

Description of Resilience on Drugs for Death Row Convicts

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Abstract

Drug distribution is increasing in Indonesia. The government is now increasingly intense to arrest and punish drug traffickers. The punishment given is very severe, namely the death penalty. The death penalty can affect the psychological condition of the convict because they know that they will soon end their lives. Therefore, resilience is important to be owned by death row in order to reduce anxiety, stress, depression, and risk of suicide. The Sense of resilience is important for the environment to provide support that can help convicted individuals become resilient individuals. The method in this study is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. Data collection techniques used were interviews. The subjects in this study were three men who were sentenced to death for drug cases. Data were analyzed using coding techniques proposed by Strauss and Corbin, namely: open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The results show that there are factors outside *I have*, *I am*, and *I can* that encourage someone to become a resilient individual. These factors are religiosity, services provided by correctional institutions, level of development, and level of education.

Keywords: Death Penalty, Resilience, Stress

Introduction

Indonesia is a legal state as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution. Based on these provisions, everything that is done by the Indonesian people has been regulated by the prevailing legal order. The law must be obeyed by all Indonesian citizens and if there is a violation, then the individual concerned must be legally processed. If proven guilty, then the individual will be judged and convicted in accordance with the articles in the Act. The sentences handed down by judges vary greatly, ranging from mild sentences to the heaviest penalties of death. Some of the criminal acts that are threatened with capital punishment are cases of terrorism, premeditated murder and narcotics circulation.

Drug distribution in Indonesia is increasing. According to the press release published on the official website of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), during the last two months the BNN managed to uncover drug trafficking in Indonesia. On May 14, BNN officers managed to confiscate 1.39 kg of Meth-type narcotics and 7,900 ecstasy pills in Pekanbaru (www.bnn.go.id, 2018 accessed June 13, 2018). A month later the officer again thwarted the circulation of 10 kg Meth in the Penjaringan area, North Jakarta (www.bnn.go.id, 2018 accessed on 25 June 2018). All of the suspects in the two

cases were threatened with death or life imprisonment.

The death penalty has been carried out in Indonesia of several times. But in its implementation there are still victims caused by scheme from drug trafficking syndicates. One of them is the case experienced by Merry Utami. Based on the fact sheet issued by the National Commission on Violence Against Women said that Merry Utami was a victim of a drug syndicate scheme. She did not know that in her handbag that was obtained from her lover, there were heroin-type drugs weighing 1.1 kg. When in Indonesia, Merry was arrested by officers because based on the results of x-ray examination there were drugs found in her bag. After that, Merry was processed by the law and sentenced to death by a judge (LEMBAR FAKTA Terpidana Mati MU, 2016).

A similar case is experienced by the three subjects where the three are victims of the scheme of drug lords. All three subjects are sentenced to death. Subject I is sentenced to death for being found carrying Meth which he brought in an aquarium. Subject II is sentenced to death for acting as a translator for the drug kingpins and subject III is sentenced for carrying a motorbike that turned out to contain meth.

The three subjects have never been involved in drug cases, even though they never used drugs but they had to be arrested.

and become suspects. Individuals who are trapped and receive penalties that are not due to their mistakes become more depressed and stressed than individuals who knowingly make mistakes that can influence their resilience. Unlike individuals who consciously make mistakes, that are better prepared for all possibilities in the future because they already know the consequences of their actions.

The legal process undertaken can also be a source of stress for the convicted person in addition to the sentence given. The legal process that is carried out to determine whether the execution would be conducted or annulled makes the convicted person wait in an uncertain time adding the cruelty of the death penalty. Prof. Dr. B. Arief Sidharta, S.H stated that in the period of time awaiting the execution of a sentence, it could create a strong fear and worry for the convicted person (Lubis, 2009). This happened because they already knew how they would end their lives. The conditions experienced by the convicted person can affect their psychological, such as stress and depression. The cause of stress conditions experienced by inmates is expressed by Siswati and Abdurrohim (2009) in her research that stress conditions in prisoners are influenced by the length of the sentence. Stress is an individual response pattern that makes stimulus an event that disrupts its balance or exceeds a person's coping ability (Atwater & Duffy,

1999). According to Willda, Nazriati, and Firdaus, stress is a response that is owned by an individual to changes and events that can interfere with the ability to deal with it (Willda, Nazriati, & Firdaus, 2016). We often encounter stressful situations in everyday life and anyone can feel stressed, no exception for those sentenced to death like the phenomenon described above. Stress can arise due to changes and negative events. However, everyone has the ability or their own way to deal with these changes. The ability a person has to adjust to changes, demands, and disappointments that arise is called Resilience.

