

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDEPENDENCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR INMATES AT THE CLASS IIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN KEDIRI



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ABSTRACT

This study examines the implementation of the agricultural independence development program at the Class IIA Kediri Correctional Institution. The program has not been implemented optimally because there is no specific agricultural development framework within the institution, and only a small number of inmates participate despite the availability of relatively large agricultural land. The purpose of this study is to analyze how the agricultural development program is implemented, identify the obstacles faced, and evaluate its contribution to social reintegration and food security. The research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, with data collected through observation, interviews, and document analysis conducted at the Assimilation and Education Facility (SAE). The findings show that the program is carried out through a practical “learning by doing” approach, where inmates are directly involved in agricultural activities. This program provides benefits by equipping inmates with basic agricultural skills and contributing to the availability of food supplies for the correctional institution. However, its implementation still faces several challenges, including limited budget allocation, low inmate participation, lack of staff expertise in agriculture, and weather conditions that affect agricultural productivity. Although the program contributes to social reintegration and supports food security, its impact remains limited due to the small scale of implementation. Therefore, improvements are needed through increased inmate participation, better staff training, and the development of strategies that can adapt to climate conditions. The proposed “OPTIMIS” program offers a solution by strengthening collaboration with the Agriculture Department and universities, providing more structured training, and offering incentives such as certificates for participating inmates, so that the program can have a broader impact on social reintegration and institutional food security.

Keywords: Program Implementation; Food Security; Kediri Class IIA Prison; Self Reliance Development; Agriculture; Social Reintegration

INTRODUCTION

In the Criminal Justice System, correctional institutions also have two objectives, namely punishment and rehabilitation or intervention (Melati, 2018). Punishment for lawbreakers aims to deter them from repeating their crimes. The second is treatment, which focuses on guidance, education, and prevention, with the hope of providing inmates with the tools and insight they need to live a better life after their release (Taufiq, 2018).

Although the correctional system in Indonesia is oriented towards rehabilitating and reintegrating inmates, its implementation still faces various challenges. One of the main problems is the gap between the idea of correctional services and the reality in the field. Overcrowding or overcapacity is a serious obstacle that can hinder the fulfillment of the basic rights of inmates, such as the fulfillment of food needs, health services, guidance, and skills training. This situation not only affects the quality of life of prisoners, but can also influence the effectiveness of guidance and social reintegration programs, which are the main goals of the correctional system (Aldiena et al., 2022).

The number of inmates in the Correctional Institution has exceeded its available capacity. The LPKA accommodates 2,504 people out of a capacity of 4,098 (61.1%), LPP houses 6,071 people with a capacity of 4,932 (123.1%), Lapas has the most with 189,614 people out of a capacity of 99,749 (190.1%), and Rutan accommodates 75,234 people out of a capacity of 36,999 (203.3%). This overcrowding has a negative impact on the quality of life of prisoners, access to health services, and increases the risk of conflict and violence (Ahmad Pajri & Nelwitis, 2024). In accordance with Articles 9 and 11 of Law No. 22 of 2022, all prisoners have the right and obligation to participate in guidance programs, both personality and independence. Independence guidance in the form of training aims to enable prisoners to live independently and meet their daily needs (Novitasari & Wibowo, 2021).

The implementation of independence guidance is regulated in Article 2 of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Counseling for Correctional Residents. Article 3 explains that one of the objectives of independence guidance is self-development by providing technical skills and work experience. Self-development in this case includes improving skills, strengthening mental fortitude, forming a positive attitude, and preparing for life after release. One of the problems is the limited facilities and infrastructure in prisons, such as the lack of job training facilities, the lack of competent experts or instructors, and the limited materials and tools for practice. In addition, not all correctional inmates have the same opportunity to participate in the independence guidance program due to limited quotas or strict selection criteria.

