

EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENCE IN AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE FOOD SECURITY AT THE CLASS IIA BATAM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION



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ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of independence training programs through agricultural and livestock activities at the Class IIA Batam Correctional Institution in supporting food security and improving inmates' skills. The research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model, and data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The findings show that, from the context perspective, the program is relevant to national policies and local needs. In terms of input, the program faces constraints such as limited land, budget, and infrastructure. From the process aspect, the activities are carried out in a structured manner, although they are influenced by external factors such as weather conditions and varying levels of inmate motivation. Meanwhile, from the product perspective, the program has produced tangible outputs such as vegetable and fish harvests, while also improving inmates' practical work skills. Overall, the program contributes positively to both food security within the institution and the development of inmates' competencies. However, the study is limited to a single correctional institution, so future research is recommended to expand the scope by including comparative analysis across different institutions to obtain more comprehensive insights.

Keywords: *Independence Development ; Food Security ; CIPP Evaluation Model*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country based on the rule of law as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that “The State of Indonesia is a State based on the rule of law.” Consequently, all activities of state administrators and citizens must comply with applicable laws. For citizens who violate the law through criminal acts, the state provides a mechanism of punishment in the form of imprisonment. However, the philosophy of punishment in Indonesia emphasizes not only punishment, but also rehabilitation through the correctional system. This is in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which emphasizes the importance of rehabilitating prisoners so that they can return to society as moral, productive, and responsible individuals.

Correctional institutions (Lapas) have a strategic function as institutions that not only detain prisoners but also provide rehabilitation so that they can improve themselves, develop skills, and be ready to contribute back to society after their release. The correctional system emphasizes efforts to restore prisoners' relationships with God, themselves, their fellow human beings, and their environment. Therefore, guidance in correctional institutions is divided into two main categories, namely personality development and independence development. Personality development is aimed at shaping the character, morality, and spirituality of prisoners. Meanwhile, independence development focuses on developing practical skills that prisoners can use to earn a living and live independently after returning to society.

One form of independence training that is considered relevant and strategic is the agriculture, plantation, and animal husbandry program. This program is not only useful in improving the work skills of prisoners, but is also in line with the national agenda of strengthening food security. Food security itself is defined as the fulfillment of adequate, safe, nutritious, and affordable food needs for all levels of society, as stipulated in Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food. Furthermore, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto, has emphasized on various occasions the importance of food self-sufficiency as a top priority for national development. The food sovereignty program is part of the Asta Cita (Eight Goals) and is also outlined in the food estate policy, which emphasizes increasing domestic production, reducing imports, and creating jobs in the agribusiness sector.

In the context of correctional institutions, the President's directive is in line with the 13 Acceleration Programs of the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections, one of which is “empowering inmates to support food security.” The implementation of this directive is evident in various prisons in Indonesia that have developed food security-based programs, such as the cassava harvest at Warungkiara Prison, water spinach cultivation at Muara Beliti Prison, and urban farming at Cipinang Prison. These programs not only aim to meet the internal food needs of prisons, but also represent the contribution of correctional institutions in supporting the national agenda of food self-sufficiency.

The Batam Class IIA Prison is one of the prisons that has implemented an agriculture and livestock-based independence program. The program includes vegetable cultivation (water spinach, long beans, mustard greens, cucumbers), corn and tomato plantations, and tilapia and gurami fish farming. The results of these activities not only help meet the food needs of the inmates, but also have the potential to reduce dependence on external supplies. In addition, these activities provide the dual benefits of improving the practical skills of the inmates and supporting national policies to strengthen food security.

However, the implementation of this program is not without challenges. The challenges faced include limited land, poor soil conditions, varying skills among inmates, and budget constraints. These factors affect agricultural productivity and program sustainability. Therefore, a systematic evaluation is needed to assess the extent to which the independence training program at the Batam Class IIA Prison is effective, what the obstacles are, and how it can be developed in the future.

