



The Role of the Family and Social Networks as Agents of Social Control in Correctional Institution Class I (A case Study in Sukamiskin, Bandung)

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ABSTRACT: Family and social networks have a role in providing support to those in need. With the support from family and social networks, motivation in the training phase in Correctional Institution should be encouraged. However, people do not realize the importance of providing support for inventions, even though this can prevent a number of violations of use while undergoing training in Correctional Institution, such as escaping or other violations. In addition, Class I Correctional Institution at Sukamiskin is an Institution for corruptors in Indonesia, where stress level tends to be high. The former luxurious lives they used to have and enjoy are now the lives full of tension, worries and restlessness. The purpose of this research is to analyze the roles of family and social networks as social control to help them create a better situations. The method used in this study is the mixed method, a combination of both qualitative and quantitative. In this study, the sample was taken randomly, comprising 30 inmates in Class I Correctional Institution in Sukamiskin. The theory used is Hirchie's theory of social control and the stress-coping mechanism. The results of this study indicate that 66.6% of inmates believe that the presence of family and social networks are crucial. With reference to Hirchie's theory of social control, it is concluded that discouraging situations in which convicts may commit irregularities or crimes in Correctional Institution can be prevented.

Keywords: Convict, Family, Social Network, Correctional Institution



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INTRODUCTION

Corruption is defined as the misuse of public authority in various forms such as embezzlement, fraud, extortion and bribery. In recent years, the cases are intensifying due to a number of factors, among others are low political transparency, inefficient administrative structures, higher level of bureaucracy, greed of money, desires and so forth. A number of controls and surveillance have been put in place in a bid to minimize the cases from occurring and recurring, nevertheless the escalation is clearly detected. Corruption suspects will usually be placed in a particular area called

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Correctional Institution. This is a reformatory for individuals legally confined for violation of laws, one of which is corruption acts. Undoubtedly, people in Correctional Institution face unfavorable conditions and situations that trigger tension, stress, and restlessness to increase. As a consequence, the negative atmosphere can be the motives inmates will get involved in irregularities and violations. In order to reduce the negative atmosphere from scaling up, a full support from anyone closer to the convicts is required. The necessary support the needed is the one coming from their own families. (Patterson, 2013) argued that a significant aspect in minimizing the occurrence of crimes in Correctional Institution is the role of the family and the social networks. Generally, individuals allegedly commit any crimes have to undergo a series of coaching. Therefore, with the family support given, it can encourage convicts to go through the coaching phases well.

Desai (1994) defines the notion of a family as a unit consisting of two or more people who are connected by marriage, blood relationship, adoption or consular union, where they interact and communicate with each other (Tangney et al., 1992). Stack defines the family as the smallest and organized network of relatives but not non-kin, living for a long time and interacting with each other on a daily basis, to provide the household needs of children and ensure their survival (Tangney et al., 1992). With a reference from the definition, it can be emphasized that the family consists of small groups that have blood relations, are organized and jointly ensure their survival.

Every Correctional Institution-er has a family, who are their closest, loved ones. The family bears the responsibility to support the convicts whenever they are coached in the Correctional Facilities or Correctional Institution. The male inmates' perceptions of the visitation experience as (Pierce, 2015) suggested is that inmate-family relationships plays a very important role. There are three fundamental needs of Correctional Institution-er in relation to their families: social support and meaningful communication; family-focused educational programs; and access to counseling to address the needs of individuals, couples, and the family unit. A mixture of these programs can assist inmates in coping with their incarceration, maintaining relationships with family and friends, and being ready for reintegration with their communities and families after release (Jeffries et al., 2021; Pierce, 2015; Pinto et al., 2014).

In his research, (Jardine, 2018) found that for many families affected by Correctional Institution, the experience might destroy their lives. However, to fully understand the impact of Correctional Institution on the family, a greater, more critical engagement is needed with the concept of family, and how it is defined and operationalized (Aditya Dharma, 2019; Rambe, 2018). People who enter correctional institutions are impacted. A number of similar studies have proven how verdicts having entered correctional institutions lose support from those closest to them, particularly family and Friends (Buchan & Morrison, 2020; Hirschel, 2012; Mythen et al., 2013).

In addition to family, social networks can also act as *an agent of control* for inmates in Correctional Institution. Social networks include friends, communities, and organizations that provide support and assistance. Positive friends and community members give inmates moral support from which correctional institutioners feel connected to the community and this motivate them to make positive changes.