Food security programs in prisons can be implemented in the form of training in agricultural independence (Hartati et al., 2024). Food security programs in correctional facilities can provide two benefits. First, these programs are considered to provide productive activities for prisoners, so that they do not just passively serve their sentences in prison, but also gain valuable skills. Second, through training in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and food processing, inmates are expected to adapt more easily to society with the skills they have acquired (Taufieq & Sanusi, 2018).

Based on research conducted by Hartati, et al., in 2024, agriculture is considered suitable for achieving national food security because this program will continue to produce food to meet human needs and can improve the skills and abilities of program participants. In its implementation, the food security program in the agricultural sector must have targeted objectives so that the program runs on target, effectively, and efficiently. In addition, there needs to be measurable budget planning to support the

running of the program and cooperation with experts who are competent in the field of agriculture (Hartati et al., 2024). Based on research by Adi and Rahmat at the Dharmasraya Class III Prison in 2024, it is stated that this agricultural independence program has the benefit of motivating prisoners to be able to entrepreneurship independently, thereby improving their economy. This guidance can also increase inmates' knowledge about the application of good agricultural technology (Surya & Rahmat, 2024).

The involvement of prisoners in agricultural programs in correctional institutions has a significant social impact, both for the prisoners themselves and the surrounding community (Herliansyah, 2020). Through training and farming activities, prisoners acquire skills that can increase their self-confidence and sense of responsibility. Participation in this program also facilitates mental and emotional rehabilitation, helping them develop positive and productive mindsets. In addition, the results of agricultural activities managed by prisoners can be used to support food needs in the surrounding environment or become a source of income for correctional institutions. This creates a positive reciprocal relationship between prisoners and the community, strengthens social involvement, and reduces the negative stigma often attached to former prisoners.

Currently, the Kediri Class IIA Correctional Facility is implementing a food security program through an independence training program in agriculture, animal husbandry, and tempeh production. Agriculture is a reliable sector because it has great potential and is supported by the existence of Assimilation and Education Facilities (SAE) outside the prison building. In the guidance process, SAE serves as a forum for prisoners to undergo guidance and assimilation by interacting and working with the community. The implementation of SAE in prisons is regulated in the Director General of PAS Decree Number PAS-403.PK.01.04.04 of 2021.

Based on information from the Kediri Class IIA Prison social media, the harvest at the Assimilation and Education Facility yielded 1.5 quintals of kale, which was used for the prison kitchen and distributed to partners. However, inmate involvement remains limited, with only ten people participating. Barriers such as limited access, lack of training, inadequate education, and low interest are factors hindering the preparation of inmates to become independent after release (Jatnika et al., 2015).

Research on the implementation of agricultural independence development programs is of significant importance in the context of correctional policies, which are now shifting from a retributive approach to a rehabilitative and restorative one in accordance with Law No. 22 of 2022. This program supports social reintegration, reduces recidivism, and improves the economic skills of prisoners. The results of this research can also be used as evaluation material for the Directorate General of Corrections in designing adaptive and sustainable guidance policies, as well as encouraging synergy between prisons, the private sector, and the community to strengthen the empowerment of prisoners.

Based on the background and in order to support the success of food security through the agricultural independence guidance program for prisoners at the Kediri Class IIA Correctional Institution, the researcher will conduct research on "The Implementation of the Agricultural Independence Guidance Program for Prisoners at the Kediri Class IIA Correctional Institution."

LITERATURE REVIEW

Program Implementation Theory

Implementation, according to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), means application or execution. Implementation can also be described as activities that connect the actions taken to achieve specific goals (Abdurrahman & Suriyani, 2022). According to Van Meter and Van Horn, implementation is a series of activities carried out by an individual, group, or organization, both from the official state sector and the non-governmental sector, with the aim of realizing the vision and goals that have been set (Palit et al., 2022).