Evaluating the guidance program is important because it serves as a basis for reflection for prison administrators in improving the quality of guidance. Using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model, evaluations can be carried out comprehensively, starting from the suitability of objectives, adequacy of resources, effectiveness of implementation, to the achievement of program results. This evaluation is expected to produce recommendations that can strengthen the sustainability of the program, so that it not only benefits individual prisoners, but also makes a real contribution to achieving national food security.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies have shown that independence training in correctional institutions plays an important role in equipping prisoners with useful skills after their release. Ibrahim (2024), for example, researched an independence training program at the Work Guidance (Bimker) facility at the Blitar Class IIB Correctional Institution. The study concluded that the training program had successfully improved the skills and productivity of inmates, although challenges still arose in the form of recidivism due to social stigma and limited business capital. These findings emphasize the importance of continuing training after release so that the results of the program can be sustainable.

Another study by Millendiannuar and Anwar (2022) on independence coaching at the Banjarnegara Class IIB Detention Center also highlights the importance of improving practical skills, such as sewing and carpentry. Although hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic, these activities continue to have a positive impact on the readiness of prisoners to return to society. This shows that the productive skills acquired in prison can foster self-confidence and independence.

In addition, the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model has been used in various fields to assess program effectiveness. Nurhayani, Yaswida, and Movitaria (2022) used it to evaluate early childhood character education programs. Their research results show that every aspect of the program can be assessed comprehensively, so that strengths and weaknesses can be clearly identified. This model is very relevant for use in research on independence training in prisons because it can assess the context of needs, availability of resources, program implementation, and the results achieved.

From a food security perspective, research by Heryadi et al. (2023) highlights the implementation of local food diversification to reduce dependence on rice. The results show that economic, knowledge, and cultural factors greatly influence people's consumption patterns. This indicates that efforts to promote food security, both in the general community and in prisons, require integrated strategies to be effective. Meanwhile, Rusmayadi et al. (2023) researched the use of agrometeorological systems in improving food security during the dry season. The study emphasized the need for government support, data integration, and collaboration with the community in order to maintain food security.

Through a review of previous studies, it can be seen that fostering independence in prisons not only serves to prepare prisoners to return to society but can also contribute to strategic national issues such as food security. Thus, research on the evaluation of

independence training at the Batam Class IIA Prison is relevant because it combines two important aspects, namely the success of inmate training and support for the national food security program.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive evaluative research type. A qualitative approach was chosen because the study focuses on a deep understanding of the processes, obstacles, and results obtained from the independence coaching program through agricultural and livestock activities at the Batam Class IIA Correctional Institution. Meanwhile, the evaluative nature is used to assess the extent to which the program has been implemented in accordance with its objectives, as well as its impact in supporting food security.

The evaluation model used is CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product). This model is considered relevant because it provides a comprehensive overview of the program, starting from needs analysis (context), resource availability and planning (input), activity implementation process (process), to the results and impacts achieved (product). By using this model, the study is expected to identify aspects that are going well and those that still need improvement.

The research data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with guidance officers, inmates participating in the program, and other related parties. In addition, direct observation of agricultural, plantation, and livestock activities in the field was also carried out to see the actual implementation of the guidance. Secondary data was obtained from official documents, activity reports, archives of the Batam Class IIA Correctional Facility, and literature relevant to independence and food security guidance.

The data collection techniques used were interviews, observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted in a semi-structured manner so that researchers could obtain in-depth information while remaining flexible according to field conditions. Observations were made by directly observing the guidance process, from land cultivation to harvesting. Documentation in the form of photographs, activity records, and harvest reports were used to supplement the data.

