

## CREATIVE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF “RED GINGER” IN ADDICT PRISONERS (CASE STUDY AT CLASS IIA GUNUNG SINDUR NARCOTICS PRISON)



Check for updates

<sup>1</sup>Helmi Budi Setiawan, <sup>2</sup>Muhammad Ali Equatora

<sup>1,2</sup> Program Studi Manajemen Pemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan – Indonesia

### e-mail:

<sup>1\*</sup>budihelmi53@gmail.com (corresponding author)

<sup>2</sup>bangtora1973@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Drug abuse is a phenomenon that often occurs in Indonesia, one of which is the case of drug abuse crimes which makes many people have to deal with the laws in Indonesia. In this research, the research design used is a case study. The results of the study are Empowerment for prisoners, especially addict prisoners, which is carried out at the Gunung Sindur class IIA Narcotics Prison in addition to improving the skills of prisoners can also provide a form of productive activity for addict prisoners so that they can slowly escape drug dependence with obstacles in its implementation, such as the condition of the production room, the ability of prisoners to participate in empowerment, technology that is still manual and there is still a sense of addiction to prisoners. The proposed coaching program is based on the obstacles of the previous program, so the researchers propose a program called the Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation Program through collaboration with the Bogor Regency Social Service at the Gunung Sindur Class IIA Narcotics Prison.*

**Keywords:** Prisoners; Narcotics; Empowerment; Development



©2025 Copyright : Authors

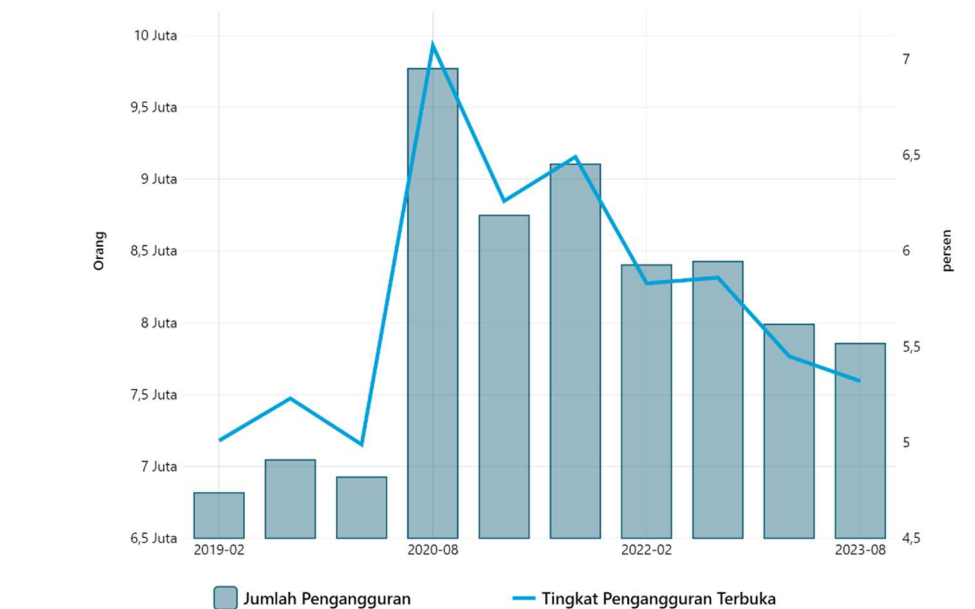
Published by : Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang – Indonesia

This is an open access article under license :

CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

## INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is a phenomenon that often occurs in Indonesia, one of which is the case of drug abuse crimes which makes many people have to deal with the laws in Indonesia. This is also based on the number of prisoners in Indonesia, which is around 181,886 prisoners with overcrowded population of almost 75 percent (Solihin, 2024). Based on this, it is clear that Indonesia has more than hundreds of thousands of people who have problems with the law in Indonesia. It is necessary for the government to educate and provide treatment so that people who are serving sentences can then experience an important process, namely being able to make these prisoners more useful for the surrounding community, one of which is by having soft skills in terms of work skills. This is then done by the Government with the existence of the Technical Implementation Unit of Corrections in Indonesia can handle problems related to prisoners who are serving sentences. The current problems in Indonesia are indeed related to high unemployment so that there needs to be special handling related to training, whether it is training held by the government or institutions other than the government.