Korten in (Sjahrir et al., 1988) argues that in order to achieve and outline predetermined objectives, implementation must have a clear program. This program focuses on steps to solve problems and contains a series of activities or processes that must be carried out to facilitate implementation. According to Korten, the success of a program is not only determined by good planning, but mainly by how the program can be implemented in accordance with the situation and needs of the target group. In the implementation model developed by Korten, there are three main dimensions, namely program, organization, and objectives (Sjahrir et al., 1988).

First, in the program dimension, suitability to the needs of the target group is very important. Programs that are unable to respond to the needs of beneficiaries will find it difficult to have a positive impact. Therefore, the target group needs to be actively involved and given an understanding of the functions of the implementing agency so that implementation can be sustainable.

Second, in the organizational dimension, the success of implementation is largely determined by the capacity of the implementing organization. Programs can only run effectively if they are in line with the expertise, resources, and working mechanisms of the organization. A mismatch between program tasks and organizational capacity will result in failure to achieve objectives (Sjahrir et al., 1988).

Third, in terms of objectives, clear communication is needed between the organization and the target group regarding the direction and desired outcomes. Without good communication, program objectives may be misunderstood, thereby hindering the effectiveness of implementation (Sjahrir et al., 1988).

Furthermore, Korten also emphasized the importance of indicators in measuring the success of program implementation. In terms of the program dimension, indicators include a clear budget plan, implementation strategy, measurable objectives, and supporting policies. In terms of the implementing organization dimension, indicators of success include cognition, namely the organization's understanding and knowledge in carrying out tasks, as well as the existence of a feedback mechanism with the target group. Meanwhile, at the target group dimension, the indicators are the suitability between the group's needs and the direction of the program, their ability to identify and communicate their needs, and the existence of adjustments from the implementing organization so that the program is more targeted (Sjahrir et al., 1988).

Overall, Korten's program implementation pattern emphasizes that success can only be achieved if these three dimensions are in harmony. Programs that do not meet needs, organizations that lack capacity, or objectives that are not well communicated will result in suboptimal program outcomes. Thus, program implementation requires careful planning and integration between elements so that objectives can be achieved effectively (Abdurrahman & Suriyani, 2022).

Restorative Justice Theory

Zehr defines Restorative Justice Theory as an approach to justice that focuses on repairing the harm caused by crime, rather than simply punishing the offender. In this view, crime is seen as a violation of relationships between individuals and society, rather than simply a violation of state law. Therefore, restorative justice seeks to restore the impact caused by directly involving all affected parties, namely the victim, the perpetrator, and the community.

Zehr (2002) explains that restorative justice theory has three main dimensions that form the basis for its application, namely the dimensions of relationships, obligations, and needs. First, the relationship dimension emphasizes that crime is understood as a violation of relationships between individuals and communities. Therefore, restorative justice focuses on restoring damaged relationships through dialogue between victims, perpetrators, and the community.

Second, the obligation dimension emphasizes the importance of the perpetrator's responsibility for their actions. Perpetrators are encouraged to admit their mistakes, apologize, and repair the damage caused, while the community also has an obligation to support the recovery process for both victims and perpetrators.

Third, the dimension of needs is oriented towards meeting the needs of all affected parties. Victims need recognition, compensation, and guarantees that similar events will not be repeated, while perpetrators need guidance and opportunities for self-improvement. On the other hand, the community needs to restore a sense of security and strengthen social bonds. Thus, these three dimensions represent a holistic approach to restorative justice that involves all relevant parties (Zehr, 2002).

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach, as described by Creswell (2018), which aims to explore the implementation of the agricultural independence coaching program at the Kediri Class IIA Prison. The qualitative approach was chosen because it is able to explore social phenomena comprehensively, while case studies allow researchers to understand the specific characteristics and context of program implementation.

Data were obtained through in-depth interviews with seven informants, direct observation in the field, and documentation studies related to the implementation of the coaching program. Data sources consisted of primary data from prison officers and prisoners, as well as secondary data in the form of official reports, coaching documents, and administrative records (Fiantika et al., 2022).

