



Entrepreneurial Motivation Through Creative Economy for Assisted Residents

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Abstract

Community behavior becomes one thing that affects the imbalance of life because of the emergence of several behaviors that are considered deviant. So that the barometer of people's behavior cannot be separated from the norms and values in that society. Nowadays, the correctional facility is still seen as a place / place that is solely for giving punishment to people who are considered to have committed acts of social deviation. However, the goal of correctional facilities is a correctional system held in order to form prisoners to become fully human, aware of mistakes, improve themselves and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again in the community. So that this research, which is conducted through participatory action research, is focused on increasing the empowerment of assisted residents in prisons which are developed based on the concept of empowerment. Activities associated with current needs are more directed at the creative industry. The decoupage training activity carried out as a form of action goes according to plan. And it can provide benefits in increasing knowledge and skills as well as motivation in entrepreneurship of the assisted residents so that they can become provisions for the inmates after completing a period of detention.

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INTRODUCTION

Every behavior of Indonesian society is of course closely related to the values and norms in accordance with the ideology adopted. Because often the imbalance of life in society, one of which is influenced by the influence of community behavior. Where the intended behavior is behavior that is considered not in accordance with the rules and norms. Norms become a barometer in assessing whether someone is deviant. Every culture has different standards of values and norms. Or often termed deviant behavior or social deviation. Thus deviant behavior is not generic, it can deviate from one culture, but other cultures do not deviate. Social deviation is interpreted as a form of behavior that deviates from a norm or does not comply with certain norms (Soerjono Soekanto, 2012). Therefore, deviant behavior can be concluded as a behavior expressed by a person or several people who, consciously or unconsciously, do not conform to the prevailing norms accepted by the majority of society. This social deviation can occur anywhere and be done by anyone. Deviations large or small, broad or narrow.

There are several reasons that underlie a person to behave deviantly, including first, individuals have difficulty developing their adaptability so they experience maladjustment. Second, a person tends to imitate the deviations of others. Group strength plays a very large role (pressure group). Third, material culture moves faster than immaterial culture (wrong technology is used). Fourth, because of weak social control, deviants consider their behavior to be accepted as reasonable and get legitimacy. Thus, deviation spreads in all aspects of life. The current public posture tends to watch without correcting (spectacle society). Fifth, competition and rivalry cause stress, frustration, and anxiety to make a person deviate as a canalization of the problem at hand. In connection with this, of course every element of society strives to overcome or minimize social deviations. Either through strict sanctions, encouraging socialization and counseling to social rehabilitation. These efforts

aim to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of social deviations.

Yogyakarta, with its various social characteristics, cannot be separated from its deviant behavior. Not a few people also have the generosity to accept someone's deviant behavior. So that not a few people sue up to the legal channels of the perpetrators who are deemed deviant which are then adjusted to violations of the existing law. Some people who are then dragged into legal channels due to deviant behavior then undergo the process until they are declared prisoners. As is well understood, prisoner is not a foreign term for everyone. Prisoner is a term that is very commonly used to give a sign for those who are undergoing a sentence imposed by the court regarding their involvement in an act that violates the prevailing laws and regulations. The prisoners then serve their sentences in the correctional institutions. Correctional institutions are places that are intended for those who suffer social roles with behavior that is reasonable enough to be subject to punishment. As contained in article 1 paragraph 3 of Law No.12 of 1995 which explains that the correctional institutions, which are then called LAPAS, are places to carry out the development of prisoners and correctional students (Indonesia, 1995). The prisons for the Yogyakarta Special Region Regional Office are divided into 9 UPTs, namely Class IIA Yogyakarta Prisons, Sleman Class IIB Prisons, Yogyakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prisons, Class II B Yogyakarta Women's Prisons, Class II Yogyakarta Special Guidance Institutions, Class IIA Yogyakarta Prison, Class IIB Prison Bantul, Wates Class IIB Rutan, and Wonosari Class IIB Rutan.

Perpetrators of social deviation in society ranging from underage to elderly, both men and women. In Yogyakarta, there are several correctional institutions that serve as a forum for community development, both those who have been subject to punishment and are still in legal proceedings. Based on the preliminary study conducted, it turns out that there are not a few women in Yogyakarta who get sanctions and punishments because their behavior is not in

accordance with the prevailing norms. The wirogunan class IIB women's penitentiary then becomes the focus for conducting more in-depth preliminary studies.

