 2020, there were 222 residents who entered, and 178 who came out people,

then in 2021 there are as many as 186 people entering and 191 leaving, then in 2022 there are 125 residents who enter and those who leave a total of 167. Based on this data, it can be seen that the residents in the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison are many and exceed the existing capacity. Based on what is reported on the riaupos.co page, Kuantan Bay Prison is overcrowded and is the number 2 most populous prison in Indonesia. The normal capacity of the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison is only 53 people, but at this time it is filled with 324 people. Based on data obtained from the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison, the number of incoming prisoners is quite high while the prison capacity is only 53 people, this causes the prison overcrowded by 650 percent, and one of the problems caused when prisons are overcrowded is that there are residents who run away or run away because non-maximum guarding. The following is data on the number of residents of the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison who have escaped or escaped from prison in the last 3 years:

According to Prison Class IIB Teluk Kuantan data, in 2020, two residents fled during the Covid-19 isolation at the Kuansing Police Hall due to lack of security, but the escaped citizen was arrested and had all his prison rights revoked because he had violated prison rules. According to the Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) Riau, assisted residents who tried to escape were sanctioned by having their holiday and independence anniversary remissions revoked. No residents left in 2021 or 2022. Good behavior toward inmates and detainees includes compliance with state prison and detention center rules. In the Class IIB Correctional Institution in Teluk Kuantan, the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights on the Rules of State Prisons and Detention Centers applies to all Correctional Assisted Citizens in prisons. The purpose of disciplinary punishment as a form of administrative sanctions is to improve and educate CACs who violate law enforcement discipline, which is essential in handling violators.

The number of residents in Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison shows that there is still more instability between residents than the residential capacity provided in the Penitentiary, which has many negative effects on the prison, including weakening its security. In average, the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison has few security guards relative to the number of prisoners. It is unnatural since the security guards are not balanced with the number of inmates to be monitored, making the surveillance unlawful and allowing the Assisted Citizens to escape. The escaped residents created legal problems in the Penitentiary itself, therefore it is necessary to apply sanctions as an effective alternative to overcome this so that the inmates can have a deterrent effect. Fostered residents who have escaped and been recaptured will soon be made special cells for him to provide a deterrent effect to the fostered residents. Based on the description of the problem above, the researcher intends to conduct research related to how the efforts made by the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison in protecting escaped prisoners.

Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. Methodology is systematic, a theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study (Voegtlin & Greenwood, 2016). It consists of a theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles related to the branch of knowledge. Typically, it includes concepts such as paradigm, theoretical models, phase and quantitative or qualitative techniques (Endraswara, 2006; Hamzah, 2021; Jupp, Berumen, & O'Donald, 2018; Patel & Patel, 2019). According to Sheman and Webb (1988), qualitative research deals with meaning as it is seen, or achieved by people in living social situations (Patel & Patel, 2019). Meanwhile, Bogdan and Biklen stated that qualitative research is descriptive where data is collected in the form of words or images instead of numbers. Data in the form of excerpts from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from video tapes, audio tapes, or electronic communications were used to present the study findings (Bogdan et al., 2011).

In addition, Endraswara provides qualitative important characteristics, research in investigating literature, such as researchers are the key instruments yang reading literature sparingly, research is carried out descriptively which is spelled out in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers, and the process takes precedence over results, because the literature establishes interpretation (Azhima & Indrawati, 2018; Endraswara, 2006). Based on the statement above, qualitative methods are used by researchers to provide data images based on what is seen which is collected and in the form of notes or documents or interviews to related sources. This qualitative method is used specifically to describe the best way to assist the author in analyzing how the efforts of the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison in protecting escaped residents/prisoners.

There are several data collection techniques carried out in this study, namely as follows: (1) Observation. According to Ary, observation is a method with the aim of obtaining data on qualitative research (Donald, 2010: 450). Observation activities in this study were carried out by monitoring and describing conditions in Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison. The focus of the observation lies in how the efforts of the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison in protecting the fleeing residents. Researchers made observations related to the conditions in the field, such as the number of residents, the number of rooms of the residents, and the number of prison officers. (2) Interviews.

