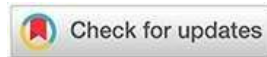


EVALUATION OF THE PILOT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION IN ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENT AT KARAWANG CLASS IIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION



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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon addressed in this study is the suboptimal outcomes of the self-sufficiency development program in the correctional institution, despite the existence of well-designed programs. This research employs a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Primary data was collected through interviews and direct observations of relevant parties, including inmates, correctional staff, and the head of the work activity division. Data collection techniques included structured interviews and participatory observation. The data analysis used the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model, focusing on various aspects such as policy context, resource inputs, implementation processes, and developmental outcomes. The respondents included three inmates involved in the program, correctional staff, and the work activity leader at the Karawang Class IIA Correctional Institution. The results indicate that the agricultural pilot project has been implemented but faces several challenges, such as limited resources, inadequate facilities, and a lack of motivation among the inmates.

Keywords: Agriculture; Evaluation; Inmates; Self-Reliance Training



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INTRODUCTION

As a tropical country, Indonesia has highly favorable conditions for quality agriculture. With its abundant natural resources, Indonesia relies heavily on agriculture to support this sector. The agricultural sector plays a significant role in the country's economic structure. Between 2018 and 2021, there were no significant changes in Indonesia's economic structure by business sector. The agricultural sector remained a major contributor, ranking second with an average contribution of 13.22% to Indonesia's GDP. (BPS 2022).

Indonesia's natural resources are abundant. The country is blessed with a wealth of natural assets from various sectors, including livestock, agriculture, mining, and fisheries, covering petroleum, metals, and natural gas. The diversity of flora, microorganisms, and fauna in Indonesia provides great benefits to its people. With such abundance, there is hope that Indonesia can become a more developed country, especially through its fertile agricultural sector. However, despite its rich natural resources, Indonesia has yet to fully achieve developed nation status. Many farmers and other citizens remain trapped in poverty. Public awareness of Indonesia's potential is also relatively low, which prevents it from fully utilizing it. Farmers struggle to expand their businesses due to a lack of government support. Greater government involvement is needed to drive progress in agriculture. Despite these challenges, Indonesia's agriculture has the advantage of a strategic location and a tropical climate that allows year-round growth. Nonetheless, Indonesia still makes questionable decisions, such as continuing to import rice to meet domestic demand.

The majority of Indonesia's population relies on agriculture for their livelihood. With a population of around 267 million people and an agricultural area spanning 10,903,835 hectares, the demand for rice in Indonesia is substantial. This has led the government to increase rice imports from other countries. Although not all Indonesians rely on rice as their staple food, it remains a crucial part of the national diet. Over 90% of the Indonesian population consumes rice, making it the primary food source for the majority. Rice plays a significant role in Indonesia's political, socio-cultural, and economic spheres. Due to its widespread influence, rice can be considered a key indicator of Indonesia's overall economic standing. Nevertheless, Indonesia continues to face challenges related to rice, largely due to the high consumption rates and the country's large population. Karawang Regency ranks second in national rice production, following Indramayu Regency, with a production output of 641,290 tons in 2019.

To maintain food stability and meet rice demand, Karawang Regency is recognized as the second-largest rice producer after Indramayu Regency and a key contributor at the national level. Currently, agricultural land in Karawang is under threat due to the expansion of the industrial sector and pressure from surrounding areas. The Bodetabek region, which serves as a buffer zone for the capital, has reached its maximum capacity, impacting its neighboring regions, particularly Karawang. Its strategic location along the northern coastal route (Pantura), situated between two major cities—Bandung and Jakarta—makes it an important economic hub, contributing to overall economic growth in the region.