Data analysis was conducted qualitatively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. All information obtained was analyzed according to the CIPP components to produce a systematic and objective evaluation. With this method, the study is expected to comprehensively describe the implementation of independence training at the Batam Class IIA Prison and provide recommendations for program improvement in the future.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis

According to Stufflebeam (2003), evaluation is a systematic process that aims to collect and analyze information to assess the quality and effectiveness of a program, policy, or procedure. Evaluation generally refers to a systematic process used to assess, measure, and analyze various aspects of a program, activity, or specific object. The main purpose of evaluation is to determine the extent to which the objectives or standards that have been set have been achieved, as well as to provide useful feedback for improvement and further decision making. The purpose of this evaluation is to measure the extent to which a program or activity has achieved its objectives, as well as to assess its effectiveness and efficiency. Evaluation provides the information needed to make better decisions, such as

whether a program should be continued, discontinued, or modified. In addition, evaluation also aims to identify the strengths and weaknesses of an activity, provide a basis for continuous improvement, and ensure that the resources used in implementing the program produce results in line with expectations. Thus, evaluation is an important tool in planning improvement measures, ensuring accountability, and encouraging continuous learning and development.

There are several evaluation models that can be used, but in this discussion, the evaluation model used is the CIPP (context, input, process, product) evaluation model popularized by Stufflebeam in 1967 in his book evaluating the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The use of the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model is highly relevant due to its comprehensive approach to assessing a program or activity. This model allows for evaluation from various perspectives, starting with context analysis, which involves understanding the background, needs, and objectives to be achieved. Next, the CIPP model evaluates inputs, which include the resources, policies, and strategies implemented in the program. The evaluation process then assesses how the program is run, whether it is in accordance with the plan, and identifies obstacles that may arise during implementation. Finally, the product evaluation assesses the results or impacts achieved by the program. Thus, the CIPP model provides a comprehensive overview of the entire program cycle, ensuring that all aspects—from planning to final results—are not overlooked, and enabling more targeted and data-driven improvements.

The development of independent agricultural and livestock activities at the Batam Class IIA Prison is an important initiative to support food security, while also providing useful skills for inmates after their release. This program focuses on providing training in agriculture (such as vegetable farming) and animal husbandry (such as fish farming), which can fill inmates' free time and give them skills that can be used in their post-release lives. This activity is part of efforts to strengthen food security in prisons, where agricultural and livestock products will be used for the daily needs of inmates. Food security itself is a condition in which all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, nutritious, and safe food to meet their dietary needs and active and healthy food preferences. Food security is also the vision and mission of President Prabowo and the direction of Minister Imipas. With this activity, it is hoped that inmates will acquire useful skills and reduce recidivism rates, preventing them from returning to a life of crime after leaving prison.

1. Context Evaluation

The program to foster independence in agriculture and livestock farming at the Batam Class IIA Prison was born out of strategic needs at both the national and local levels. Nationally, the issue of food security is a development priority that is emphasized in President Prabowo Subianto's Asta Cita vision, which targets the realization of food and energy sovereignty. The President explicitly stated that Indonesia must achieve food self-sufficiency quickly so that it no longer depends on imports of basic commodities from abroad. This mandate was reinforced through the food estate program, which aims to increase domestic production, reduce food prices, and create jobs.

In the context of correctional policy, the Minister of Immigration and Corrections has established 13 Acceleration Programs, one of which is “empowering inmates to support food security.” This means that prisons not only function as law enforcement institutions but also as part of the national development instrument in the food sector. Thus, the agriculture and livestock-based rehabilitation program implemented at the Batam Class IIA Prison is in line with the country's needs.

Locally, Batam has a strategic geographical location in an archipelago that can support small-scale agriculture and livestock activities. The Batam Class IIA Prison also has land that can be utilized for productive activities. For inmates, involvement in this program provides multiple benefits, namely: (1) technical skills in agriculture and livestock farming; (2) experience in collective work that fosters cooperation, discipline, and work ethic; and (3) mental preparedness to return to society. In other words, this program is relevant and significant because it meets the needs of state policy, the needs of the prison institution, and the rehabilitation needs of individual inmates.

