

The Relationship Between Family Support And The Self-Concept Of Prisoners In The State Detention Center (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Family Support,
Prisoners Self-Concept
Bibliography.

ABSTRACT

Prisoners are a form of life that is difficult to accept, both by themselves and by others in the community, many families of convicts who do not provide support for prisoners are even neglected, so researchers are interested in researching the relationship between family support and self-concept of prisoners at home. State Prisoners (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022. This study uses direct observational research, namely data collection by direct observation of respondents with a cross-sectional time approach.) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan which amounted to 436 people in May 2022, the sampling method in this study was carried out using purposive sampling as many as 81 people, test data analysis with statistical tests in this study, used the chi square formula (kai squared). The results of this study There is a significant relationship between family support and self-concept of prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022, with a p value = 0.000 (p < 0.05). The conclusion in this study from this means that the higher the family support provided, the more positive the self-concept of prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan. Suggestions The results of this study can provide additional information, especially mental and community nursing practices in providing mental nursing services in certain communities that are alienated from society such as prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan who require holistic (holistic) services. especially mental nursing services so that people.

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1. Introduction

Prisoners are a form of life that is difficult to accept, both by themselves and by others in the community. Many factors can influence a person to commit a crime, and the crime can be committed by anyone, both women and men, children, teenagers, even adults. Various problems are experienced by prisoners in living their new lives in Correctional Institutions, including changes in life, loss of freedom, and increasingly limited rights, to the acquisition of the criminal label attached to them. (Farani, 2017).

Women and crime sound like a strange connection, given the stereotype of women as weak creatures and far from the image of violence and crime, many differences between men and women are not real differences, but rather as perceived differences. (AHMAD NURHIDAYAT, 2017).

Indonesia is a state of law, this is proven in Article 3 of the 1945 Constitution which reads that Indonesia is a state based on law, thus everything in the state is regulated based on applicable law and must be obeyed by citizens. However, there are still many criminal acts in Indonesia. This can be seen from the increasing number of prisoners in Correctional Institutions (LAPAS) and Detention Centers (RUTAN). Data obtained from the Directorate General of Corrections (Ditjen PAS) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights noted that in North Sumatra there were 10,639 prisoners and 23,019 prisoners in April 2022. Even in North Sumatra the number of prisoners and detainees has exceeded capacity due to the increasing number of criminal cases.

Inmates (NAPIs) are convicts who are serving sentences in correctional institutions (UU RI No. 12 of 2018 concerning Corrections Article 1 paragraph 7). A convict is an individual who has committed a crime or crime with proven guilty will be given a sentence based on the court. Nationally, in 2003–April 2022, there was an increase in the number of detainees and inmates of the Detention Center (RUTAN) or Penitentiary (LAPAS) in Indonesia every year. The average number of residents growing in detention houses and correctional institutions is 12,328 people per year, with a growth spike in 2021 of 27,797 prisoners and convicts.

In April 2021 there was another huge spike, which was 89,557 people, 75% of the available capacity. Starting April 10, 2021, the total number in Indonesia has reached 240,962 people, and the capacity of prisoners and convicts is only 123,598, this is where it becomes 183% over capacity. In DIY alone, the total number of detainees and inmates from 9 detention houses and correctional institutions is 1,554 people with a capacity of 1,920, the last time taken on October 2, 2021.

Convicts are sentenced, then that's where the inmates will be far from the people closest to them. After the verdict allows the inmate to need help and direction to be able to accept his situation. Prisoners will have very high emotional feelings, for example feelings of boredom, loneliness, sadness, fear, anxiety, and negative feelings that will affect their self-assessment. These conditions can result in a state of imbalance and negative feelings possessed by prisoners will have a worse impact on their psychology, namely prisoners will experience depression (NABIILA, 2019; SLEMAN, nd)

Behavior that is not in accordance with the norms or is referred to as a violation of agreed norms and can cause disruption of human order and peace is said to be a crime. Whoever has committed a crime, then he will be dealt with by the authorities based on the law (Marzuki, 2020). According to the Criminal Procedure Code, a convict is a person who is convicted based on a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force. An inmate will spend his days in prison during his sentence. Prisoners who have a positive self-concept or self-view are expected to be able to adjust well and survive against physical and psychological disorders. Research conducted by (Budiasti & Setyawan, 2019) shows that the self-concept of female convicts who commit murder as the main perpetrator tends to be negative compared to female convicts who commit murder as co-defendants as seen from the object of their regret.