Data collection techniques included semi-structured interviews, participatory observation, and documentation, while data validity was tested using source, technique, and time triangulation to ensure the credibility of the information (Sembiring et al., 2024). Data analysis was conducted using Miles and Huberman's (1984) interactive model, which includes the stages of collection, reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing, so that the research results can provide an in-depth picture of the effectiveness and challenges of the agricultural independence guidance program in prisons.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Agricultural Independence Development Program for Prisoners at the Kediri Class IIA Correctional Facility

1) Program

The independence training program at Kediri Class IIA Prison through the Assimilation and Education Facility (SAE) in the field of agriculture is designed to equip prisoners with independent living skills while supporting the goal of reintegration so that they can return to productivity (A. G. Ramadhan et al., 2021). This program also serves as a means of social reintegration that seeks to eliminate the negative stigma against former inmates through direct interaction with the community.

Based on the interview results, the funding for the agricultural program at Kediri Prison is managed independently without relying on the State Budget (DIPA). Informant 3 mentioned that the initial capital was obtained from a cooperative loan, while Informant 4 confirmed that voluntary contributions from Giatja employees were the main source of funding. This scheme demonstrates the principles of institutional independence and community-based financing (Darwis, 2020), while also being in line with Self-Reliance Theory (Zimmerman, 2000; Brenner, 2022). Capital that is successfully returned and generates profits is then reinvested so that the program achieves sustainability. This practice demonstrates the internal commitment of employees and collective enthusiasm in supporting rehabilitation (A. G. Ramadhan et al., 2021).

From a strategic perspective, the program implementation begins with the selection of inmates through an assessment of their talents, interests, and psychological readiness, which is then ratified by the Correctional Observation Team. This selection reflects the principle of individual treatment in correctional facilities, in accordance with Law No. 22 of 2022 and Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 35 of 2018. In addition, the guidance is carried out flexibly by taking into account the rights of prisoners (working hours, rest, and visits), as well as involving external parties such as the Agriculture Office to provide technical guidance. This strategy is in line with the human capital development and community-based correctional model approaches (Darwis, 2020), which emphasize the importance of family support, community, and cross-sector collaboration.

The implementation of this program also refers to official regulations, namely Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and the SOP for Assimilation and Education Facilities issued by the Head of the Technical Implementation Unit since 2019. With this legal basis and technical guidelines, agricultural guidance activities at the Kediri Correctional Facility are carried out consistently, transparently, and with a focus on sustainability.

The main objective of the agricultural guidance program at the Kediri Class IIA Prison is to create independence for inmates after their release by equipping them with practical skills so that they can live productively and not repeat their crimes. Additionally, this program is directed at successfully implementing independence training in prisons and contributing to state revenue. These objectives are in line with the concept of restorative justice and the mandate of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, which emphasizes rehabilitative, educational, and economically productive aspects.

To achieve these objectives, Kediri Prison implements systematic and measurable policies through stages of prisoner assessment, Correctional Observation Team (TPP) hearings, and the preparation of Litmas by Bapas to ensure the eligibility of program participants. This policy is complemented by external cooperation with the Agriculture and Plantation Services, which provide technical guidance, so that agricultural activities

are more varied, innovative, and in accordance with agronomic principles. With this strategy, the agricultural training program not only provides practical skills, but also reflects cross-sectoral synergy that supports the sustainable social reintegration of inmates.

2) Implementing Organization

The implementing organization plays an important role in the success of the independence coaching program at Kediri Class IIA Prison, particularly in the dimensions of cognition and response/feedback as described by Korten (1986). The cognitive aspect is reflected in the step-by-step planning developed by officers, starting with planting vegetables such as kale and diversifying to other crops, as well as openness to new learning from outside parties. The learning by doing approach is also a key strategy, where inmates are directly involved in agricultural practices so that they can more easily understand cultivation techniques rather than just receiving theory. This demonstrates the adaptive capacity of the implementing organization in adjusting the coaching methods to the knowledge background of the inmates.