Moelong said that an interview is a meeting involving two people in which there is an exchange of information and ideas through question and answer. (Song, 2017). Interviews are conducted so that the researcher gets clear information regarding the object under study. In this study, researchers conducted interviews with a list of questions that aimed to explore information to research sources. (3) Documentation. Documentation is obtained through a process of observation and interview, which is in the form of photos, documents and files related to research. In this study, the types of documentation obtained were in the form of photos, and documents.

Results and Discussions

Escape of Citizens from Prison

According to R.F Culp, the escape occurred due to the poor design of the prison's physical security infrastructure and assistance from inside and outside the prison facilities among others by prison officials on compromise or with vested interests, accomplices of inmates who have not been arrested, family members, security disturbances and political influence. Other factors include; inmates with family problems; with concerns in organizational decisions, difficulties with fellow inmates, or even problems with prison staff. The ratio of staff and inmates is low, inmates with intent to commit crimes in society also contribute to escape. (Culp, 2005:273). Based on the explanation above, it is explained that running prisoners or residents in prisons is driven by various factors, which are the main thing, namely the design of physical security infrastructure. the prison is very minimal so that it facilitates the escape of prisoners, in addition to assistance from inside and outside the prison, whether it is through the compromise of officers or not being one of the triggering the inmate's run from prison. Based on the research, one factor causing the running or escape of prisoners in The Kuan BayClass IIB Prison is the high number of prisoners so that with Limited officers said the securitycarried out could not be maximized.

Based on research conducted by Yue Song (2017), with the title Risk Factors Analysis of Criminals Escape from Prison Based on Interpretative Structural Modelling, to prevent criminals from escaping from prison, law enforcement officers need to strengthen the prison's resource defense system and improve basic security work. Prison surveillance facilities are mainly established by prisons, armed police forces and grassroots social units around the prison area following statutory duties. It is commonly called the "Three Lines of Defence" system, a combination of internal management, external guards and the surrounding masses. The prison system strengthens the management of guard facilities such as enclosures, power grids and vehicles. The prison system needs to be properly and safely protected from the excavation of criminals; the walls should be smooth and free from any climbing.

Almost all United States state-level correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons have developed classification systems to determine, among other things, who the candidates for escape are, where inmates will be placed and what level of supervision and security they will receive. The prisoner's escape history strongly influences the assessment of the risk of escape, although the predictive ability of the latter has not been clearly established. (Austin, 2003). Culp and Bracco and in their research used routine activity theory to examine and explain the escape from safe custody. An escape occurs in a "perfectstorm" where the perpetrator is motivated, a suitable target, and no capable guard is meeting in time and place. His research also mentioned that the news media covered about 15 percent of all prison escapes from safe jails during 2001.

Narapidana usually escapes alone or in pairs and tends to do so with little planning. Only a small percentage of prison escapes (4.3 percent) involved violence directed at staff. However, escapees are often injured while escaping, sometimes fatal. Escape appears to be a very impulsive act and, although used in many prison classification instruments, "time left to serve" does not appear to be a reliable predictor of escape risk. (Culp & Bracco, 2005). The most common prison escape scenarios involve escaping from unsafe prison areas, climbing or cutting guardrails, and escaping while being transported outside the facility. To escape from inside a safe facility, the most common contributing factors include poor tool control, poor maintenance, leaving items that can be used as ladders without bail, and negligence in checking the identification of staff and inmates (Culp & Bracco, 2005).

In this study, residents' escape from prison can be analyzed using routine activity theory, where the theory of routine activity provides a useful perspectivefor examining and explaining the citizens' escape. The theory of routine activity is a method in criminology used to explain how crimes occur by dividing crimes into several such as appropriate targets, adequate guarding, and motivated perpetrators. Evil will occur if some of these elements meet at the right time and place. This theory was developed by Cohen and Felson in 1979 due to the high crime rate in the United States from the 1960s to the 1970s, although it is believed that the level of education and income of the people has increased compared to previous years (Mustofa, 2021:57).