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The harsh, tense, and unfavorable situations in Correctional Institution will also trigger complication for new inmates since they need some time to adjust and adapt. A study conducted by ([Comfort, 2009](#)) stated that the interaction one should make with the Correctional Institution itself is complex. Women who support partners or husbands in detention for instance, should strive to simultaneously reduce the deprivation of the Correctional Institution environment, and gradually manage the changing behavior of their partners, through the provision of visits, letters, packages, and photographs ([Aditya Dharma, 2019; Rambe, 2018](#)). Therefore, it is suggested that different behavior and even stress caused by custody can be minimized by the role of the spouse, be it through frequent visits, text messages or letters, packages and photos ([Dežman, 2013](#)).

The problem occurs as investigated in this study is that families do not realize the importance of their role in providing support to Correctional Institutioners which will later affect their attitudes, mentality and behavior when undergoing coaching phases ([Muluk et al., 2020; Sharma, 2013](#)). The research is conducted at Class I of Correctional Institution in Sukamiskin Bandung, a detention for corruption cases, where stress level tends to be high. It is common however, people allegedly accused of corruption cases are notable figures from the upper social class, known to have luxurious lifestyle. However, when they are placed in the detention, they should face the reality that limitations and difficulties lie ahead and they need to adjust and adapt to the conditions or situations they are unfamiliar with, and failures in making adaptation will drive a number of violations among convicts in Correctional Institution to occur ([Aidt et al., 2020; Toft & Reiersen, 2017](#)).

In regard to the situations previously described, it is obvious that family support is required, especially when coaching for the inmates is being conducted. Correctional Institutioners entering the reformatory must adapt to their environment, and this is a difficult time where problems such as stress, rebellion, intention to escape, and other deviant behavior occur. Therefore, Solomon as cited by ([Aditya Dharma, 2019; Rambe, 2018](#)) emphasized that an important program to prepare convicts prior to a period of release, is a detention transition program carried out comprehensively.

A study by Lindsey Leban et al. indicated that convicts' coping strategies varied widely([Leban et al., 2016](#))and only a small number of the behavioral, cognitive, and emotional coping mechanisms they employ entail abuse. The findings imply that reactions to strain in jail are partially influenced by earlier experiences related to tension, including previous attempts at coping mechanisms. The outcomes show how the coping process is dynamic and indicate areas that the GST test has to pay closer attention to ([Dionisio et al., 2020; Hadjimatheou, 2023; Saptawan et al., 2020](#)).

This study focuses on the function of families and social networks as social control mechanism, specifically in Sukamiskin Correctional Institution, Bandung, West Java. Given the importance of the role of family and social networks, this research discusses how family involvement and social networks function as *support* for Correctional Institutioners.

METHOD

To obtain valid results of the research data, the mixed method combining two types of methods namely quantitative and qualitative is implemented. Cresswell, as cited by ([Aditya Dharma, 2019; Rambe, 2018](#)) explained that the mixed method has a more complex approach than just collecting and analyzing two types of data. However, it involves two functions from both research approaches collectively so that the strength of this research as a whole is greater than just either a quantitative or a qualitative research.

A survey of 30 inmates and a semi-structured interview with one of the residents of the Class I Sukamiskin Penitentiary, Bandung, West Java, on Saturday, December 3, 2022 were conducted. The informant in this study was a Bandung resident, EH aged 42 years . He is one of the convicts involved in a corruption case with a Correctional Institution term of 10 years and has spent a period of 5 years in detention. With limited access to information generation due to the strict and tight security procedures, the research sample taken was a random sampling method by distributing 30 questionnaires to 30 inmates. Etika and Bala as cited by ([Aditya Dharma, 2019; Rambe, 2018](#)) stated that random sampling, also known as probability sampling allows every single item to have the same opportunity to be present in the sample An example in a raffle is that individuals will be drawn from the entire group not on purpose but by some process, this occurrence is simply a blind chance that will be limited to whether or not unique items or additional items are preferred.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results obtained, it was emphasized that around 66.6% of Correctional Institutioners said that family and social networks helped them in undergoing coaching and 0% were without support. Therefore, the majority of inmates at Class I Sukamiskin Bandung Penitentiary claimed the presence of the family and social networks for Correctional Institutioners in undergoing the coaching and training. The following is the percentage:

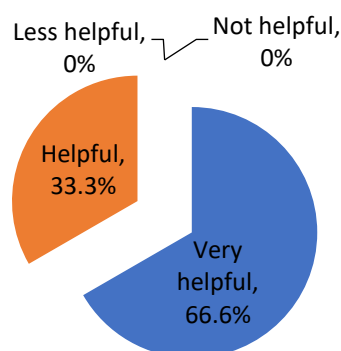


Figure 1. The percentage of the Benefits of Family Support and Social Networking for Correctional Institutioners

Source: *Author Processed Data, 2023*

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Further on, from 30 research samples, there were 16 inmates (53.3%) in Sukamiskin Correctional Institution who received 1-2 visits from their family in the last 3 months, 3 people (10%) received 3-4 visits, 4 people (13.3%) received visits from both the family and the closest people more than 5 times, and as many as 7 people (23.3%), never received any visits. This can be seen from the image below:

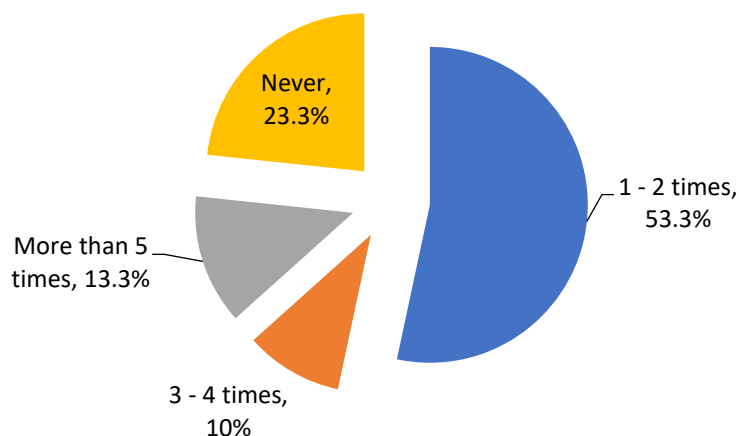


Figure 2. Correctional Institutioner Visit Frequency

Source: *Author Processed Data, 2023*

In addition, it was found that 11 people (36.6%) contacted their family and closest people by telephone 1-2 times in the last 3 months, as many as 6 people (20%) did not make any contacts, 5 people (16.5%) contacted 3-4 times via telephone, and the remaining 8 people (26.6%) made telephone contact more than 5 times. This can be seen in the image below:

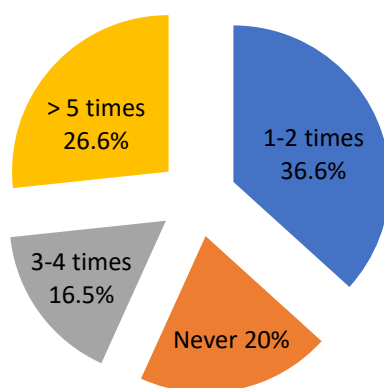


Figure 3. The frequency of contact by telephone with Correctional Institutioners

Source: *Author Processed Data, 2023*

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From the results obtained, it can be detected that the role of the family and social networks in providing support to Correctional Institutioners can be seen from the visits and interactions of Correctional Institutioners with family or social networks. Visit is a mechanism to help families communicate and have a bond, however, restrictive institutions and policies create different barriers and stressors ([Tangney et al., 1992](#)). Mumola reported that only 21% of Correctional Institutioners' fathers pay regular visits, although 44% of these men had lived with at least one of their children prior to their detention. The low level of visits to convicts is most likely influenced by several factors ([Tangney et al., 1992](#)). The continuation of visits throughout jail sentences is challenging. Convicts' families may perceive visits as emotionally and practically challenging, while Correctional Institution officials may consider visits as common occurrences in the organization, even if some convicts view visits as the highlight of their stay ([Dixey et al., 2012](#)). Spousal visits boosted participants' feelings of intimacy, as ([Carlson and Cervera's, 1991](#)) suggested. This demonstrates how visits between inmates and their partners enhance inmates' welfare ([Claire & Dixon, 2017](#)).