Family social support is an environmental variable that is assumed to have a positive relationship with the self-concept of female prisoners. Women inmates who have families certainly feel the loss of freedom and lose some of their roles and functions in the family (ASFAH, 2019). A number of opinions point to the importance of inmates staying in touch or interacting with their families through prison visits. During prison visits, each family member can meet each other, can maintain family ties and can assist in the rehabilitation process for the prisoner. (Bandi & Soetjningsih, 2020).

Self-concept is important for the life of every human being, because the self-concept will determine the individual must act in various conditions. In accordance with this information, it can be concluded that self-concept has an important role in controlling the lives of prisoners. Because the more positive the self-concept possessed by inmates, the more likely it is that the low self-concept that appears in inmates will increase (Marsela & Supriatna, 2019)

Self-concept is a human perspective regarding the individual's self through various self-experiences in interacting with other people. If someone has a positive self-concept, then someone is optimistic in looking at their life. While someone has a negative self-concept, they tend to be pessimistic in looking at their lives. Self-concept is measured through three aspects, namely knowledge, judgment and expectations (Nurfadilah & Wahyuddin, 2020).

This research is supported by Syafiq (2019) and it is concluded that the experience of having been involved in a murder case has an impact on the self-concept of prisoners. A positive self-concept will be shown by an optimistic attitude, and a positive attitude towards everything, including failure. Failure is seen as a valuable lesson to move forward and be able to return to the midst of society. Failure can also lead to negative self-concepts, such as feeling guilty, feeling worthless and afraid of not being accepted by society.

Research conducted by Sari (2019) indicates that social support can improve the self-concept of drug convicts in the Class II A Penitentiary A Muaro Padang. Based on the results of the study, it is suggested to family and friends to be a source of social support, provide motivation for inmates and for prison officers to provide guidance and health education to drug convicts.

Inmates experience various problems in living their new life in Correctional Institutions, including changes in life, loss of freedom, and increasingly limited rights, to the acquisition of the criminal label attached to them. Crime sounds like an odd connection, given the stereotype of women as weak creatures and far from the image of violence and crime, many differences between men and women are not real differences, but rather as perceived differences. (Tunliu et al., 2019).

Visits by families to prisoners in prisons aim to fulfill the existence and recognition of status in the family so that they still have a healthy mentality. This is supported by our research concluding that the findings of this study partially support the hypothesis that the importance given to social support interacts with the frequency of perceived support in their relationship to self-concept, and suggests the need for further research in this area. (ANISA & HUDAYA, 2019).

Based on the initial survey conducted, it was found that prisoners never received family support, especially considering the physical and mental conditions of female prisoners and self-acceptance with the meaning of life of female prisoners. Therefore, prisoners in the Women's Correctional Institution (LAPAS) need motivation and support from their family or closest people to avoid feeling worthless or blaming themselves which can lead to a negative self-concept. (Permadin, 2018).

2. Research Methods

2.1 Types of Research and Research Design

This type of research uses direct observation, namely data collection by direct observation of respondents with a cross-sectional time approach, which is a method of data collection that is carried out at a time or one measurement.

The research design used in this study is with a cross sectional research approach, which is a study in which variables including effects are observed at the same time (Notoadmojo, 2018). In other words, this research is to see the relationship between the variables, namely the independent variable by identifying whether there is a relationship between family support and the self-concept of prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022.