2. Input Evaluation

The input aspect of the CIPP model focuses on the resources used to implement the program. At the Batam Class IIA Prison, the main resources include:

- **Human resources:** Prison officers act as instructors and supervisors of rehabilitation activities. They work together with external parties, such as the agricultural service and farmer groups, to provide technical guidance. Inmates themselves are involved as the main workforce in managing agricultural land and fish ponds. This involvement is not only practical, but also part of the character education process, as it trains discipline, responsibility, and cooperation.
- **Facilities and infrastructure:** The Batam prison has land that is used for growing vegetables (water spinach, long beans, mustard greens, cucumbers), corn and tomato plantations, and fish ponds for tilapia and gurami cultivation. However, the quality of the land in Batam is relatively poor, requiring additional fertilizer and intensive care. The tools used are also still simple, such as hoes and manual equipment, resulting in relatively low productivity compared to modern agricultural systems.
- **Funding:** The budget for guidance activities comes from government allocations and support from partners. However, budget constraints are one of the obstacles limiting the procurement of modern facilities and increasing production scale.
- **Regulations:** The legal framework for the implementation of the program is clear, namely Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Guidance and Mentoring of Inmates, and technical directives from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

In general, the available inputs are sufficient to run the program, but land limitations, soil quality, and the lack of modern technology are major obstacles. Therefore, the input strengthening strategy needs to focus on the procurement of modern facilities, the use of sustainable agricultural technologies (such as hydroponics or aquaponics), and cooperation with external parties to strengthen the technical capacity of the residents.

3. Process Evaluation

The cultivation process at Batam Class IIA Prison is carried out in stages and systematically.

- **Planning:** The program is designed based on land availability, the types of plants suitable for the soil conditions, and the abilities of the inmates. For example, vegetables with a short growing period are chosen to facilitate crop rotation.

- **Training:** Inmates are given basic training on farming techniques, pest control, fish care, and pond management. This training aims to provide inmates with an understanding before they begin hands-on practice.
- **Implementation:** Inmates are fully involved in agricultural activities, from land cultivation, planting, maintenance, to harvesting. In the fisheries sector, they are tasked with feeding the fish, monitoring their growth, and maintaining pond hygiene.
- **Supervision:** Prison officers conduct regular supervision to ensure discipline and program success. This supervision is important so that the activities truly become a means of guidance, not just physical activities.
- **Internal evaluation:** At each planting and harvesting period, an evaluation is conducted to assess production success, technical obstacles, and improvements for the next stage.

Overall, the program implementation process has been running well, with the active participation of inmates. However, obstacles are still encountered, such as the limited availability of modern agricultural tools, the influence of unpredictable weather, and the technical limitations of prison officers in providing in-depth guidance. This guidance process is in line with social rehabilitation theory, which emphasizes the importance of active learning (learning by doing). Inmates do not only receive material passively, but are also directly involved in productive activities, so that the skills they acquire are more memorable and applicable.

4. Product Evaluation

The products of this program can be seen from several aspects:

- **Fulfillment of internal needs:** Agricultural and livestock products help meet the food needs of inmates, thereby reducing dependence on outside supplies.
- **Inmates' skills:** Prisoners who participate in the program acquire practical skills in agriculture and animal husbandry, which can be used as capital to earn a living after their release.
- **Psychological impact:** This program boosts inmates' confidence, self-esteem, and zest for life. They feel more valued because they make a real contribution to productive activities.
- **Social impact:** These activities foster cooperation, discipline, and work ethic, which are important for social reintegration.
- **Contribution to national food security:** Although still small in scale, this program reflects the role of prisons as part of the country's broader efforts to strengthen food security.

However, production limitations mean that most of the harvest is used for internal needs, with no surplus available for external marketing. In addition, inmates' skills still need to be further developed so that they are truly ready to enter the workforce after their release.

5. General Analysis

When viewed from all aspects of CIPP:

- **Context:** The program is highly relevant to national policy, prison institution needs, and individual rehabilitation needs.