Cohen and Felson as cited in Miro (2014) say that teori routine activity speaks that crimes can occur due to a) motivated offenders, b) appropriate targets or suitable targets, and c) the absence of capable guards or the

absence of a capable guardians of persons or property. (Miró, 2014:3). The escape of residents occurred in Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison if referring to the theory of routine activity, caused by motivated offenders or motivated offenders, and the absence of a capable guardian of persons or property, where the escape was carried out because the perpetrator was motivated to escape, there was a strong urge from within the perpetrator to escape and meet his family. Because at that time the Covid-19 pandemic, so family visits to prisons were very limited, besides that the absence of good guarding caused the escape of residents, where based on data on the number of residents and officers who were unbalanced resulted in low security in prisons.

The Role of the Family

In the process of undergoing coaching in community institutions. The family plays a big role. Harsono said that only harmonious families play a positive role in the development of inmates, but if the inmates come from families that are not harmonious, then the role of fostering inmates is less successful and should get attention. (Harsono, 1995). Coaching carried out by the family must be applied continuously, for example with regular visits. Regular visits are very important for inmates, because prisoners feel that they are still cared for by their families, even if they have committed stray acts (Harsono, 1995). The results of research by Azhima & Indrawati (2018) found that the more positively perceiving their family's social support, the higher the subjective well-being, and vice versa. Subjective well-being is a general term used to describe the level of well-being that people experience based on subjective evaluations in their lives. Family social support accounted for 43.7% of the influence on an individual's subjective well-being, while other factors determined 56.3%. Related contact with family during the period of detention.

Folk et al (2019) reveal the contribution of these interactions to a more psychologically healthy and stressful adjustment process as inmates enter a period of return to society. Furthermore, the research of Bales & Mears (2008) shows that strong family ties prevent future incidents of crime, including in the process of reintegration into society. In addition to financial support for inmates, strong bonds between families and inmates are also recognized as important to the advancement of criminal justice policies and practices in a country. In this study, it can be seen that the family plays an active role in the prisoner coaching system. Families are expected to participate in fostering inmates because family is the closest part of the inmate. This is supported by research conducted by Podder and Raychaudhuri (2015) entitled *Prison Diaries: A Qualitative Study on Life Term Prisoners*, where Podder and Raychaudhuri conduct qualitative studies in order to seek to uncover and understand the perspective of life of a lifelong inmate as an inmate in prison. The results of his research revealed that the empty money created by separation from the family is balanced with the need for support in prison groups, so that the family has an important role in the adjustment of prisoners, to prevent escape. Inmates from prisons.

In this study, the factor causing prisoners to escape was because they wanted to see their families. Based on data obtained by researchers by the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison in 2020, there were as many as 2 residents who fled, it happened during isolation covid-19 in the Kuansing Police Hall, where they fled due to lack of security by the officers, but the escaped resident was again arrested at his family's home and as a result of his actions the escaped citizen all his rights in the prison were revoked for violating the rules in the prison. Based on interviews conducted, it was revealed that the resident fled because he wanted to see his family. The covid pandemic that at that time occurred caused no visits inside the prison. This shows that the family plays a big role in preventing the escape of prisoners from prison, with regular family visits and inmates will minimize the escape of prisoners from prisons. Prison. In addition, the design of the building and security also need to be improved to prevent prisoners' escape from prison.

Prevention of Citizen Escape

The maximum-security prison focuses almost exclusively on security, prevent running away and hurting each other or staff. They are characterized by fortification-like parapets, numerous fences with cyclone wire, internal security, and rigid operating procedures in restricting movement, providing maximum control over inmates. For medium-security prisons, although security is important, inmates are exposed to a variety of programs helping them become productive citizens after release. Thus they are faced with a wide range of education and vocational skills. (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2022). In this study, based on interviews conducted by the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison in protecting residents from running away, including by approaching by establishing good relations between prison officers and assisted residents, officers being used as friends, officers. Provide good service, treat the citizens as human beings, and do not break the ground. Residents who flee or flee continue to refer to the applicable SOP where in addition to applying the silent cover penalty, additional measures are taken, namely imposing penalties for delaying and/or negating certain rights for a certain period in accordance with applicable regulations, such as the right to remission, the right to get conditional free leave and the right to get conditional leave.