2.2 Research Location and Time

This research was conducted at the Class 1 Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan. The reason the researcher chose this location was because there had never been any research on the relationship between family support and the self-concept of prisoners before, besides that the location where this research was conducted had an adequate number of samples for research. Then, the characteristics of the sample contained there are in accordance with what the researcher wants so that later the sample can represent the characteristics of the population.

The research will be carried out starting from June 2021 since the title is accrued by the supervisor and the initial survey will be carried out in January, 2022, starting from the initial survey to data collection and research.

2.3 Population and Sample

The population is an area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2018). The population in this study was the population in this study were prisoners who were detained in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan, amounting to 436 people in May 2022.

The sample is part of the population to be studied or part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population. The sample unit can be the same as the population, but it can also be different (Hidayat, 2011). Because not all data and information will be processed and not all people

or objects will be studied, but it is enough to use a representative sample. The total population of prisoners in the Class 1 Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan is 436 people. The number of samples in this study was calculated using the Slovin formula for a population smaller than 10,000 (Setiadi, 2013).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Research result

1. Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of respondents in the State Detention Center (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022 in this study were grouped by age, education, occupation and parity. The characteristics of the respondents are described in the table as follows:

TABLE 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS IN THE CLASS 1 STATE PRISON HOUSE (RUTAN) LABUHAN DELI MEDAN, 2022

No	Demographic Data	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	<25 years old	13	16.0
	26-35 years old	31	38.3
	>35 years old	37	45.6
	Amount	81	100
2	Education		
	SD	20	24.7
	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	27	33.3
	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	34	42.0
	Amount	81	100
3	Marital status		
	Not married yet	14	17.3
	Marry	36	44.4
	Widower	31	38.3
	Amount	81	100
4	Religion		
	Islam	59	72.8
	Christian Protestant	11	13.6
	Catholic Christian	8	9.9
	Buddha	3	3.7
	Amount	81	100

Based on the table above, it is known that the characteristics of respondents based on age are the majority of respondents aged >35 years as many as 37 people (45.6%). The dominant education level is SMA as many as 34 people (42.0%). Based on marital status, the number of respondents who were married were 36 people (44.4%), and respondents who were Muslim were 59 people (72.8%).

2. Family Support at the State Detention Center (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022

The distribution of the frequency of family support in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022 can be seen in the following table:

TABLE 2
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY SUPPORT IN CLASS 1 LABUHAN DELI MEDAN IN 2022

No	Family support	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Well	30	37.0
2	Enough	34	42.0
3	Not enough	17	21.0
	Amount	81	100

Based on the table above, it is explained that from the 81 respondents studied, it was found that the majority of prisoners received sufficient support from their families, namely 34 people (42.0%).

3. Self-concept of Prisoners at the State Detention Center (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022

The frequency distribution of the prisoners' self-concept in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022 can be seen in the following table:

TABLE 3
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF INCIDENTS' SELF-CONCEPT IN THE CLASS 1 STATE PRISON HOUSE (RUTAN) LABUHAN DELI MEDAN, 2022

No Prisoners	Self Concept	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Positive	61	75.3
2	Negative	20	24.7
	Amount	81	100

Based on the table above, it can be explained that of the 81 respondents studied, the description of the self-concept of prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan was mostly positive as many as 60 respondents (75.3%).

3.2 Discussion

1. Relationship between family support and self-concept of prisoners at the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022

Data analysis of the relationship between family support and the self-concept of prisoners at the State Detention Center (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022 from a total of 81 respondents, obtained 61 prisoners who have a positive self-concept, most of whom get good support from their families as many as 34, 6%, 32.1% received sufficient support and 8.6% received less support. While the 20 prisoners who had a negative self-concept, most of them received less support from their families as much as 12.3%, who received adequate support as much as 9.9% and those who received good support as much as 2.5%.