Effective coping, posttraumatic recovery, and lower levels of psychological distress even though negative living conditions are considered indicating resilience (Reddy, 2005). Resilience is important for someone. Based on the results of research summarized by Sarchiapone, Carli, Di Giannantonio, and Roy showed that inmates not only has suicidal thoughts, but had made an attempt to commit suicide (Sarchiapone, Carli, Di Giannantonio, & Roy, 2009).

In diathesis stress models of risk factors for suicidal behavior, distal risk factors cause a history of vulnerability and determine individual responses to stress triggers. Distal risk factors include development, personality, biological factors, and genetic variables such as childhood

trauma, and heredity (Sarchiapone, Carli, Di Giannantonio, & Roy, 2009). Therefore, a prisoner needs to have good resilience in order to avoid stress or psychological distress especially for death row inmates.

Individuals who are able to have resilience can get experience from failures and they use the knowledge gained from failure to become a better individual. In addition, resilient individuals are able to find ways to train themselves and solve problems seriously, thoroughly, and passionately. Resilient individuals have anxiety and doubt, but they have learned how to relieve anxiety and doubt that they experienced (Reivich & Shatte, 2002). When an inmate is able to have resilience, he will become a stronger person in facing his sentence. According to Haglund, Nestad, Cooper, Southwick, and Carney (2007), resilience refers to one's ability to succeed in adapting to stressors, managing their well-being in the face of difficulties. The difficulty experienced by prisoners in this case is the judge's decision regarding the death penalty that would be carried out so that when facing death sentences, resilience becomes important to be owned by individuals. Resilience is important for death row inmates so that they can survive and develop hopes about their future destiny given that the execution decision is not necessarily implemented.

According to Grotberg (2003),

resilience is an ability had by an individual, to face, overcome, and transform into a strong individual against difficulties he cannot avoid. Meanwhile, according to Kaplan, resilience is a protective factor for self, social environment, and family that could make individuals able to fight conditions caused by stress (Kaplan & Norton, 1996). Rutter stated that resilience is a response that individuals have in dealing with stress and life difficulties that differentiate between individuals with one another (Glantz and Johnson, 2002).

The quality of resilience between individuals varies because it is very much determined by the level of age, developmental level, intensity of a person in the face of unpleasant situations and social support provided by others (Grotberg, 2003). Grotberg (2003) states that resilience consists of three factors, namely the *I have*, *I am*, and *I can*. The *I have* factor comes from how individuals interpret the amount of support and resources provided by the environment for themselves. Factor *I am* is something that comes from within the individual that is related to the strength of the individual. While factor *I can* relates to the ability of individuals to do various things related to social skills and interpersonal skills.

Methods

The method used in this study is₃₀₈

qualitative with a phenomenological approach. Phenomenology is a description of the general meaning derived from a number of individuals towards their life experiences related to phenomena (Creswell, 2014). According to Moustakas, the description in phenomenology consists of what they experience and how to deal with it (Creswell, 2014). The phenomenon in this study describes prisoners sentenced to death by others. The sample is chosen based on criteria that are in accordance with the phenomenon, namely:

- 1) Individuals who are trapped by drug dealers and sentenced to death,
- 2) Male sex,
- 3) Being in a Penitentiary.

Data is collected using *semi-structured interview* techniques. Data analysis techniques use *coding techniques* proposed by Strauss and Corbin, namely *open coding*, *axial coding*, and *selective coding*. The type of data triangulation used by researchers is *source triangulation*. Source triangulation is carried out by researchers by examining data that has been obtained from the field through several sources, namely by looking for data from significant others.

Result

II is a student who was on vacation and returned to his homeland. To fill his time off, he became an interpreter. One time he was asked for help by a person to become a translator because his friend from Taiwan would come to Indonesia. The

subject accepted the offer. But without the subject know it turns out that behind their subject they bring Methamphetamine. The subject was caught because he was considered to be an intermediary as a translator for drug traffickers who were his clients with evidence of methamphetamine smuggled through an iron pipe. Whereas subject III was caught because he was carrying a motorbike which turned out to contain methamphetamine in it. Subject III is a driver who works on a private TV station. During the holidays, he was asked for help by his neighbors to pick up items on the expedition. The subject took the item which turned out to be a motorbike. Without knowing the subject, it turns out that there are methamphetamine in the motorbike.