In response to the growing threat to rice supply, the Regional Government of Karawang Regency, through the Department of Agriculture and Food Security, continues to maintain agricultural production and productivity. This effort aims to support national food security. In addition to the Karawang Regency Government, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, through the Correctional Institution, also plays a role in increasing the production and productivity of rice commodities by designating Karawang Prison as an

Agricultural Pilot Project. This designation is outlined in a decree: According to the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. M.HH-01.OT.01.03 of 2021 regarding the Pilot Project for Correctional Institutions, the project aims to organize productive activities to enhance prisoners' life skills, enabling them to reintegrate into society. It is necessary to optimize the self-reliance development program through productive activities in Correctional Institutions. By focusing on developing productive activities within these institutions, Karawang Class IIA Prison has been designated as the Pilot Project for conducting agricultural activities as part of the rehabilitation program for its inmates.

According to Law No. 22/2022 on Corrections, rehabilitation is divided into two categories: personality development and self-reliance development. Personality development relates to aspects or potentials that can be applied when inmates contribute to their communities, while self-reliance development emphasizes religious, spiritual, and intellectual demands, as stated in Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 35 of 2018, Article 6, paragraph 2 (a). In every correctional facility in Indonesia, work activities are conducted through a training unit known as the work unit. This unit can be tailored to the individual interests and talents of the inmates. In the correctional facilities, the implementation of work training programs focuses on developing inmates' self-reliance in carrying out various activities. Inmates who participate in work training are provided with knowledge on how to use and maintain tools after use. Once they have a solid understanding of all these concepts, they are then deployed for practical fieldwork according to the skills they learned during the training program. The role of work activities not only aims to reduce the recidivism rate among inmates by providing them with positive and beneficial activities for their personal development after completing their prison sentences, but it is also hoped that through these activities, inmates can enhance their competencies in the field of work. This will equip them for the future and improve their economic status and well-being for a decent life after they return to society.

The Class IIA Karawang Correctional Institution has a designated area for conducting self-reliance training outside the prison, specifically in the agricultural sector at the Assimilation and Education Facility (SAE). Inmates receive self-reliance training through the provision of agricultural skills to utilize the extensive area available. The land spans 20 hectares at the Assimilation and Education Facility (SAE) of the Class IIA Karawang Prison and has been specifically prepared to develop and enhance activities in the agricultural sector. Karawang Class IIA Prison holds the title of a Pilot Project for agriculture among prisons throughout Indonesia, organized by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, and was awarded this designation in 2021.

The prison is expected to optimally carry out all these activities to achieve the main objective: transforming inmates into individuals who do not reoffend and instilling positive attitudes in them as Indonesian citizens. The implementation of work activities for inmates should be carefully considered, as these activities are beneficial not only for the inmates themselves but also for Indonesia as a whole.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The implementation of self-reliance programs for inmates needs to be improved. Factors such as employee skills, inmate motivation, and facilities hinder the program, along with a lack of promotion and limited market access for inmate products. Limited resources and infrastructure impede the self-reliance program, and a lack of interest and motivation among inmates affects its effectiveness. Training and recognition can enhance inmate

motivation and participation. Additionally, the limited skills of prison staff hinder the execution of the self-reliance program. (Anggita, 2024).

Marani and Wibowo (2023), in their study on the implementation of self-reliance programs for inmates in correctional institutions, revealed that the execution of self-reliance programs for prisoners faces various challenges and obstacles, including a lack of facilities, budget constraints, and insufficient job training. A lack of interest and willingness among inmates to participate in training activities poses another challenge. The professionalism of the staff involved in implementing these programs is also lacking. To address these issues, it is essential to evaluate the effectiveness of current programs and identify areas for improvement. Additionally, increasing investment in job training within correctional institutions can enhance the self-reliance development of inmates, and collaboration between correctional institutions, industry, and training agencies can contribute to the success of self-reliance programs. A shift in public perception and a criminal justice system that supports the reintegration of inmates are crucial for the success of these self-reliance programs.