([Siennick et al., 2013](#)) attempted to investigate how jail visits affected the chance of disciplinary infractions. In this study, the anticipated impact of visits is examined, in addition to whether or not visitor characteristics, violation types, and visit frequency are impacted. The chance of an infraction was much lower in the three weeks prior to a visit and significantly greater in the four weeks immediately after a visit, as described by the results of a logistic regression study. Pre-visit violation rates for Correctional Institutioners were much below average, but post-visit violation rates were significantly above average. Before the appointment, the risk was 48% lower than the baseline chance and declined during the previous three weeks. Before the appointment, the risk was 48% lower than the baseline chance, but it declined during the previous three weeks. It was 58% over baseline a week after the appointment, then six weeks after the visit, it returns to baseline ([Siennick et al., 2013](#)).

The highest proportionate variation in visit likelihood was for contraband violations, which showed a 77% drop in one week and a 130% increase in another. The proportionate change in the least chance of defiance increased by 43% the next week after falling by 36% the week before. Comparable shifts in surveillance and violence occur somewhere in the middle. The overall visit altered the pattern of all types of infraction similarly, with contraband experiencing the biggest impact. Although having a spouse visit had the lowest overall violation rate, the biggest changes took place before and after the visit; family members and friends had the least impact. Compared to those who were rarely visited, Correctional Institutioners who received more frequent visits committed fewer offenses. The probability of crime dramatically rose when regularly visited inmates missed the visits for longer periods of time ([Siennick, Mears, & Bales, 2013:435](#)).

([Cochran, 2012](#)) investigated the link between trips to jail and offense-related occurrences. The findings showed that Correctional Institutioners did not engage in any morally repugnant behavior; nevertheless, Correctional Institutioners who did not get visits had a reduced likelihood of not having committed any crimes (66.8%). In particular, 28% of convicts who received no visits were low performers, compared to 21% of inmates who got visited earlier or later, and 23% of inmates were visited regularly ([Cochran, 2012](#)).

Correctional Institutioners who were not visited more often tended to be in the high offense group (5.6%). Interestingly, Correctional Institutioners who visited earlier were even more likely to be in this group (8.1%), whereas those who visited Correctional Institutioners late and consistently were never in the high offense group ([Tangney et al., 1992](#)). Based on this, the researcher concludes that inmate visits greatly influence the behavior of inmates in Correctional Institution. Correctional Institutioners who were not visited compared to those who were visited were more likely to behave badly in Correctional Institution.

According to Hirschie's theory of social control, referred to the "social bond theory," social ties are composed of four fundamental components: attachment, engagement, commitment, and trust. The social connection that all individuals have ultimately decides whether a conduct is conforming or deviant. Hirschie discovered that people are more prone to engage in criminal activity or deviant conduct when connection is poor ([Tangney et al., 1992](#)). The following is an explanation regarding the basic elements that form social bonds:

1. *Attachment*, is related to one's relationship with other people such as parents, friends and so forth. Either individual attachment to parents or individual attachment to friends helps minimize the occurrence of crimes or irregularities
2. *Commitment*, is related to one's institution, education or reputation. In this case, if individuals spend more time and try hard in something, such as getting educated, then the risk of committing deviant behavior will be smaller.
3. *Involvement*, relates to individual involvement in something such as positive activities, hobbies, work and so on. It is believed that the more time an individual spends on these activities, the less time the individual has for deviant behavior.
4. *Beliefs*, are related to views held firmly, such as certain values and norms believed by the individuals so as to prevent them from deviant behaviors. Beliefs refer to customary norms, religious norms and other related norms.

With reference to Hirschie's social control theory, inmates who frequently receive family visits prevent themselves from committing deviance or crimes in Correctional Institution because one of the basic elements in preventing individuals from committing crimes is attachment, be it with parents or friends. When a convict is often visited by his family, an attachment to deviant behavior can be avoided.

Based on the results of research conducted by Dzatalina Diya Azhima and Endang Sri Indrawati, it was found that the more positively the convicts perceive family social support, the higher the subjective well-being, and vice versa, the more negatively the inmates perceive family social support, the lower the subjective well-being will be. Subjective well-being as a general term is used to describe the level of well-being experienced by people based on subjective evaluations. Family social support contributes 43.7% in influencing subjective well-being and the remaining 56.3% is determined by other factors not discussed in this study ([Azhima & Indrawati, 2018](#)).