***I have* factor**

Subjects I, II, and III are individuals who are sentenced to death sentences for drug cases. Subject I was caught for carrying an aquarium containing methamphetamine. Subject I is an S1 graduate who works as a car salesman. At that time, the subject was asked for help by his client to meet someone in the Tanjung Priuk area and take an aquarium from that person. Without a subject know, in the tank contains methamphetamine. Subject I is still in contact with his mother. The mother visited the subject even though not,

often and almost every day the subject contacted her mother. The subject has a figure who can give strength to him, namely his mother and Buddhist monastery friends. Mother and his friend became a subject for sharing his problem. Subject has friends who actively together and from the monastery. Activity that they often do together is meditating. In addition to doing daily activities together, the subject's monastery friends also often provide support to the subject. Families and friends are often to visit the subject. The family who visit him are his mother and his ex-wife. The form of support provided is searching for data, making print out and being a discussion partner regarding the case that befell the subject. For this support, the subject feels the benefits that are able to arouse enthusiasm in him. In addition, the subject has a role model, namely a monk named Bante Utamo Mahatera. The thing that made the subject like the figure of the monk Bante Utamo is the lecture that was given, which is universal for all religions and not boring because it was full of jokes, and it discussed everyday life so that many values were able to be taken by the subject from the contents of his lecture. Penitentiary provides health services in the form of clinics, education in the form of schools, and security that can be accessed by all inmates.

Subject II is still routinely in touch

with family through Facebook. Her mother regularly visits once a week, while her father is once in two or three months. Families and friends who know the subject II legal case provide support to resolve the legal problems that occur to him. The form of support given by parents to subject such as asking him to pray a lot, entrusting the legal process to lawyers and not overthinking things. In addition to support from family and friends, subject II also received support from his girlfriend. The form of support given by the lover is a routine visit and becomes a subject for sharing. The subject has an ideal figure that can be used as a role model, which is his father. For the subject, his father is a person who maintains the trust of others, responsible, and a hard worker. His father's values are the ideal-self of the subject. Subjects also get access to health, education and security services. Subjects feel that he does not get threats while in prison.

The subject III relationship with his family is still well maintained. Families visit subjects once in two to three months. The subject is able to send money to his family from the results of working as an officer in prison. Not only with his family, the subject also has a good relationship with his friends both inside and outside the prison. Subjects get support from friends and family. The form of support given by the family to the subject is to give advice,³¹⁰

that is to follow the regulations in the penitentiary and not to make any trouble. For the support given by the family, the subject feels happy. Subjects also often communicate via telephone with their families once every two day. Subjects have friends for sharing, namely penitentiary officers. The officer advised the subject to pray more often and plead for God help. Things that are usually shared are related to his punishment. Subject friends advise the subject to be patient, to pray, and behave well while on penitentiary. Subject III has not found a figure that can be used as a role model. Like subjects I and II, subject III also received support from penitentiary namely the access to facility of health, education and security services. In fact, subject II has felt one of the three services, namely education services. Subjects attend school to continue his education to high school level.

I am Factor

Subject I is known as a person who is liked by his friends because he has good communication skills. In addition, the subject is also known as a person who is able to motivate others, productive, and very religious. Subject are able to respect himself which is shown by keeping a distance with friends who only use him for their benefit. Even though he is in prison and gets the most severe punishment, the subject still has a way to remain happy,

that is, realistic hope. In addition, the subject feels happy after meditating because he has of better understanding the meaning of accepting, forgiving and forgetting past events. The subject also felt calmer after knowing meditation. For the subject, when meditating, he can control the mind and feel calm. Empathy is an individual's ability to be able to understand other people's feelings and read emotional and psychological signs that are felt by others (Grotberg, 2003). Subject I has a sense of empathy which is characterized by the ability of the subject to identify if his friend is in trouble. At that time, there was a sense of empathy to help his friends through two ways that he might do. First, is helping by doing something and secondly when the subject is unable to provide help, then he will be a good listener for his friend.