Source: Indonesia Statistical Data, 2023

**Figure 1**  
**Data on the Number of Unemployment in Indonesia 2019-2023**

Based on Indonesian statistical data related to the unemployment rate in Indonesia that from 2019-2023 experienced a drastic increase in August 2020. In the picture above, from more than 7 million unemployed to more than 9.5 million unemployed, but in February 2022 to August 2023 the number of unemployed fell to more than 5 million unemployed while in February 2019 it was only around 7 million. This is what then becomes the criminological aspect of someone committing a criminal offense. According to Melasasil, (2023) that unemployment is related to criminality, the higher the unemployment rate causes criminality to occur in a country or region. The economy is basically so important for society in meeting social needs without a supporting economy that makes a person do things that are detrimental to others and the surrounding environment, one of which is unemployment which makes someone commit

criminal acts. The high unemployment rate in Indonesia also means that economic conditions in Indonesia are not fully equitable for the community so that crime is also influenced by economic factors caused by high unemployment. In addition to unemployment, drug abuse is also an important problem for Indonesia. Basically, humans are creatures where they need energy in order to maintain their lives because of the desire to satisfy their desires, someone will do everything possible to fulfill this with things that deviate from natural things (Dansari, 2019).

The National Narcotics Agency and the Directorate General of Corrections cooperate with each other in an effort to deal with drug abuse through several programs that can basically reduce the number of drug abuse through several methods, one of which is coaching in prisons for drug addicts undergoing guidance in prisons. Then the prison itself runs a form of counseling related to narcotics where the counseling is accompanied directly by several experts who get direct referrals from the National Narcotics Agency who have certification related to drug training which can then be understood by all clients who understand the meaning of dangerous narcotics abuse. For now, the government's efforts in terms of paying attention to drug abuse actually have ways related to overcoming it through legal containers in the form of laws and regulations and forming an institutional unit called BNN (Jauhari, 2017).

Drug abuse is what then causes other crimes to occur due to dependence. According to Equatora, (2018) the condition of unemployment in Indonesia has something to do with the current drug abuse, because the need for drug dependence makes someone do everything possible to commit other crimes and even make someone lazy to work this is what then causes unemployment to increase in Indonesia. Then, people who are involved in abuse enter a correctional institution that has the authority to fulfill the rights of prisoners in coaching, one of which is the Class IIA Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison, which is one of the Correctional Technical Implementation Units located in West Java Province as a place for fostering special prisoners of narcotics crimes.

Class IIA Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison makes efforts to fulfill the rights of prisoners by providing guidance to prisoners, such as personality and independence development, but in this case researchers are more focused on fostering the independence of red ginger production, this is because red ginger production coaching is one of the coaching applied to addicts besides that this coaching has not been maximized because of the laziness and lack of interest of prisoners in participating in coaching so that this research is conducted to find out about this empowerment as an effort by the prison in implementing a coaching program. Red Ginger production is one form of independence coaching at the Gunung Sindur Class IIA Narcotics Prison.