Based on the calculation of the chi-square statistical test analysis, it is known that the significant p value is 0.000. Because the p value is smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), the hypothesis is accepted so that in this study there is a significant relationship between family support and the self-concept of prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022.

2. Family Support at the State Detention Center (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022

Based on the results of research on 81 respondents, the researchers concluded that inmates who had family support in the sufficient category were 34 people (42.0%), family support was in the good category as many as 30 people (37.0%) and family support in the poor category was 17. people (21.0%). It can be assumed that the respondents received sufficient family support.

The results showed that there were still prisoners who received family support in the less category as many as 17 people (21.0%). Of the 17 inmates who received less family support, 3 inmates were unmarried, 8 inmates were married, and 4 inmates were widowed. From the results of the study, it was found that marital status did not affect the level of support obtained by female prisoners. Despite having widower status, some female prisoners still receive good support from their parents, children and close relatives. In addition, several married female prisoners admitted that they had never been visited by their husbands/family since they were in the Detention Center (RUTAN). The majority of prisoners who received low support have lived in RUTAN for more than 3 years and some have even more than 6 years. The researcher assumes that some families only provide support at the beginning of the prison term

One female inmate also admitted that in the early days of detention her husband still visited regularly, but not anymore. This may be due to the busyness of family work which causes families to no longer be able to visit prisoners on a regular basis. Some convicts also have residences outside the city of Medan so that families rarely or even never visit prisoners due to long distances, requiring a lot of money and a long time.

Female prisoners who have never been visited by their families are usually referred to as missing children. Even though her family has never visited her, the female inmate admitted that she still feels the family warmth she gets from her fellow inmates at the Detention Center. They said that

they considered each other as family and supported and encouraged each other. Sarafino (2008) states that the factors that influence whether a person will receive family social support or not are factors from the recipient of support and factors from the support provider. Factors from the recipient of support (recipient) is a person will not receive social support from others if he does not like to socialize, does not like to help others, and doesn't want others to know that he needs help. The factor of providers is that someone sometimes does not provide social support to others when he himself does not have the resources to help others, or is facing stress, has to help himself, or is less sensitive to his surroundings.

Based on the family support component, most of the prisoners in this study received emotional support and assessment support in the sufficient category. Meanwhile, instrumental and informational support are in the sufficient category. This means that the family has provided sufficient support to female prisoners, namely emotional support, both reflected in the statement that family visits make female prisoners feel valued and loved, families pay attention, and show an attitude of acceptance towards female prisoners. Informational support is in the moderate category, reflected in statements such as families giving advice to female prisoners to socialize with other inmates, providing information about the dangers of committing criminal acts, and inquire about the health status of female prisoners. Instrumental/real support such as taking the time to visit female prisoners in RUTAN, providing for the daily needs of inmates and women, providing funds when inmates are sick, and bringing female prisoners' favorite foods when visiting RUTAN. Appraisal/award support such as family still involves female prisoners in decision-making during the sentencing process, encourages to convey the complaints felt by female prisoners, and advises female prisoners to change for the better. and bring the favorite food of female prisoners when visiting the RUTAN. Appraisal/award support such as family still involves female inmates in decision-making during the sentencing process, encourages to convey the complaints felt by female inmates, and advises female inmates to change for the better. and bring the favorite food of female prisoners when visiting the RUTAN. Appraisal/award support such as family still involves female inmates in decision-making during the sentencing process, encourages to convey the complaints felt by female inmates, and advises female inmates to change for the better.

Visits by families to prisoners in RUTAN aim to fulfill the existence and recognition of status in the family so that they still have a healthy mentality (Utomo, 2017). Based on the family support component, the most widely received support for female prisoners was emotional support (61.7%). Families still appreciate, love, give attention and enthusiasm to female prisoners when visiting the RUTAN. Families also show an attitude of acceptance towards female prisoners when they leave the detention center, and families believe that female prisoners can return to society and become better people. This means that the emotional dimension is one of the most frequent support families give to female prisoners who are serving their time in prison Jail.