([Folk et al., 2019](#)) found that maintaining contact with family during detention facilitated a healthier adjustment psychologically, particularly during the stressful process of re-entering society. Additionally, it is important to urge those who are incarcerated to begin making

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arrangements for their release while they are still there, either on their own or in conjunction with their family. Based on an interview with EH, who is one of the inmates at Class I Sukamiskin Penitentiary in Bandung, the first activity undertaken when he entered the Correctional Institution was an Environmental Acquaintance Period (*mapenaling*) for 3 weeks, he followed the process, first at Kebun Waru, next was in Class I Correctional Institution Sukamiskin lasted for 1 week. He stated that when he first entered the Correctional Institution he felt emotionally depressed as he notified those who were free became restricted and mentally down as a result of staying with other residents who committed various crimes and the most crucial thing was separating from the family in which the chance to meet them again was right after the *mapenaling* period is over.

From the description of the above situations, the role of the family and social networks is required, especially when it is proven that they have committed a crime, and are starting to enter a period of adjustment in Correctional Institution. Moral support from the convict's family will greatly affect the psychological development of the convict during the adjustment period, until the end of the period. This is supported by a research conducted by ([Noor Laila & Asyanti, 2016](#)) which found that family support in different forms, including verbal and non-verbal communication makes Correctional Institutioners more courageous and calm in dealing with all the processes that occur ([Noor Laila & Asyanti, 2016](#)).

Further analyses is the implementation of *coping mechanism theory*. *Coping mechanisms* are strategies a person uses when faced with a difficult situation and how they control their emotions. *Coping mechanisms* helps a person adjust to difficult situations while maintaining emotional health. In life we are faced with difficult situations that can trigger stress to occur. Lindsey Leban, et al as cited by ([Tangney et al., 1992](#)) found that there are many variations in Correctional Institutioner's coping responses. They use a variety of behavioral, cognitive, and emotional coping strategies and only a few of these strategies involve offense.

The stress coping paradigm focuses on several factors in the process of Correctional Institutioner adjustment, among others: first, environmental aspects or stressors; second, the individual's perception of the situation, particularly with regard to the level of threat posed by the stressor; third, the impact of various developmental factors like culture, education, and experience on the coping process; and, finally, the repertoire of coping mechanisms and behavioral responses. The variety of coping mechanisms, propensities for dominant or primary adjustment patterns, deficits in coping repertoires, the capacity to learn new coping mechanisms, and the effectiveness of coping mechanisms in relation to whether they lessen initial stress or cause individuals to experience new difficulties are possible research topics. ([Tangney et al., 1992](#))

Referring to *the coping mechanism*, the closeness of Correctional Institutioners to their families can help maintain the mental health of the Correctional Institutioners themselves. Adjustment of inmates in Correctional Institution is influenced by environmental factors in Correctional Institution, individual perceptions and experiences, education on coping processes. Adjustment of Correctional Institutioners is influenced by the transactional relationship between Correctional Institutioners and their environment. Therefore, it is obvious that the family has a big role in helping the adjustment of inmates in Correctional Institution.

Furthermore, Bales and Mears' research demonstrates that having a supportive family network has a long-lasting effect on this demographic and frequently prevents further criminal activity ([Horsley, 2021; Maxwell, 2019](#)). Strong family support is helpful in social reintegration, whereas a lack of family support puts people at higher risk for relapse, both men and women. Families offer help that jailed people could not obtain from other ways. Strong family relationships, in addition to providing financial assistance, motivate men as they re-enter the workforce and directly affect their conduct in the future. In order to progress the policy and practice of criminal justice, it is crucial to acknowledge the significance of the family among Correctional Institutioners [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) ([Bales and Mears, 2008](#)).

In this study, the research team conducted a research on convicts regarding contact with family/relatives to help convicts while undergoing coaching in Correctional Institution. Thus, it was found that as many as 20 people (66.6%) revealed that families were very helpful for convicts in Correctional Institution, and 10 people (33.3%) added that family helped the Correctional Institutioners, and 0% were without help. This shows that family plays an important role for convicts in undergoing training in Correctional Institution.

When discussing contacts between convicts and their families, it is common to refer to visits between inmates and those who are closest to them. Although visits have received scientific attention and may have advantages for Correctional Institution systems in terms of providing social support for inmates and ex-inmates, little is known about the elements that influence visits. Visits can help determine where offenders are most likely to commit crimes or experience recidivism better ([Bushway & Apel, 2012](#)). Additionally, the Who Gets Visited In Correctional Institution? study by Cochran, Mears, and Bales examined this issue. Numerous variables relating to or affecting visits to Correctional Institution were discovered by Individual And Community-Level Disparities In Inmate Visitation Experiences ([Cochran et al., 2017](#)).