In this study, researchers took addict prisoners on the grounds that the number of prisoners in the Class IIA Narcotics Prison at Gunung Sindur was the majority, namely perpetrators of drug abuse crimes so that researchers took research related to addict prisoners. There are several obstacles that cause prisoners to not be interested in participating in skills development related to red ginger production due to lack of human resources, causing prisoners to not understand the importance of skills development when they leave prison (Jayanti & Wibowo, 2021). This is then a problem related to the empowerment of red ginger independence coaching through the creative economy. So from the background stated above, the author is interested in conducting research about empowerment of Red Ginger Creative Economy in addict prisoners (Case study at class IIA Narcotics Prison Gunung Sindur).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Santoso (2022) focuses on the empowerment initiatives undertaken for female inmates at the Denpasar facility. The research highlights the efforts made to foster self-sufficiency among the inmates through the production of liquid soap derived from aloe vera. However, despite these initiatives, the distribution of these products is currently limited to internal use within the facility, primarily due to challenges related to the necessary infrastructure and resources required for production. This restriction underscores the systemic issues faced in implementing sustainable empowerment programs, which, while beneficial, remain confined by practical limitations. Santoso's findings reveal both the potential and obstacles in empowering inmates through skill development, emphasizing the need for improved facilities to expand the reach of such initiatives beyond prison walls.

In a similar vein, article by Halimah (2019) explores the empowerment strategies aimed at female inmates in another correctional setting. This study underscores the importance of providing female inmates with opportunities to develop their skills through crocheting. Although the program is a step towards meeting the rights of these inmates, the research indicates that the implementation has not reached its full potential due to infrastructural constraints. The findings highlight the necessity for adequate resources to facilitate such empowerment initiatives effectively. Both studies share a common goal of empowering inmates; however, they differ in their focus, with Halimah's research concentrating specifically on crocheting as a craft, while the upcoming research will focus on the production of red ginger, showcasing a distinct approach to inmate empowerment.

Handoyo (2023) addresses the empowerment strategies in place for drug offenders at this facility. The research identifies various strategies implemented, such as counseling and vocational training, to support these inmates. However, similar to the previous studies, it notes that the execution of these strategies faces challenges, particularly regarding human and material resources. Handoyo's study highlights the pressing need for comprehensive support systems to ensure that drug offenders receive effective rehabilitation. This research aligns with the forthcoming study on the empowerment of inmates in Jakarta's drug rehabilitation facilities, yet it distinctly aims to evaluate the economic empowerment through creative industries like red ginger production, thus contributing to a broader discourse on inmate rehabilitation strategies.

The concept of empowerment, as discussed in various theoretical frameworks, emphasizes the development of human resources to ensure effective program implementation. According to Friedman (1992), the essence of empowerment lies in fostering meaningful engagement among employees in their work. This engagement comprises several dimensions: meaning, which relates to the personal connection and purpose employees derive from their tasks; competence, which refers to employees' self-belief in their skills and abilities; self-determination, which highlights the autonomy individuals have in performing their duties; and impact, which addresses the perceived influence employees believe they have within their organization. These dimensions can serve as essential benchmarks for evaluating the success of empowerment initiatives in correctional facilities, ensuring that inmates not only acquire skills but also gain confidence in their abilities and the potential for making a difference in their lives and communities.

Howkins' (1987) insights into the creative economy elucidate the necessity for collaboration among various stakeholders in the creative industries, including academia, business, and government. This collaborative approach fosters the development of

innovative ideas and concepts, contributing to a more integrated understanding of the creative economy as a knowledge-driven and innovative sector. Empowering inmates with skills relevant to the creative economy can thus play a crucial role in their reintegration into society. Programs aimed at promoting self-sufficiency equip inmates with practical skills that can facilitate their transition to independent living after incarceration. These empowerment initiatives, particularly in areas such as crafting and production, not only provide inmates with essential vocational skills but also help them develop a sense of purpose and belonging, ultimately paving the way for their successful reintegration into society and reducing recidivism rates.

## **METHOD**

This research adopts a qualitative methodology, which goes beyond merely focusing on quantifiable data measured through statistical procedures. Instead, it seeks a deeper and contextual understanding of the phenomena under study. This approach acknowledges the complexity and diversity of human experiences, necessitating a more holistic and in-depth method for data collection and findings (Moleong, 2022). Qualitative research emphasizes the significance of context in understanding behaviors and social interactions, thereby allowing researchers to capture the nuances that quantitative data may overlook. By immersing themselves in the subject matter, researchers can unearth insights that lead to a more profound comprehension of the issues at hand, aligning with the overall aim of qualitative inquiry.