From the subject's friend point of view, subject II is a good and humble. Although in prison, the subject feels happy and grateful because there are still others who pay attention to him. For the subject, the way to feel happy is to pass the day with contentment and see the person he cares not feeling sad. The subject admitted to feel sad, disappointed, and angry. The subject feels angry at the judge. Subjects feels mental turbulent when facing a judge's verdict. At that time the subject wanted to vent his frustration by hitting the judge. The subject held his anger until he walked back to the

court waiting room. When the subject reaches the court waiting room, the subject is sad and angry. The subject never give himself up for the sentence he has received because he did not feel guilty at all. The subject also never used or even touched drugs so he feels innocent. In this case the guilty are judges, prosecutors and police. Even so, the subject still has a way to control the impulses that appear. The way the subject to control the stress is to live it cheerfully. According to the subject, the most important thing is not to falter. The subject feels confident that his future will certainly be better even though he is facing a legal case. The subject feels he is the person responsible for everything he experienced. It's just that the subject is not able to be responsible for the legal problems that now befall him because it is big for his grasp. The subject is not able to take responsibility alone. Subject feels sad when people around him feel sad because of the subject's current condition.

Subject III is a good, diligent, helpful, and quite religious person. The subject is capable of self-respect which is characterized by his ability to feel proud of himself for the hard work he does. Subject III feels proud of his achievement getting paid after repairing his friend's broken cellphone. Subject III has its own way to keep feeling happy by joking and communicating with friends. In addition, to be happy, the subject avoids stress. To regulate the emotions that arise in the subject,

the subject performs prayer according to his religion. For the subject, with prayer he can feel calm. In addition to worship, the subject conducts activities circling the field to control the emotions that emerge. The subject could blame himself for not thinking thoroughly before accepting to help BY. The subject assumes that when a neighbor needs help, he must help. The subject assumes that BY is guilty because he did not say honestly that what he was about to take was drugs. To control perceived stress, the subject is doing a prayer and feels sincerely. When sincere, the subject feels more relieved. The subject had thought to end his life by hanging himself. But he postponed and think again and hope that God would help through the miracles.

I can factor

Subject I has the ability to identify the cause of his involvement in a legal case. According to subject I, this happened because he did not critically ask questions and immediately agreed when asked for help by his client. At that time he only thought if he did good thing to his client then the client would be loyal and buy a car back to him. Despite being in prison, the subject get positive things in the form of patience, sincerity and gratitude. Other life lesson obtained by the subject while in penitentiary is that difficulties are not always difficult, and happy is not always happy, in the sense that when you feel happy at that moment there is sadness. In this case, the subject claimed all

depends on the mindset. Besides that the subject gets a lesson to be more critical of whatever will be faced. The subject is also known as a person who is able to encourage others. Subjects often greet others every morning. In addition, the subject is also a person who can inspire others, give advice, and good at communication.

According to subject II, one of the reasons he is involved in a legal case at this time is his habit of always thinking positively so that he could easily trust others. The subject identifies the cause he has to face the death penalty is the greed of law enforcement officers. Subject feels that the legal apparatus expects some ransom, but the subject could not give what they wanted so the subject is sentenced to death. The subject is not able to solve the legal problem that is now happening to him because according to him, the decision is not entirely in his hands. According to the subject, the decision depends on other people he does not know, in this case the judge. Despite experiencing a heavy life experience, the subject still took positive things while in prison. Now he is more able to judge others and see various negative aspects of others. In addition, the subject becomes more self-respecting and more grateful. The subject also learned that life is hard and many things are depended on the point of view and mindset. The subject is able to express what he thinks

and feels in communicating depending on the level of familiarity of the subject with his friends.

Subject III found the cause of this punishment because of a lack of gratitude before he was involved in this legal case. The subject also claimed he neglected to worship.

Discussions

The *I have* factor comes from how individuals interpret the amount of support and resources provided by the environment for themselves (Grotberg, 2003). In subjects I, II, and III both received support from the environment when serving a sentence. An environment that provides In addition, the reason he has to accept this punishment is because he took the motorbike in the workshop. When he arrived he realized that the place was not a workshop but an expedition company but the subject still took it. The other cause was because one of the subject III's friends had lied and said that the subject had already worked with a foreigner. The subject has a very strong belief that he is able to solve the problems he faces. The subject feels confident because the subject believes that God exists and that there is a destiny from God. After experiencing a problematic situation, the subject becomes closer to the creator and better understands the environment and ways to adapt. In addition, subjects also learn to understand the characteristics of other individuals, not easily put trust in other

people, and prefer friends to be friends. According to the subject's friend, the subject is now a person who wants to work and leaves his useless activities like only eating and sleeping. After work, the subject has new responsibilities to be on guard duty.