To measure and evaluate training activities, indicators are needed to assess the achievements of a program. For instance, the study by Mukhlisin et al. (2023) utilized the CIPP evaluation model, which employs 10 standards from DIKMAS, to evaluate a sewing training program. The CIPP Evaluation Model is one of the many evaluation methods that are widely used and extensively tested. This model embodies and develops the definition of evaluation presented at the beginning of this chapter. In principle, the CIPP Evaluation Model provides a framework for evaluating the Context, Input, Process, and Product of an activity. Unlike many other evaluation methods, this model not only assesses the outcomes of an initiative but also examines the environment, resources, plans, implementation, and objectives.

METHOD

Qualitative research methods are an approach rooted in post-positivist philosophy. This method is used to study natural object conditions. In this method, the researcher acts as the primary instrument, data is collected through triangulation (a combination of various techniques), and data analysis is qualitative and inductive. The results of qualitative research emphasize understanding the overall context. Qualitative research methods are often referred to as naturalistic methods due to their focus on natural conditions. This method is also known as ethnography, as it was originally often used in cultural anthropology research. Furthermore, it is called a qualitative method because the data collected and analyzed are predominantly qualitative in nature (Sugiyono 2013).

Knowledge of data sources plays a crucial role for researchers in avoiding errors when determining relevant data sources for research objectives and issues. Generally, there are two main categories of data sources: primary and secondary. Primary data is obtained directly by the researcher from the source without intermediaries, while secondary data consists of information that is already available, either in the form of documents or from other individuals. Primary data is collected directly from the object or individuals who are the focus of the research, without the involvement of third parties. In this study, primary data was gathered from several parties directly involved in the rehabilitation program at Lapas Kelas IIA Karawang, including the Head of the Work Activity Section, the Head of the Work Guidance & Production Management Subsection, the Head of the Work Facilities Subsection, staff from the Work Activity Section, and three inmates participating in the agricultural self-reliance pilot project. The data collected is analyzed through a qualitative process and is descriptive in nature. This information can

be gathered using methods such as interviews, observations, and other relevant supporting documents. In qualitative research, the goal is to focus on exploring facts and phenomena in depth, leading to new insights when the research is completed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research employs a qualitative approach, specifically using a descriptive qualitative method. Data collection was conducted through interviews with the Head of the Work Guidance Subsection, the Head of the Work Facilities and Production Management Subsection, staff from the Work Activities Section, the Karawang Regency Agriculture Office, and inmates. The researcher carried out interviews by asking pre-prepared questions, which were posed directly to the informants, with responses received in real time during the interview process. The answers provided by the informants serve as data to be analyzed by the researcher. To ensure the data is objective, the researcher established a friendly rapport with the informants before conducting the interviews, encouraging them to be more open when providing information. In addition to interviews, the researcher also employed other data collection techniques, including observation, literature review, and documentation of the activities conducted. The research was conducted at Karawang Class IIA Penitentiary, located at Jl. Surotokunto No.110, Warungbambu, East Karawang District, Karawang, West Java 41371. This location was selected to facilitate easier data collection, allowing the researcher to optimize the use of time and resources efficiently. The research was carried out over an eleven-month period, from January to November 2024.

The Correctional Institution, commonly known as "Lapas," implements policies set by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights for rehabilitating inmates. As part of this rehabilitation, every Lapas conducts Self-Reliance Training Programs for inmates. These programs involve work activities that inmates perform daily during their stay, allowing them to remain productive while serving their sentences. For example, in Karawang Class IIA Correctional Institution, the self-reliance programs include agricultural training. The implementation of such policies requires evaluation to determine the extent to which they have been carried out and identify areas for optimization, ensuring better future outcomes. This chapter provides an evaluation of policy implementation, specifically focusing on the evaluation of the pilot project aimed at improving the quality of agricultural self-reliance programs at Karawang Class IIA Correctional Institution using the CIPP evaluation model (context, input, process, product) developed by Daniel Stufflebeam. Through the CIPP model, the researcher evaluates the context of the implementation, the inputs, the processes, and the outputs of the pilot project intended to enhance the agricultural self-reliance programs at Karawang Class IIA Correctional Institution. The evaluation considers both the perspectives of the implementing actors and the inmates, who are the primary subjects of this policy. The research, which involved interviews, observations, literature reviews, and documentation, aims to understand how the agricultural pilot project is being implemented at Karawang Class IIA Correctional Institution and to identify the factors hindering its execution. In evaluating the implementation of the agricultural self-reliance training pilot project, the researcher adopted an approach based on the dimensions described in the CIPP theory, as follows:

Context

In terms of context, the agricultural program at the correctional facility has a clear objective: to provide productive activities for inmates during their incarceration. This program not only serves as a way to occupy their time but also as a means of social

rehabilitation. Inmates are given the opportunity to acquire useful farming skills that can benefit them both during their time in the facility and after their release. Based on interviews with informants, it was revealed that the program helps reduce boredom and provides a positive new experience. This shows that the program is relevant to the rehabilitation needs of the inmates, as it equips them with economically valuable skills while engaging them in activities that support their mental and emotional well-being. The farming activities conducted within the facility allow inmates to work productively while developing practical skills that can be of great value once they return to society.

Overall, the context of this pilot project aligns well with government policies, the rehabilitation needs of inmates, and the local potential in Karawang. The project is designed with consideration of both local and national dynamics, making it a relevant example of a productive rehabilitation program in a correctional setting. Additionally, the program demonstrates a high degree of suitability and relevance to institutional needs and government policies. Karawang Correctional Facility was selected not only because it has agricultural land, but also due to its strategic importance in supporting inmate rehabilitation and the government's ongoing food security policies. However, despite the program's relevance, challenges remain that need to be addressed to ensure its success. Informants mentioned issues such as disturbances from birds during the rice ripening process and a shortage of fertilizer. This highlights that while the program's context is strong, some key factors require attention to maximize its effectiveness. Overall, the program shows potential to meet the needs and expectations of inmates, provided that sufficient resources and support are directed to sustaining these activities.

Input

In terms of input, the agricultural program at the correctional facility has received adequate support in terms of training, resources, and facilities. Inmates, including the informants, have received agricultural training from the Department of Agriculture before participating in farming activities. This training covers practical skills such as producing organic fertilizers and natural remedies, providing them with valuable agricultural knowledge. In addition to the training, the facilities at the correctional facility are comprehensive and modern. The informants mentioned the availability of machinery such as tractors, lathes, and harvesters (combines), which facilitate the farming process. Regarding material resources, Karawang Correctional Facility has 1.7 hectares of rice paddies for agricultural practice, and equipment like tractors and hoes is provided to support farming activities.

However, budget constraints remain a significant challenge. The central budget only covers training costs and does not include funds for capital expenses or the procurement of additional agricultural equipment. Due to these financial limitations, the facility is forced to seek alternative funding through partnerships with cooperatives or other institutions to cover operational needs. On a positive note, collaboration with third parties, particularly the Karawang Department of Agriculture, has been effective. They have provided training instructors for the inmates, offering five days of training totaling 40 hours, which equips inmates with essential agricultural skills. Despite these efforts, the number of inmates who can be trained each year is limited, preventing the program from reaching its full potential. Overall, the program has sufficient input in terms of land availability, third-party support, and training facilities. However, the main challenges are budget limitations and administrative barriers in the inmate assimilation process, which affect the program's scale and effectiveness. With improvements in funding and

administrative processes, the program's input could be optimized for greater impact and sustainability.