In this study, the research design is categorized as a case study, which serves as a structured framework for achieving the research objectives. According to Moleong (2022), a research design acts as a roadmap guiding the overall implementation of the study. Specifically, this case study seeks to explore the role of creative economic approaches in empowering the production of red ginger among inmates struggling with addiction. Case studies allow for an in-depth analysis of specific instances, enabling researchers to evaluate multiple facets related to program activities and individual experiences. The timeframe and activities conducted by the researcher facilitate a comprehensive information-gathering process, which is critical for thorough understanding (Creswell, 2016).

Data collection in qualitative research requires precise techniques, as the gathered data serve as the foundation for developing the study. In this research, two primary methods are employed: fieldwork and library research. Fieldwork involves techniques such as observation, where the researcher systematically observes human activities to gather factual evidence. As outlined by Creswell (2018), observation is integral to qualitative research as it allows for the documentation of information in real-time. In this study, observations were conducted directly in the field at the Gunung Sindur Narcotics Correctional Facility to assess the conditions related to the economic empowerment initiatives focused on red ginger. Additionally, structured interviews were carried out with seven informants at the facility, utilizing transcripts to ensure clarity and accuracy (Moleong, 2022). Another vital aspect of data collection is documentation, which includes reviewing archival sources such as past meeting records, interview transcripts, and other social interaction recordings.

To ensure the validity of the data collected in this qualitative study, the author employs triangulation techniques. As described by Lincoln and Guba (1995) and cited in Creswell (2016), triangulation involves verifying data through various methods, sources, and timings to bolster credibility. The triangulation of sources assesses the validity of the research findings by comparing information obtained from interviews, archival



materials, and literature. Additionally, the triangulation of techniques checks data consistency by comparing observational results with interview findings. Triangulation over time is also significant, as it posits that data gathered at different times such as observations in the morning compared to those in the evening may yield varying levels of validity. This comprehensive validation process is crucial for ensuring the credibility of the research findings. Furthermore, the author employs the Interactive Model for data analysis as proposed by Miles and Huberman (Creswell, 2016). This model aids in organizing the research systematically, comprising four stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion verification. Each of these stages plays a critical role in interpreting the data and drawing credible conclusions, ensuring a thorough examination of the research topic at hand.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The prison system plays a crucial role in social reintegration efforts, particularly in Indonesia, where it is essential to establish a sound correctional system. This involves fulfilling the rights of prisoners during their time in detention facilities, such as penitentiaries and remand centers. One fundamental right that must be upheld is the right to rehabilitation, which is particularly relevant for inmates who struggle with addiction. In this context, the Class IIA Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison has implemented a creative economic empowerment program focused on red ginger, aiming to provide constructive rehabilitation opportunities for inmates. This initiative seeks to not only meet the rehabilitative needs of prisoners but also to facilitate their reintegration into society by equipping them with skills that can aid in their recovery from addiction. However, this program is not without its challenges and advantages, which this discussion will explore in detail, drawing upon the empowerment and creative economy theories posited by Friedman and Howkins.

The aspect of "meaning" within the context of the red ginger economic empowerment program underscores the importance of personal connection and purpose in the work that inmates undertake. The training provided by the prison staff holds significant value, particularly for drug-addicted inmates, as it is designed to be more than just an educational experience; it aims to offer a therapeutic treatment that encourages productive activity. Engaging in such beneficial activities allows inmates to shift their focus away from their addiction, fostering a sense of purpose and accomplishment. Despite the positive intentions behind the program, the temporary nature of these activities can lead to a resurgence of cravings when inmates are left to their own devices at night. This gap presents a significant hurdle in the efforts of the prison staff to utilize this empowerment initiative as a viable means of breaking the cycle of drug dependence among inmates.