3. Self-concept of Prisoners at the State Detention Center (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022

The results showed that of the 81 respondents studied, the description of the self-concept of prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan was mostly positive as many as 60 respondents (75.3%). Female prisoners who have a positive self-concept have an adaptive response to the problems they face. Female prisoners who have a positive self-concept express a feeling that they are valuable, do not despair and remain enthusiastic in living life and are able to adapt to their environment.

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of Hadi's research (2015) which found that 96.1% of juvenile inmates in the Tanjung Gusta Children's Penitentiary in Medan have a positive self-concept. Respondents in this research are adult women, where in adulthood usually someone already has a stable self-concept. In addition, female inmates at the State Detention Center (RUTAN) Class 1 Labuhan Deli Medan receive coaching and several other activities such as gymnastics and hooking that are to increase skills and help female prisoners to develop themselves. The researcher concluded that the existence of such activities would be able to increase the self-concept of female prisoners so that the highest frequency was obtained in the category of positive self-concept. However, it is not in accordance with the results of research conducted by Wirman (2015) that the self-concept of female inmates who commit murder as the main perpetrator tends to

be negative. This is because the majority of female prisoners in the female detention center in Tanjung Gusta Medan are drug dealers. In contrast to the results of Wirman's research, the female prisoners studied were the perpetrators of murder. This is supported by research conducted by Lestari (2010) which suggests that the self-concept of prisoners involved in drug abuse are generally in the positive category. Some prisoners regret what they have done and receive punishment for their actions,

The results showed that there were still 20 female prisoners who had negative self-concepts (24.7%). Female prisoners who have a negative self-concept have different marital status backgrounds, namely unmarried, married, and widowed. Support from spouses is very much needed so that female prisoners feel they have the support to express any problems they experience in RUTAN. Research conducted by Hajar (2017) found that social support for an inmate, especially from their life partner, will have a positive impact on self-esteem and quality of life of prisoners.

The negative self-concept that female prisoners have is because they do not have a sense of acceptance of themselves and are dissatisfied with what happened in the past, so that female prisoners view themselves negatively, do not like their body parts that have not been cared for since living in RUTAN, do not care about their future. , feels that she has failed to carry out her role as a mother/wife, has difficulty adjusting to the environment of the detention center, and cannot accept the punishment given for her actions. This is in line with research conducted by Susanti (2014) that prisoners who have low self-acceptance scores feel dissatisfied with themselves, are dissatisfied with what happened in the past and feel problematic about certain personal qualities and expect to be different from themselves.

Based on the self-concept component, it was found that the self-image of female prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan was mostly positive (58.0%). Positive self-image is caused by the majority of female prisoners in this study stating that they like their current body shape and appearance, feel that their bodies are maintained and remain attractive, and are not ashamed of their body condition when meeting other people. In accordance with the opinion of Tarwoto and Wartolah (2010) stated that self-image will grow positively and accurately if self-awareness is based on independent observation and appropriate attention to personal health, including current and past perceptions.

The self-ideal of female prisoners based on the results of the study showed that as many as 64 people (79.0%) had a realistic self-ideal. This is reflected in the statements of female prisoners who state that they still care about their future, hope that they will not enter the detention center again, and hope that they will be accepted by the community after leaving the detention center. This statement is supported by the opinion of Stuart and Laraia (2001), the factors that influence a person's self-ideal are the tendency of individuals to set their ideals at their limits, the desire to exceed and succeed, the desire to avoid failure.

The self-esteem of female prisoners in this study showed that as many as 67 people (82.7%) female prisoners had low self-esteem, this can be seen from the statement that female prisoners feel ashamed if other people know they are in RUTAN, feel that their presence in RUTAN makes their family ashamed, feeling that her life is no longer useful and full of mistakes and feels that she has failed in carrying out her duties as a mother/wife. Then after leaving the Penitentiary, respondents have another label, namely ex-convicts. The results of this study are supported by research by Siregar (2008) which shows that as many as 51.3% of prisoners at Tanjung Gusta Child Correctional Institution have low self-esteem.