Process

In terms of process, the implementation of the agricultural program at the correctional facility demonstrates good structure and organization. Inmates participate in farming activities regularly from Monday to Saturday, with structured working hours from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM. Informants revealed that the agricultural process starts with rice seedlings, followed by planting, fertilizing, and eventually harvesting. Each step in the process is carefully followed, indicating that proper and systematic farming practices are being applied. Inmates, with up to 15 years of farming experience in the facility, have mastered various agricultural techniques necessary to ensure optimal results. Despite challenges such as limited facilities and the status of the inmates, the program continues to run smoothly, providing inmates with the opportunity to learn and grow. With an organized process, the agricultural program not only yields satisfying harvests but also contributes to skill development and enhances the inmates' confidence in participating in productive activities.

The training process for the inmates involves collaboration with the Karawang Department of Agriculture, which provides instructors to train the inmates. Each year, around 20 inmates receive training for 5 days, totaling 40 hours of instruction. However, this process faces several challenges, particularly related to irrigation and labor availability. Since the natural irrigation system surrounding Karawang Correctional Facility is contaminated by industrial and household waste, the management incurs additional costs to pump water from alternative sources. This issue affects the smooth flow of planting and harvesting processes and increases the program's operational costs. Additionally, the administrative process for inmate assimilation poses a significant challenge. Only a small number of inmates qualify to leave the facility and participate in managing the rice fields due to regulatory and procedural constraints that slow down the selection process. Overall, the program's implementation process is well-structured, from planning to execution. However, some technical and administrative obstacles, such as irrigation issues and limitations in recruiting inmates who can work outside the facility, affect the program's smooth operation. Addressing these challenges would improve the process's effectiveness, allowing more inmates to be involved and resulting in more optimal agricultural outcomes.

Product

In terms of product, the results of the agricultural program at the correctional facility show significant achievements in both quantity and quality. Informants explained that they can produce rice harvests ranging from 8 to 10 tons per hectare, despite the program being conducted in a limited environment. This outcome reflects the program's effectiveness in increasing agricultural productivity within the facility. Additionally, inmates receive a bonus after the harvest, serving as both an incentive and recognition for their hard work. The agricultural products are not only sold to wholesalers at a competitive price of IDR 7,000 per kilogram, but they also provide inmates with the opportunity to engage in a beneficial economic process. With these good results, the program not only generates financial gains but also helps enhance valuable skills and experiences for the inmates, which they can utilize after reintegrating into society. Overall, the products of this agricultural program reflect success in achieving its established goals and provide a sustainable positive impact on the participants.

Highlighting the output generated by this program, both in physical form (harvest yields) and its impact on inmate rehabilitation, the primary product of this program is the rice harvest, which occurs twice a year.

Despite challenges related to limited irrigation due to local contamination, the Karawang Correctional Facility successfully achieved sufficient harvests to meet its internal targets, specifically Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP). These harvests are not only intended to meet PNBP but also to provide bonuses to inmates participating in agricultural activities, offering them incentives for their hard work throughout the rehabilitation process. Although this program is not designed for commercial purposes and focuses instead on inmate rehabilitation, the economic outcomes demonstrate that it helps fulfill the internal needs of the facility. Beyond mere physical products, this program has also successfully created social and economic benefits for the inmates. Those involved in the agricultural program acquire technical skills in farming that they can use after leaving the facility. The training encompasses the entire farming process, from land preparation to harvesting, providing them with hands-on experience and practical skills applicable outside the facility. With these skills, inmates are expected to achieve economic independence after their release, thereby reducing their risk of reoffending. Furthermore, participation in this program instills a sense of responsibility and discipline in the inmates, which is crucial for their rehabilitation and social reintegration process.