Competence is another critical factor in the success of the creative economic empowerment program at Gunung Sindur Prison. The skills and capabilities of both the inmates and the staff play a vital role in the execution of the program. The collaboration between prison staff, instructors, and inmates is essential, as a lack of expertise from any party can undermine the program's objectives. However, the focus of the program primarily targets drug-addicted inmates, which means that not all participants may have the necessary skills or interest in the tasks at hand. This discrepancy can lead to frustration and disengagement among inmates who do not feel adequately equipped to participate. Moreover, the instructors must also possess the necessary qualifications to guide these sessions effectively. Ongoing communication and coordination between the staff and instructors are crucial to ensure that the program operates smoothly. Yet,

despite these efforts, the competencies required for successful implementation remain insufficient, presenting a barrier to the overall effectiveness of the initiative.

Self-determination is a significant element influencing the success of the empowerment program. It reflects the degree of autonomy inmates have in choosing to participate in activities within the prison. The freedom to engage in such programs directly affects their motivation and willingness to combat their addiction. At Gunung Sindur Prison, participation in the red ginger economic empowerment program is mandatory for inmates classified as drug addicts. This lack of choice can lead to resentment and a lack of enthusiasm among inmates, hindering the overall effectiveness of the initiative. Inmates like MD have voiced their dissatisfaction with the absence of freedom in their participation, leading to apathy and reluctance in engaging with the program. The absence of personal agency in choosing to engage in rehabilitation activities not only undermines the program's objectives but also contributes to a lack of enthusiasm among participants, ultimately limiting its potential impact on addiction recovery.

The impact of the program hinges on the inmates' belief in their ability to contribute positively to their rehabilitation journey. The level of confidence that inmates possess significantly influences their engagement with the red ginger empowerment program, especially for those struggling with addiction. Unfortunately, feelings of laziness and disinterest among inmates can pose substantial barriers to the program's effectiveness. These negative attitudes may reflect a broader disengagement from the rehabilitation process, signaling that some inmates are not fully invested in overcoming their substance abuse issues. However, it's crucial to note that not all inmates share this disinterest. Some individuals find the program beneficial and actively participate, recognizing the value it brings to their recovery journey. The variation in attitudes towards the program highlights the need for tailored approaches that address the unique motivations and challenges faced by each inmate, ensuring that the empowerment initiative can genuinely serve as a transformative experience in their lives.

The correctional system plays a vital role in social reintegration efforts. It is essential for the penal system to establish an effective rehabilitation framework while also ensuring that prisoners' rights are upheld during their incarceration in Indonesian prisons or detention centers. One of the critical rights that must be fulfilled is the right to receive guidance and development. Therefore, Class IIA Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison has implemented a creative economic empowerment program focused on red ginger as a means to fulfill this rehabilitative right for inmates. The implementation of this program brings both benefits and challenges. Thus, this discussion aims to investigate the obstacles and advantages of the program by examining several aspects articulated in the empowerment and creative economy theories proposed by John Friedman and John Howkins. These theories suggest that successful creative economic empowerment hinges on the fulfillment of specific aspects.

Natural and material resources are fundamental components related to the raw materials used in producing the products. The quality of these materials significantly impacts their economic and creative value. The empowerment initiatives at Class IIA Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison primarily focus on commercial drinks made from red ginger. Consequently, access to raw materials, particularly red ginger, is critical for this program's success. The prison currently cultivates red ginger within its premises, ensuring sufficient availability for the creative economic empowerment initiative. However, the supporting infrastructure for the program remains underdeveloped, as the production process still relies on traditional techniques, such as manual grinding and

boiling, which are not only outdated but also tedious. Although the prison has adequate facilities, the lack of modern production tools often leads to boredom among inmates, resulting in decreased motivation to participate in the program. This traditional approach to producing commercial ginger beverages poses significant challenges to the program's overall effectiveness, as the primary objective is to help inmates, especially those struggling with addiction, to minimize their dependency on drugs.