1. Female inmates have more robust and reliable social networks.
2. More visits may be made to younger Correctional Institutioners than to older ones.
3. Minority convicts often have fewer years of formal education, are more socioeconomically disadvantaged, and interact with the court system more frequently.
4. There may be fewer visits for Correctional Institutioners from regions with high rates of economic loss.
5. More visits will occur in regions with greater imCorrectional Institutionment rates.
6. More frequently convicted and imCorrectional Institutioned inmates, as well as those who have committed more serious crimes, may be less likely to receive visits. According to research, first-time and less serious offenders have higher levels of social support and more social resources than major or persistent offenders.

Based on research conducted by ([Murray et al., 2012](#)) it was found that although most Correctional Institutioners receive visits, this is often limited due to distance and travel costs. Thus, with the limited distance, convicts rarely meet or are visited by their families. ([Tangney et al., 1992](#)). In this study, the majority rarely received visits because the distance was quite far so visits could not be

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made frequently by the families of the Correctional Institutioners. After conducting the research, based on 30 research samples, it was recorded that 16 inmates (53.3%) had 1-2 visits from family for the last 3 months, 3 people (10%) received 3-3 visits, 4 people (13.3%) received visits from family more than 5 times in the last 3 months, and the remaining 7 people (23.3%), never received visits from family for the last 3 months.

Moreover, based on research conducted on 30 inmates, it was found that 11 people (36.6%) contacted their families by telephone 1-2 times in the last 3 months, as many as 6 people (20%) had never contacted their families, 5 people (16.5%) contacted their family by phone 3-4, and 8 people (26.6%) contacted their family by phone more than 5 times.

The study identified that many men believe the cost of phone calls and visits is a major barrier to family contact. While in Correctional Institution, inmates buy phone cards or call their loved ones to come and visit. Studies have found these phone calls to be far more expensive than the rates paid by the general public ([Tangney et al., 1992](#)). Thus, it can be notified that one of the big factors in the infrequent contact between families and Correctional Institutioners is the high cost, and Correctional Institutioners often have to pay a fee if they want to call their families.

CONCLUSIONS

The role of family and social networks is very much required when individuals are proven to have committed crimes, and this results in individuals having to undergo coaching in correctional institutions. While undergoing coaching in correctional institutions, the family has a role in providing support to inmates. With the support of the family, it encourages convicts to pass through the existing coaching phase. The harsh, unfamiliar Correctional Institution environment for new arrivals will cause them to go through a difficult adjustment period. The interactions occur in Correctional Institution itself can create complex and difficult emotions within families.

Based on the results obtained, there were 66.6% of convicts who stated that their families and social networks helped convicts in undergoing training in Correctional Institution, and 0% answered that they were not helped. In addition, it was recorded that 53.3% received 1-2 visits from family and closest people in the last 3 months, 10% received 3-4 visits, 13.3% received visits from family more than 5 times, and as much as 23.3%, never received visits from family and closest people. Furthermore, the results demonstrated that 11 people (36.6%) contacted their families by telephone 1-2 times in the last 3 months, 6 people (20%) had never contacted their family, as many as 5 people (16.5%) contacted their families by telephone 3-4 times, and 8 people (26.6%) contacted their families and closest people by telephone more than 5 times.

Meanwhile, in reference to Hirschie's theory of social control, inmates who frequently receive family visits can prevent convicts from committing deviance or crimes in Correctional Institution since one of the basic elements in preventing individuals from committing crimes is the attachment between a person's relationship with others *such* as parents, friends and so on. When a convict is frequently visited by his family, he will have an attachment, thus the deviant behavior can be avoided. In addition, when referring to *coping mechanisms*, the closeness of convicts to their families

can help maintain the mental health of the convicts themselves. Adjustment of inmates in Correctional Institution is influenced by environmental factors in Correctional Institution, individual perceptions and experiences, as well as education on coping processes. Adjustment of Correctional Institutioners is influenced by the transactional relationship between Correctional Institutioners and their environment. Thus, the family has a big role in helping the adjustment of Correctional Institutioners in Correctional Institution.

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