Obstacles in Evaluating the Implementation of the Agricultural Pilot Project

The agricultural program at the correctional facility, although successful in delivering satisfactory results, faces several significant obstacles. One of the main challenges is pest attacks and disturbances from animals, such as birds, rats, and snakes, which can damage crops and reduce harvest productivity. Despite having adequate tools and facilities, this challenge remains difficult to fully address due to space limitations and pest management within the correctional environment. Additionally, while agricultural medicines are supported by the agricultural agency, this assistance is sometimes inconsistent. Inmates often have to purchase their own supplies, albeit at lower prices due to discounts, leading to a dependency on external supplies that can affect operational efficiency. Furthermore, the inmates' status itself limits their access and freedom to manage the farm independently. The distribution of agricultural products is also restricted, and they rely on external parties for the sale of their harvests. All these obstacles indicate a need for greater attention to improve the program's effectiveness and maximize the benefits available to the inmates.

Another challenge is the issue of irrigation, where the natural irrigation that is supposed to support plant growth is contaminated by industrial and household waste. This forces the management to incur additional costs to pump water from alternative sources, which not only increases operational costs but also disrupts the planting and harvesting processes. Moreover, the limited number of inmates who can participate in the program poses a significant challenge. The complicated and lengthy administrative processes for assimilation mean that only a few inmates qualify to participate directly in agricultural activities. This dependency on strict regulations limits participation potential, preventing all inmates from benefiting from the program. Furthermore, human resource obstacles are also evident from the lack of adequate training for the staff responsible for assisting the inmates. Without certified instructors in agriculture, the quality of training provided to the inmates becomes suboptimal. These limitations can affect the expected agricultural outcomes and the skill development of the inmates.

Therefore, to enhance the program's effectiveness, more attention is needed to improve irrigation infrastructure, streamline administrative processes for assimilation, and develop the capacities of the instructors involved in the program. By addressing these obstacles, the agricultural program at Karawang Correctional Facility can maximize its benefits for the inmates and contribute more significantly to the economy.

The issues faced by the inmates generally stem from a lack of background or professional experience in agriculture. Although they have received intensive training from the Karawang Agriculture Office, their skills have not yet fully reached the expected standards, which could potentially affect the quality of the harvest. Another important issue is the lack of supporting infrastructure, such as fencing for the pilot project area. Without clear boundaries, there is a risk of unwanted interactions between inmates and the surrounding community, which can lead to various problems, including potential disruptions to agricultural activities. This highlights that security and risk management are crucial factors that need to be well managed. Additionally, the small capacity of the rice milling equipment is also a constraint, limiting the ability to process harvests efficiently. All these challenges indicate that, despite the pilot project's good potential, issues related to resources and infrastructure must be addressed to maximize the results and provide a broader positive impact for the inmates and the community. Furthermore, there is a mismatch between the products produced, namely nutritious rice, and market demand. Although harvesting occurs twice a year and agricultural yields are quite good, the nutritious rice products are less favored in the market due to their uncommon grain shape.

This results in the harvest having to be sold at a low price through Bulog, which sets the base price below the market price, leading to low revenue potential for the correctional facility and affecting the motivation of the inmates. Moreover, challenges in budget management, particularly related to the maintenance of agricultural facilities and infrastructure, exist. The budget allocated for this pilot project is insufficient for the maintenance costs of agricultural tools, forcing the correctional facility to rely on funds generated from harvests to cover these expenses. This dependency adds pressure to the sustainability of the pilot project, as if the harvests are not optimal, the maintenance of tools and agricultural facilities may be jeopardized. The combination of challenges in product marketing and financial management creates a situation that could hinder the long-term success of the agricultural pilot project. Additionally, the lack of availability of fertilizers is recognized by informants as a significant factor hindering plant growth. Although the inmates have been trained to use organic fertilizers and understand good agricultural techniques, the reality on the ground shows that without adequate nutritional support, harvests cannot reach their optimal potential.