Support is the people closest to the subject. Family and friends are a source of support for all three subjects. On subject I, he could complain with his mother and friend. Subject II only shares his story with his lover. While subject III is accustomed to vent out at diaries, prison officers, and friends in prisons. Subjects II and III do not have a figure that can encourage them to become more independent, for their independence in prisons will be formed by itself. Whereas subject I has a figure that encourages him to be more independent, that is a friend of the subject monastery.

Subjects I and II take positive values from someone they see as role models. Subject I makes a monk as a role model. For the subject, the monk can provide values based on daily life. Whereas in subject II, the figure he sees as role model is his father. Subject II takes positive values from the father, which is to maintain the trust given by others, responsible, and a hard worker.

Subjects I and III are religious because in stressful or depressed circumstances, they will carry out the

teachings of their respective religions. Where in subject I he meditates and for subject III he practices prayer and fasting. Another perspective on religion as a source of resilience is that religion functions as a coping mechanism to overcome difficulties (Van Dyke & Elias, 2007). Confidence in religion has an influence for me (Grotberg, 2003).

The three subjects received support from the penitentiary in the form of access to health, education and security. Health services provided in the form of availability of health clinics by general practitioners and dentists. Educational services provided are the establishment of schools starting from the junior to the senior level secondary school. Subject II utilizes education services by continuing his education to the upper secondary level. The last service is security where officers always maintain the security of prisons by going around cells and the prison environment. The subjects feel safe and do not feel threatened.

I am factor is something that comes from within an individual that is related to the strength possessed by an individual (Grotberg, 2003). Subjects I, II, and III are the ones that are liked by others. Where subject I becomes a figure capable of providing motivation for others. Subject I often gives greetings to people around and looks cheerful. Subject III is a person who is

funny, diligent, likes to help others and quite religious. Although they are in prison and received sentences in the form of capital punishment, the three subjects are able to feel happy in various ways that are different from each other. In subject I, the way the subject feels happy is not having too high expectations. Subject II has a different way to feel happy, that is by being grateful, feeling content, and seeing the person closest to the subject happy. Whereas in subject III, the way the subject feels happy is by joking and communicating with friends. In addition, he will avoid stress in order to remain happy. Happiness is one of the positive emotions that individuals have. Positive emotions function to help individuals who are resilient in their ability to effectively recover from difficulties (Ong, Bergeman, Bisconti, & Wallace, 2006).

Emotional regulation is the ability to remain calm despite being depressed (Reivich&Shatte, 2002). Subject I is able to feel calm and control the mind after knowing meditation. Subject II is able to refrain from wreaking resentment on the judge who gave him a death sentence. Subject II is also more careful in overcoming the problem so that he will not use negative emotions. Whereas in subject III, the way he regulates emotions is by praying. In addition to praying, subject III also conducts physical activities which are circling the field

when facing stressful conditions.

Impulse control is the individual's ability to control the desires, impulses, and pressures that arise (Reivich&Shatte, 2002). Subjects I and II don't blame themselves because they don't feel guilty. According to subject I and II, the guilty figure is a judge and prosecutor. Subject II added that the police took part in the case. While on subject III, the subject initially had the chance to blame himself for not thinking long when BY asked for help. In addition, the subject felt that BY was also guilty of not telling the truth. The way the subjects control the pressure that arises is prayer and sincerity.

Before engaging in legal cases, subject I was a very optimistic figure. But for a legal case that now befell him he has 50% confidence to win his freedom. Subject II is sure to have a good future despite being involved in a legal case and having a positive mind. Whereas in subject III, he believes of the good future, if he does good so a miracle will come to him.

Empathy is the ability of an individual to be able to understand the feelings of others and read emotional and psychological signs that are felt by others (Reivich&Shatte, 2002). Subject I is able to identify when a friend has a problem. Subject I help their friends in two ways, namely helping if he is able and if he is not capable, the subject will be a good listener.

Subject II is able to provide assistance when his friend needed help. The subject feels sad if the people around him feel sad for his condition. While in subject III, he does not care and does not feel sad when his friend experiences problems. Of the three subjects, subject I is unique in that he has higher empathy compared to the other two subjects.

According to Grotberg (2003), the quality of a person's resilience varies depending on several things including age and developmental level. Subject I is now 41 years old. According to Papalia (2015), ages 40 to 65 are included in the mid-adult stage. Among the three subjects, subject I is in the highest stage of development compared to subject II who is 23 years old and subject III who is 30 years old. This is in line with Grotberg's theory that the quality of subject I resilience is more prominent because of the age factor and a more mature level of development than the other two subjects.