Human resources also play a critical role in the success of the program, as the knowledge and skills of the personnel involved in production can directly influence product quality. Currently, the empowerment initiatives at Class IIA Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison are progressing positively, as the prison has appointed instructors to educate inmates on the production processes of red ginger beverages. These instructors possess a solid understanding of the necessary techniques, making it easier for addicted inmates to grasp the production methods being taught. Many inmates show interest in participating in the empowerment program, appreciating how instructors convey the production process clearly. However, some inmates struggle to comprehend the production techniques, which can be attributed to the limited human resources available at the facility. This lack of understanding leads to feelings of apathy and disengagement among certain inmates, causing them to shy away from the program. Additionally, many inmates at Class IIA Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison lack the necessary soft skills related to red ginger production, and their communication with instructors remains minimal, preventing them from seeking clarification on any uncertainties regarding the production processes.

Lastly, the outcomes of the empowerment program are intrinsically linked to the production results, particularly regarding the availability of stock for marketing and the potential consumer interest in these products. The primary goal of the empowerment efforts at Class IIA Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison is to prevent drug dependence among addicted inmates. Consequently, the production outcomes, primarily red ginger beverages, are not primarily intended for marketing outside the prison. Instead, these commercial drinks, resembling traditional herbal remedies, are intended to enhance the inmates' health and overall well-being. The initiative aims to provide positive activities for drug-dependent inmates, helping them to cope without reverting to drug use. While the program has noble intentions, it faces challenges, including inmates' lack of motivation to engage in the creative economic empowerment activities. This apathy threatens to undermine the program's success, highlighting the need for ongoing support and motivation to ensure that inmates can fully benefit from the empowerment opportunities provided to them.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the results obtained from this study, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the creative economic empowerment program focused on red ginger for drug-addicted inmates at the Special Narcotics Prison Class IIB Gunung Sindur. This initiative has been implemented as a strategy to alleviate the addiction issues faced by inmates, particularly those convicted of drug-related offenses. These inmates require specialized handling within the unique environment of the narcotics prison. The program aims to mitigate their addiction through the cultivation and utilization of red ginger as an economic resource. However, the overall effectiveness of this initiative remains limited in significantly reducing the inmates' dependence on drugs. More robust strategies and resources are needed to enhance the program's impact on addiction recovery.



The research findings indicate that the empowerment initiatives for inmates, particularly those struggling with addiction, are not only aimed at skill development but also at providing productive activities that can facilitate their gradual detachment from substance abuse. Engaging in creative economic activities can serve as a therapeutic outlet, helping inmates channel their energies into something constructive. This productive engagement can significantly contribute to their rehabilitation process, encouraging them to build a future free from drug dependency. In this context, the development of skills related to red ginger processing can provide inmates with both practical abilities and a sense of achievement, fostering a more positive self-image and reducing feelings of helplessness.

The competencies of both the inmates and the prison staff play a crucial role in the successful implementation of the creative economic empowerment program at Gunung Sindur. The collaboration between instructors, inmates, and prison officials is essential, as their collective commitment and skills determine the program's effectiveness. Without the right competencies and willingness from these three stakeholders, the empowerment initiatives may falter, failing to meet their objectives. The staff's ability to facilitate learning and provide guidance is particularly important in ensuring that inmates not only acquire new skills but also feel supported throughout their rehabilitation journey.

Participation in the empowerment program is mandatory for inmates classified as drug addicts. This requirement underscores the prison's commitment to fostering an environment conducive to rehabilitation. However, there are instances where inmates resist participation, highlighting the need for motivational strategies to encourage engagement. The self-esteem of the inmates in their ability to follow through with the economic empowerment program significantly influences their participation levels. Issues such as apathy or reluctance can serve as barriers to effective implementation, resulting in suboptimal outcomes. Therefore, it is essential for the prison authorities to create an environment that inspires inmates and addresses their concerns, ultimately facilitating a more successful engagement in the program.