Furthermore, disturbances from pests, particularly birds that damage crops when they begin to bear fruit, pose a challenge that inmates must face. This condition results in harvest yields falling far short of expectations. These obstacles indicate that, despite the program providing knowledge and skills, external factors such as resource availability and pest management need to be addressed to fully achieve the program's objectives. Finally, the lack of collaboration and intensive communication between the UPTB, the Agriculture Office, and the correctional facility management can lead to misunderstandings about the needs and challenges faced on the ground. Although training has been provided, the implementation of the techniques and knowledge acquired is often hampered by a lack of ongoing support. This could result in suboptimal agricultural outcomes, as without adequate guidance, the inmates may struggle to address emerging issues.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The agricultural program at the Karawang Correctional Facility has the primary goal of providing productive activities for inmates during their incarceration as part of social rehabilitation. Inmates are equipped with farming skills that are beneficial both while they are in the facility and after they return to society. This program is supported by various resources, such as training provided by the Agriculture Office, modern agricultural facilities (tractors and harvesting equipment), and 2 hectares of agricultural land. Inmates involved in the program are selected based on assimilation criteria and receive training for five days. The main constraint in terms of input is the limited budget, which only covers training and does not include the procurement of additional agricultural tools. The implementation of the program is structured, with inmates following a farming schedule that includes sowing, planting, and harvesting. The program also receives guidance from agricultural extension workers who periodically monitor the farming process. The results of this program are quite significant, with rice production reaching 8 to 10 tons per hectare. The products are sold at competitive prices, and a portion of the proceeds is used to provide bonuses to participating inmates. Additionally, this program has successfully enhanced the farming skills of the inmates, which is expected to help them secure jobs or start businesses after their release.

However, there are challenges in marketing the nutrizinc rice, which is less favored by the market due to its unusual grain shape, resulting in it being sold at a lower price through Bulog. Nevertheless, this program contributes to Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) and provides both financial and social benefits for the inmates. Although the program is running well, several obstacles need to be addressed, such as contaminated irrigation issues, budget limitations for maintenance of equipment, a lack of fertilizer availability, and pest disturbances. On the other hand, the shortage of professional agricultural labor and inadequate facilities also affect optimal results. Additionally, the slow administrative process in the assimilation of inmates and the mismatch between product outputs and market demand present challenges that need to be overcome. Overall, the agricultural program at the Karawang Correctional Facility aligns with the social and economic rehabilitation goals for inmates and is relevant to local potential. Despite facing several technical and financial hurdles, this program has successfully provided valuable skills to the inmates. With improvements in budget management, irrigation, and marketing, the program can further develop and become a productive rehabilitation model that has a wide-reaching impact on inmates and the community.

Based on the evaluation of the agricultural program at the Class IIA Karawang Correctional Facility, several important suggestions have been made to enhance the program's effectiveness and sustainability. First, improving the availability of resources and infrastructure is crucial, including the provision of cleaner irrigation to address water contamination, increased access to fertilizers, and the addition of agricultural equipment such as mini tractors and efficient water pumps, which will help manage the land optimally. Second, the quality of training should be enhanced through continuous mentoring from agricultural extension workers or experts, as well as more in-depth training that includes modern agricultural techniques, post-harvest management, and entrepreneurship. Providing official certification will improve job opportunities for inmates after their sentences are completed.

Third, there is a need for diversification of agricultural products and more effective marketing strategies. In addition to focusing on rice, the program can develop high-value products such as vegetables, fruits, or medicinal plants, thereby reducing

dependence on a single type of product and opening up broader market opportunities. Collaboration with local markets or cooperatives should also be strengthened to expand product distribution. Fourth, improving financial management is essential, with budget allocations that focus not only on training but also on equipment maintenance and infrastructure development. Partnerships with the private sector for additional funding or equipment loans can help expand the scale of the program.

Fifth, simplification of administrative procedures and regulations for the assimilation of inmates is necessary to make the participation process in the program more efficient and inclusive, with improved communication between correctional institutions, government agencies, and the Department of Agriculture. Finally, the long-term development of the agricultural program should be planned clearly, involving success indicators such as increased skills of inmates, contributions to the local economy, and sustainability of the program post-implementation, ensuring that the benefits of this program continue to be felt in the future.

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