Causal analysis is the ability of individuals to accurately identify the causes of a problem faced (Reivich&Shatte, 2002). According to subject I, the reason he get the death penalty is bad karma in the past that he just received in the present. Another reason is that he was not critical to ask questions and immediately agreed when FB asked him for help. According to subject II,

the habit of always thinking positively so that it is easy to trust others is the cause of his involvement in legal cases. In addition, the greed of officers who expect ransom but cannot be fulfilled is another cause he receives this punishment. Whereas according to subject III, the cause of this punishment was the lack of gratitude before he was involved in a legal case. The subject also claimed he is neglecting his prayer. In addition, the reason he have to accept this punishment is because he take the motorbike in the workshop.

When he arrived he realized that the place was not a workshop but an expedition company but the subject still took it. Another cause was because his friend (BY) lied and said that the subject had already worked with a foreigner.

Self-efficacy is an individual's belief that he is able to solve existing problems and control his life (Reivich&Shatte, 2002). In subject I, all this time the subject is able to solve all the problems he faces except the legal problems faced. Subject II is unable to solve legal problems because the decision is not in his hands but in the hands of a judge. Whereas subject III has confidence that he can solve the problems faced because there is God and the destiny is real.

Another thing found in this study, is that subject I have the highest level of education compared to the other subjects.

namely S1. This shows that among the three subjects, subject I is the one who received the best education. Based on research conducted by Frankenberg, Sikoki, Sumantri, Surastini, and Thomas in 2013 about tsunami victims that shook Indonesia. The results showed that all individuals with various levels of education were victims of the tsunami disaster. But individuals with better education have the ability to better adjust the reality that has changed from their previous lives compared to individuals with low education (Frankenberg, Sikoki, Sumantri, Suriastini, & Thomas, 2013). So it can be concluded that individuals with a higher level of education can better adapt to changes in their lives.

The three subjects revealed that the punishment they received is not from their mistakes. They feel trapped so that the punishment they should receive is not a death sentence. Therefore the three subjects felt a different shock from the punishment received compared to individuals who knowingly know their mistakes. Individuals who are aware of what they are doing have readiness because they already know the risks that will occur in the future. But for the three subjects do not have any readiness for the risks that will occur because of their ignorance as victims trapped by drug lords. Therefore, resilience is important for them to be able to develop

themselves as a positive person who is able to adapt to the new environment in prison.

Conclusion

All three subjects have resilience that comes from social and self support. All three subjects have the *I have*, *I am*, and *I can* factor in developing resilience. In subject I the prominent things that help him to resilience are meditation and religion. In subject III also found uniqueness that is the factor that helps him to become a resilient individual is religiosity. Despite having good resilience, the three subjects tend to avoid close personal relationships with others because the three are now not easy to trust others, which is indicated by reluctance to tell personal things or problems to inmates even though close friends. Of the three subjects, subject I is unique in that it has higher empathy compared to the other two subjects. According to Grotberg (2003), the quality of a person's resilience varies depending on several things including age and developmental level. Subject I is now 41 years old, where subject I is the most mature subject compared to other subjects. According to Papalia (2015), ages 40 to 65 are included in the mid-adult stage. Among the three subjects, subject I is in the highest stage of development compared to subject II who is 23 years old and subject III who is 30 years old. This is in line with Grotberg's theory that the quality of subject I resilience is more

prominent because of the age factor and a more mature level of development than the other two subjects. Based on the findings, there are factors beyond the factors of *I have*, *I am*, and *I can* that shape resilience in individuals, namely *religiosity* and *level of education*. In addition, clinical services, schools and security services provided by correctional institutions are also one of the supporters of resilience for inmates because all subjects have access to this service. In addition, the heavier life difficulties will make a person become more resilient and resilient in daily life.

Suggestions

It is hoped that the public can understand the psychological dynamics of the convicted person so that when one day they are free and proven not guilty, they are able to be accepted again by the community. In addition to the community, it is hoped that the penitentiary can provide support to the death row convict in the form of psychological support or assistance. The next researcher is expected to be able to take samples from different prisons in order to see whether there is a difference in terms of the support given by prison for resilience. Families who have family members who are sentenced to death are expected to provide support for the subject from the arresting process until the legal process ends. In addition, families can also provide encouragement to keep having activities or

business toward the subject while they are in prison.

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