- Input: Resources are available but still limited, especially in terms of land, funding, and modern technology.
- Process: Implementation is going well, but still needs to be improved through technological innovation and more intensive technical assistance.
- Product: The program has a tangible positive impact, but the results are still limited to internal consumption and are not yet fully sustainable.

Thus, the agricultural and livestock independence coaching program at the Batam Class IIA Correctional Facility can be considered quite successful, but improvements are needed in terms of input and process in order to optimize results.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study was conducted to evaluate the implementation of independence coaching through agricultural and livestock activities at the Batam Class IIA Correctional Institution using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model. Based on the results of the research and analysis conducted, a number of important conclusions can be drawn that reflect the program's achievements and the obstacles encountered.

In terms of context, the independence training program has proven to be highly relevant, both to national policies and local needs. This program is in line with the mandate of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which emphasizes the function of guidance, not merely punishment. In addition, this program also supports the central government's agenda related to food security, as stated in the national development vision and the acceleration program of the Directorate General of Corrections. At the local level, this program addresses the needs of the Batam Correctional Institution to utilize available land while providing inmates with skills so that they are better prepared when they return to society. Thus, this program can be seen as a form of integration between the objectives of correctional services, national development, and individual empowerment.

In terms of input, the guidance program has been supported by the presence of guidance officers, infrastructure, and well-structured activity planning. However, limitations are still found, including the number of guidance officers that is not proportional to the number of inmates, agricultural land with poor soil quality, and a lack of budget and modern technological support. The equipment used is still simple, so productivity is not yet optimal. This shows that even though the program inputs have been designed and implemented in a structured manner, the quality and quantity of existing resources still need to be strengthened in order to achieve the guidance objectives to the fullest extent possible.

In terms of process, the implementation of guidance activities is going according to plan. The residents are given basic training on farming and animal husbandry techniques, and then they are directly involved in agricultural and fishery activities. This guidance process actively involves the inmates in land cultivation, planting, plant care, and harvesting, as well as in feeding and caring for fish. This process runs quite well, creating an educational and productive atmosphere, while helping inmates develop discipline, cooperation, and responsibility. However, the implementation process still faces obstacles such as limited modern facilities, unpredictable weather conditions, and fluctuations in the motivation of inmates. Nevertheless, overall, the rehabilitation process has provided a meaningful learning experience and has become an important asset for the inmates.

In terms of products, this program has achieved two main accomplishments. The first accomplishment is physical products in the form of agricultural and livestock

products. Various types of vegetables such as kale, mustard greens, long beans, corn, cherry tomatoes, and cauliflower were successfully harvested, while in the fisheries sector, tilapia and gurami fish were successfully cultivated. These products are mostly used to meet the internal needs of the prison, thereby helping to reduce dependence on external supplies. The second achievement was non-physical products in the form of skills, knowledge, and work attitudes of the inmates. Through these activities, they acquired technical skills, learned to work in teams, increased their sense of responsibility, and built self-confidence. This shows that independence training can have a positive impact on prisoners not only in terms of skills but also in building their mentality and character.

Overall, the evaluation using the CIPP model shows that independence training through agriculture and livestock activities at the Batam Class IIA Prison has had a positive impact on both the correctional institution and the inmates themselves. This program has been proven to support the correctional function as a forum for guidance, while also contributing to national food security. However, the results of the study also confirm that there are a number of obstacles that need to be addressed immediately, particularly limited land, soil quality, number of officers, lack of budgetary support, and limited modern facilities and technology.

Taking into account these achievements and obstacles, it can be concluded that independence training at the Batam Class IIA Prison is on the right track, but still needs to be strengthened in various aspects. If greater support from the government, the community, and the private sector can be provided, this program will not only be more effective in rehabilitating prisoners but also has the potential to become a national model for sustainable food security-based self-reliance rehabilitation that can be replicated in other correctional institutions in Indonesia.

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