While the creative economic empowerment program at the Gunung Sindur Narcotics Prison focuses primarily on commercial beverages made from red ginger, there are challenges to its success. The prison currently cultivates red ginger on-site to ensure a steady supply of raw materials, but limitations exist, such as insufficient production space and a reliance on manual processing techniques. Additionally, the lingering effects of addiction among some inmates impede their full engagement in the program. The lack of motivation to participate in these activities can significantly hinder the program's overall effectiveness, as inmates may not see the immediate benefits of their involvement. Therefore, addressing these challenges is critical to enhancing the program's efficacy and achieving the desired outcomes in reducing drug dependence among inmates..

## REFERENCES

- Al Akbar, K., & Subroto, M. (2022). Model Pembinaan Narapidana Berbasis Masyarakat (Community Based Corrections) Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 6(1), 8289-8300.
- Azahra, F., & Surya, M. A. (2023). Pemberdayaan Warga Binaan Masyarakat Melalui Pembinaan Life Skill. *Al-Mada: Jurnal Agama, Sosial, dan Budaya*, 6(3), 524-536.
- Budiman, Y. (2022). Pembinaan Narapidana Pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas IIB Merauke. 01, 21-30.
- Creswell, J. (2016). *Design Research : Pendekatan Metode Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Campuran*. Pustaka Belajar.

- Dessy, D., W., Saleh, C., & Hadi, M. (2013). Peran Dan Koordinasi Antar Instansi Dalam Pemberdayaan Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 1(2).
- Equatora, M. A. (2018). Efektivitas Pembinaan Kemandirian Narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Wirogunan Yogyakarta. *EMPATI: Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 7(1), 19–26. <https://doi.org/10.15408/empati.v7i1.9648>
- Ghazali, M. I. (2023). Pemberdayaan Sosial Kepada Narapidana Kasus Pencurian Berbasis Program Vokasional Terapi Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II B Jombang (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang).
- Handoyo, M. F., Maisaroh, A. F., & Nizzar, A. Z. (2024). Proses Pemberdayaan Terhadap Narapidana Narkoba Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas Iia Banceuy Bandung. 2023, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.11111/dassollen.xxxxxxx>
- Harianti, W. (2014). Pemberdayaan Narapidana Wanita Melalui Kerajinan Rajut Raissa Ang (Study di Lapas Wanita Kelas IIA Sukun, Malang (Doctoral dissertation, University of Muhammadiyah Malang).
- Jayanti, I. D., & Wibowo, P. (2021). Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIB Muaradua Dalam Menghadapi Kondisi Darurat. 10(1), 2013–2015.
- Karimah, I. A. (2017). Peran LP2A (Lembaga Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak) dan Dinas Sosial dalam Pemberdayaan Mantan Narapidana Anak di Kabupaten Jombang (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Airlangga).
- Linarsih, D., & Andhika, M. K. (2021). Pembinaan Terhadap Narapidana Pengguna Narkotika Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas II A Jakarta. *Widya Yuridika*, 4(2), 467–474. <https://doi.org/10.31328/wy.v4i2.2365>
- Lysa, A.S. H., & Yusliati, M. A. (2018). Efektivitas Rehabilitasi Pecandu Narkotika Serta Pengaruhnya Terhadap Tingkat Kejahatan di Indonesia. *Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia*.
- Maryani, D. (2019). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (E. R. Fadilah (ed.)). DEEPUBLISH.
- Melasail, E. (2023). Pemutusan Hubungan Kerja Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 Tentang Ketenagakerjaan. 1(1), 128–146.
- Nurhidayat, N., Tampubolon, R. B., & Zulkarnain, N. J. R. (2021). Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Terhadap Narapidana Wanita Yang Menyalahgunakan Narkoba Dan Psikotropika. *Jurnal Rectum: Tinjauan Yuridis Penanganan Tindak Pidana*, 3(1), 221–232.
- Putra, M. D. (2023). Pengaruh Customer Satisfaction Terhadap Customer Loyalty Pada Produk Jahe Merah Lapas Khusus Gunung Sindur. 1(1).
- Rihansyah, M. R., & Sunusi, M. (2021). Peran Bimbingan Sosial Terhadap Korban Penyalahgunaan Napza Dalam Membangun Resiliensi. *Journal of Social Work and Social Services*, 2(2), 155–162.  
<https://jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/khidmatsosial/article/view/14125/7357>
- Safrin, F. M. (2021). Pemenuhan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Program Pembinaan Kemandirian Narapidana Perempuan di Era Normal Baru. *Jurnal HAM*, 12(2), 285. <https://doi.org/10.30641/ham.2021.12.285-304>
- Saleh, S., Swissia, P., Komputer, F. I., Komputer, F. I., & Ekonomi, F. I. (2019). Pemberdayaan napi perempuan lapas way hui melalui kerajinan rajutan dan perhitungan penentuan harga jual produk. 2, 1–8.
- Santoso, P. (2022). Pemberdayaan Warga Binaan Lapas Perempuan Kelas IIA Denpasar. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(8.5.2017), 2003–2005. [www.aging-us.com](http://www.aging-us.com)
- Setiaji, K., Murniawaty, I., & Hardianto, H. (2020). Optimalisasi Pemberdayaan Narapidana Lembaga Perumahan Terbuka Melalui Literasi Keuangan The Optimization of Empowerment to Convicted Criminal in the Open Prison through Financial