In addition, the response or feedback aspect also shows positive results. The inmates enthusiastically asked to be involved in the program, complied with the predetermined work schedule, and did not commit any violations during the activities. This enthusiasm was reinforced by the awareness that through the agricultural program, the inmates not only gained physical activity but also technical skills such as fertilization, crop rotation, and pest control. In line with Korten's theory (1986), the positive response of the inmates reflects the alignment between the program's objectives and the needs of the target group, thereby strengthening the effectiveness of the implementation and the chances of the rehabilitation program's sustainability.

3) Target Group

In Korten's program implementation theory, the group target dimension emphasizes the suitability of the program to the needs of the beneficiaries. In the context of Kediri Class IIA Prison, the target of the agricultural independence development program is inmates who have met administrative and substantive requirements, such as having served part of their sentence, exhibiting good behavior, and passing the assessment and hearing of the Correctional Observation Team (TPP). Based on interviews, it was confirmed that not all inmates could immediately participate, but had to go through a rigorous screening process in accordance with procedures.

This selection was important because the program was carried out outside the prison walls (SAE), so only inmates who were assessed as having a high level of trust could be included. This approach reflects risk management while ensuring the effectiveness of the program, in line with Korten's principle that the success of implementation is determined by the accuracy of the target. Thus, the program is not only a means of guidance, but also a forum for empowering relevant skills for social reintegration and reducing recidivism.

Restorative Justice in the Agricultural Independence Development Program for Prisoners at Kediri Class IIA Prison

1) Relational Dimension

Within the framework of Howard Zehr's restorative justice theory, the relational dimension emphasizes the restoration of social bonds through constructive interaction between perpetrators, victims, and the community. In the agricultural independence

coaching program at Kediri Class IIA Prison, this dimension is evident in the harmonious interaction between inmates, officers, and external parties such as the Agriculture Office and farmer groups. The program at SAE, covering an area of 3.1 km², involves 8–10 inmates with the assistance of 9 officers through collective and structured farming activities (water spinach, eggplant, elephant grass). These interactions build compliance, solidarity, and initiative among inmates, in line with Zehr's principle of the importance of social relationships in rehabilitation.

In addition to technical skills, the program also provides emotional benefits such as self-confidence and personal satisfaction. The harvest, for example, 1.5 quintals of water spinach in February 2025, is distributed to the prison kitchen and local vendors, building partnerships that reduce community stigma. The program also provides a 15% premium incentive from sales, increasing the motivation of inmates. Analysis using Zehr's theory shows that this activity supports the restoration of social relationships, communication, cooperation, and discipline, while strengthening reintegration in accordance with Article 9 of Law No. 22 of 2022.

However, challenges remain, such as low participant numbers, limited staff, and climatic factors. Optimization can be achieved by increasing the number of participants to at least 20 people, conducting regular staff training, strengthening partnerships with the Agriculture Office and universities, and implementing climate adaptation strategies. These efforts will strengthen the social relationships of inmates, support reintegration, and contribute to national food security in line with the Asta Cita vision and Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food.

2) Obligational Dimension

The dimension of responsibility in Howard Zehr's restorative justice theory emphasizes the moral and social responsibility of perpetrators to restore social damage and prepare for reintegration into society. Agricultural programs at the Kediri Class IIA Correctional Institution, such as planting kale, eggplant, and elephant grass, serve as a means of guidance that instills discipline, responsibility, and social contribution. The structured daily work routine from morning to evening reflects the inmates' compliance with the rules and their consistency in carrying out their obligations.