Prevention efforts are then held coaching, coaching which is intended to provide activities to the assisted residents, such as spiritual programs in accordance with the beliefs of each fostered resident (Zubaidi & Attusuha, 2019). The prison also provides other activities, such as competitions and independence coaching in the form of carpentry training, sewing to barbershop as provisions in the future. If there has been an act that violates the order, for example, there are assisted residents who have fled the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison, they will immediately be pursued by cooperating with the community and coordinating with the Court, Police, Prosecutor's Office, Regional Office of Law and Human Rights, and the Directorate General of Corrections for further treatment. Suchada Rangsinan explained that the prison has problems with a limited number of prison officers. Due to the current conditions of prisoners, the interaction between prison staff and inmates is undeniable. It also leads to other forms of relationships between prison staff and inmates especially illegal activities. The reflection of the situation shows the public that prisons fail in the management of prisoners, so the criminal justice system gives rise to a lack of trust from the community (Vachiradath, 2013:480)

The problem of limited numbers of officers in correctional institutions is a common problem experienced in Indonesia and any other countries (Aini & Wibowo, 2022). The limited number of officers can cause various problems and challenges. With a limited number of officers, it is difficult to closely supervise the entire prison population. This can result in security breaches and violent events within prisons. The lack of officers can result in less strict supervision of prisoner activities. This could allow illegal activities, drug trafficking, and other criminal practices within the facility. With a limited number of officers, providing adequate attention and services to detainees becomes more difficult (Bretschneider & Elger, 2014). This can have a negative impact on the well-being and living conditions of detainees. The limited number of officers also means that officers must work under heavy workloads and long schedules. This can lead to staff becoming fatigued and prone to errors or lack of attention required in the enforcement of their duties. A lack of officers can limit the ability to deliver rehabilitation programs and activities that can assist detainees in preparing themselves for reintegration into society.

Based on interviews in this study, the number of inmates was so large that they were overcrowded and the lack of officers caused the escape of inmates. Overcrowded in prisons can make things worse, because with overcrowded prison conditions, the "transfer of knowledge" of crimes will be easier to commit between the citizens of one and the other due to the large number of prison residents. (Rinaldi, 2017:15). Inadequate building requirements are also part of the escape of prisoners such as collateral or walls that are not equipped with iron chains and barbed wire in prison buildings are still commonly found, it can cause or weaken the condition of the building and make it easier for prisoners to jump and escape from prisons, hence from the efforts of the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison in protecting the escape of residents or inmates by repairing buildings and facilities, adding barbed wire that the residents climbed and elevated the barbed wire so that the assisted residents in the prison could not climb it.

Conclusions

The escape or escape of the residents is not new, especially for the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison, it was recorded that based on data in 2020 2 residents escaped from prison at the time of undergo a process of self-isolation. Pelarian wargabinaan occurs in Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison if referring to the theory of routine activity, caused by motivated offenders or motivated *offenders*, and *the absence of a capable guardian of persons or property*, where the escape is carried out because the perpetrator is motivated to escape, there is a strong urge from within the perpetrator to escape and meet his family, Because at that time the Covid-19 pandemic, so family visits to prisons were very limited, besides that the absence of good guarding caused the escape of residents, where based on data on the number of residents and officers who were unbalanced resulted in low security in prisons.

Therefore, based on the research above, it can be concluded that the Kuantan Bay Class IIB Prison makes several efforts to protect its residents' escape, namely approaching by establishing good relations with prison officers. with assisted residents, providing penalties for eliminating visits for runaway residents, conducting coaching, training and beneficial activities for the residents. In addition, in terms of facilities and building conditions, building upgrades and security are also carried out to minimize residents from escaping or running from prisons as is the case the addition of barbed wire so that the fence is not easy to climb.

Acknowledgments

In this section, you can acknowledge any support given, which is not covered by the author's contribution or funding sections. This may include administrative and technical support, or donations in kind (e.g., materials used for experiments). Conflicts of Interest: Declare conflicts of interest or state "The authors declare no conflict

of interest.” Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interests that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results.

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