Literacy. 4(1), 11–23.

- Shaifudin, C. (2023). Pemberdayaan mantan napi oleh Komunitas Masyarakat Lapas (Kompas) Malang (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Negeri Malang).
- Surahman, F. (2018). Pemberdayaan Narapidana Melalui Pelatihan Life Skill Decoupage Di PKBM Istimewa Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) Kelas 1 Tangerang (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa).
- Suryani, E. (2018). Pembelajaran Keterampilan Batik Sebagai Pemberdayaan Batik Learning Skills As The Empowerment Of Women Narapidana In Women. 266–277.
- Syamsuriul, S. (2022). Pemberdayaan Potensi Narapidana Dalam Membantu Kegiatan Pembinaan (Studi Pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Padang). *UNES Journal of Swara Justisia*, 6(1), 36-46.
- Tambunan, S. (2021). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Warga Binaan Kasus Korupsi (Filsafat Puasa Al-Ghazali dalam Perubahan Makna Hidup melalui Teknik REBT di Lapas Kelas IIA Sibolga). *Jurnal At-Taghyir: Jurnal Dakwah Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat Desa*, 3(2), 261-274.
- Tampubolon, R. B., Nurhidayat, N., & Zulkarnain, N. J. R. (2022). Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Terhadap Narapidana Wanita Yang Menyalahgunakan Narkoba Dan Psikotropika. *Jurnal Rectum: Tinjauan Yuridis Penanganan Tindak Pidana*, 4(2), 93-105.
- Wahyudin, W. (2021). Pemberdayaan kesejahteraan mantan narapidana: Studi deskriptif di Yayasan Anugrah Insan Residivist Kota Bandung (Doctoral dissertation, Uin sunan gunung djati bandung).
- Wiradirja, I. R., Munzil, F., & Robana, R. (2015). Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Terhadap Masyarakat Binaan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Subang dan Garut Melalui Peningkatan Keterampilanberbasis Entrepreneurship. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 5(1), 45-54.
- Zainab, N., & Nainggolan, I. (2022). Pemberdayaan Warga Binaan Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Abdi Bhara*, 1(1), 41-50.