The clear division of tasks allows inmates to become accustomed to working independently and responsibly, while the harvest, such as 1.5 quintals of water spinach distributed to the prison kitchen and local vendors, demonstrates a tangible contribution to the community. This activity also provides emotional benefits for inmates by fostering a sense of joy, accomplishment, and clarity of thought. Technical support from the Agriculture Office, through counseling on fertilization and pest control, further strengthens inmates' obligation to apply new knowledge responsibly. Overall, this program supports the goals of restorative justice by fostering discipline, hard work, and readiness for social reintegration, while also contributing to food security.

3) Needs Dimension

The dimensions of needs in the agricultural program at Kediri Class IIA Prison, according to Howard Zehr's restorative justice framework, include not only physical needs but also the emotional, psychological, and social needs of inmates. Through farming skills training, inmates gain practical skills for independent living after release while also fulfilling their psychosocial needs, such as feeling valued, useful, and having a new positive identity.

This program also has mental impacts, such as calmness, happiness, and self-understanding, thereby supporting the overall recovery process. Thus, agricultural

activities not only prepare inmates for work skills but also restore their dignity and empower them as productive individuals who are ready for reintegration into society.

Obstacles to the Implementation of the Agricultural Independence Development Program for Prisoners at the Kediri Class IIA Correctional Facility

The implementation of the agricultural independence development program at the Kediri Class IIA Prison faces three main obstacles. First, limited resources due to budget cuts, which have impacted the availability of basic agricultural tools and supporting facilities such as modern irrigation systems. Second, low participation among inmates, with only about 8–10 out of a total of 987 inmates (about 1%) actively involved due to unmet administrative and substantive requirements. Third, limited technical expertise among staff, with 70% of Work Activity Section staff admitting to being less than competent in modern agricultural techniques, resulting in suboptimal assistance to inmates.

These obstacles have made it difficult for the program to expand to a larger scale and have hindered the achievement of its objectives, particularly the significant improvement of inmates' skills. Collaborative efforts with the Agriculture Office, such as the provision of subsidized seeds and fertilizers, have been made to mitigate the impact of budget constraints, but these have not been sufficient to overcome the low participation rate and the technical limitations of the officers.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of discussions and analysis, it can be concluded that the agricultural independence development program at the Kediri Class IIA Prison is implemented through a hands-on approach (learning by doing) at the SAE covering an area of 3.1 km², involving 8-10 inmates and 9 officers from the Work Activities Section. Activities include planting water spinach and eggplant, plant maintenance, and harvesting, with a harvest of 1.5 quintals of water spinach in February 2025, which is used for the prison kitchen and distributed to partners. This implementation is supported by the Director General of Corrections Decree Number PAS-403.PK.01.04.04 of 2021 concerning SAE management and is in line with Korten's theory, which emphasizes the compatibility between programs, implementing organizations, and target groups. However, the scale of the program is limited because it only involves 8-10 inmates out of a total of 987 residents, due to staff limitations and efficiency policies. This results in less than optimal mentoring intensity, with an initial supervision ratio of 1:10, so that the effectiveness of the guidance is not yet optimal to support the broad social reintegration of inmates.

The implementation of the agricultural independence coaching program at the Kediri Class IIA Prison was hampered by several main factors, namely: (1) limited resources, including budget cuts due to efficiency measures, resulting in a lack of basic agricultural tools and facilities such as a modern irrigation system; (2) low participation of inmates, with only 8-10 active participants out of 987 inmates due to failure to meet the specified administrative and substantive requirements, as identified in the initial observation; and (3) lack of technical expertise among officers, with 70% of Work Activity Section officers admitting to being incompetent in modern agricultural techniques based on interviews in April 2025, resulting in ineffective assistance to inmates. These obstacles prevent the program from reaching a larger scale and hinder the achievement of rehabilitation goals, such as significant improvement in inmate skills. Nevertheless, the prison has sought support from the Kediri City Agriculture Office, such as in the form of providing subsidized seeds and fertilizers, helping to reduce the impact of budget

constraints, but this is not enough to overcome the low participation and expertise of officers as a whole.

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