The role of female prisoners in the study showed that as many as 66 people (81.5%) female prisoners felt that their roles were satisfying. The role of prisoners is satisfactory, reflected in the statement that female prisoners participate in activities held at the detention center, are able to adapt to the prison environment, comply with the regulations in the detention center, and help friends who need their help. In accordance with the opinion of Keliat (2016). A person with satisfactory role performance can relate to others intimately, receive satisfaction from social and personal roles, trust others, and engage in reciprocal and interdependent relationships.

The self-identity of female prisoners in the study showed that most of the prisoners (87.7%) had a clear self-identity. The results of this study are in line with the research of Siregar (2008) that most of the respondents (98.7%) have a clear self-identity. Most of the prisoners in this study stated that they were grateful to be born as women, received the punishment given for their actions, and were still considered part of their family members, and tried to improve their behavior for the better.

In accordance with the opinion of Stuart and Sundeen (1991) states that individuals with a positive identity (clear) are to know themselves as a whole organism, are aware of each other's uniqueness, remain proud to be themselves.

4. Relationship between Family Support and Self-Concept of Prisoners in Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022.

The results of statistical tests using the chi-square statistical test showed that the significant p value was 0.000. Because the p value is smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), the hypothesis is accepted so that in this study there is a significant relationship between family support and the self-concept of prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022.

The results of the cross tabulation show that from the number of respondents as many as 81 people, obtained 61 prisoners who have a positive self-concept, most of them get good support from their families as much as 34.6%, who get sufficient support as much as 32.1% and who get good support from their families. less as much as 8.6%. While the 20 prisoners who had a negative self-concept, most of them received less support from their families as much as 12.3%, who received adequate support as much as 9.9% and those who received good support as much as 2.5%.

The results of this study indicate that the better the family support, the more positive the self-concept of female prisoners will be. This is in line with research conducted by Sari (2015) indicating that social support can improve the self-concept of drug convicts in the Class II A Penitentiary of Muaro Padang. Supported by research conducted by Narasindhi (2017) which shows that there is a significant positive relationship between family social support and self-acceptance with the meaningfulness of the life of female prisoners.

The results of the study also support the opinion of Dalami and colleagues (2009) that the family is the basis for the formation of self-concept because it can give a feeling of being able or unable, feeling accepted or rejected, and in the family the individual has the opportunity to identify the behavior of others, and has a proper appreciation of goals, behaviors and values. Support from family is the most important element in helping individuals solve problems. If there is support, self-confidence will increase and motivation to deal with problems that occur will increase (Stuart & Sundeen, 1991).

A number of opinions point to the importance of inmates staying in touch or interacting with their families through prison visits. During prison visits, each family member can meet each other, can maintain family ties and can help the inmate's rehabilitation process (Dixey & Woodal, 2012). Based on several research results, it can be concluded that the existence of family support is very influential for female prisoners in Correctional Institutions. Family social support for prisoners is needed to eliminate feelings of shame, useless, worthless, or fear of the problems they are facing. Efforts made by families who are around prisoners to provide encouragement can be a positive way out for prisoners to receive punishment for their actions calmly. Vigne, Naser, Brooks, and Castro (2005) state that levels of family support and the quality of family relationships are generally consistent over time and are relatively immune to separation caused by detention.

4. Conclusion

Based on the description of the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the majority of family support in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022 received sufficient support, namely 34 people (42.0%). The description of the self-concept of prisoners in the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022 was mostly positive, as many as 61 people (75.3%). There is a significant relationship between family support and self-concept inmates at the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan in 2022, with p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). This means that the higher the family support provided, the more positive the self-concept of prisoners at the Class 1 State Detention Center (RUTAN) Labuhan Deli Medan.

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