This class IIB women's penitentiary in Yogyakarta was effectively operational in January 2017 with a capacity of 125. Then, as of April 2020, the total number of assisted residents is 96. Consisting of prisoners and convicts (prisoners), 26 female adult prisoners and 70 female adult prisoners. (smslap.ditjenpas.go.id). The main task of the Class IIB Yogyakarta women's penitentiary is to carry out prisons for prisoners / students. To carry out the tasks referred to, the correctional institution then carries out several functions such as providing guidance for prisoners / students; provide guidance, prepare facilities and manage work results; conduct social / spiritual guidance for prisoners / students; maintain the security and order of the correctional institution; as well as doing administrative and household affairs.

At present, the correctional institution is still seen as a place / place that is solely to give punishment to people who commit crimes. However, based on the results of the conference held by the Correctional Directorate Service, it provides an understanding that a correctional institution is a place of guidance system as well as a prisoner. This is then stated in the statutory policy in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning socialization article 2, that the purpose of correctional facilities is a correctional system held in order to form prisoners to become fully human, aware of mistakes, improve themselves and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again in society (Indonesia, 1995). So that it can play a role again as a free and responsible member of society. Situmorang, V. H., HAM, R., & Kav, (2019) who provide an understanding that the current prison system still has many shortcomings on various sides. Both in terms of human resources and from the side of infrastructure. The ratio of the number that is not ideal between the prisoners and correctional officers is one of the conditions that can be categorized as an obstacle in the implementation of the ideal correctional system. Which of course

also becomes an obstacle in law enforcement in Indonesia.

The correctional system itself is an arrangement regarding the direction and boundaries and methods of fostering prisoners (prisoners, students and correctional clients) based on Pancasila. According to Law no. 12 of 1995 concerning correctional article 5 states that the correctional system is implemented based on the principles, among others 1) Protection, 2) Equal treatment and service, 3) Education, 4) Guidance. 5) Respect for human dignity, 6) Loss of independence is the only suffering, 7) Guaranteed the right to stay in touch with certain families and people (Indonesia, 1995). So with the birth of the correctional system, entering a new era in the process of coaching prisoners and students, fostered wards are then fostered, guided and demanded to become useful citizens of society. Guidance for inmates and students based on the correctional system applies guidance inside the prison and guidance outside the prison which is carried out by the Correctional Center (BAPAS).

Therefore, the correctional institution is tasked with forming members of its fostered community so that they can become better human beings, realize mistakes that have been made, and can improve themselves and will not repeat the crimes they have committed. So that they can play an active role again in the development of the nation and state. Related to this, of course, it is not only the role of correctional officers who determine the success or failure of conducting coaching. However, the role of the community is also needed in supporting development in prisons and also in the attitude of accepting back the assisted residents who will later mingle in the community.

The correctional system assumes that a prisoner as a human being who is no different from other humans, so at any time he can make mistakes or mistakes that can be subject to criminal sanctions, so he does not have to be isolated. Factors that cause prisoners of prison (WBP) to do things that are contrary to law, religion, morality, or other social obligations that can be subject to criminal law (Sujatno, 2008).

Thus, many inmates who enter into correctional institutions due to various cases such as fraud, theft, money laundering, human trafficking, corruption, drugs and even murder. Based on a preliminary study at the Class IIB women's prison in Yogyakarta, most of it is based on economic problems, where now the phenomenon of the lack of job opportunities and the lack of skills that most of the prison residents have. So that they justify any means to meet economic needs through criminal acts. Thus, coaching becomes an effort to be able to provide provisions for assisted citizens that can be used in their future lives, so that they can meet economic needs without having to become criminals.

Implementation in carrying out the duties of a correctional institution, namely through guidance activities. Coaching is assistance from a person or group of people addressed to another person or group of people through coaching materials with the aim of developing abilities. The rights possessed by the assisted citizens should be granted with the existence of personality development directed at mental and character development, so that they can become whole, pious, and responsible human beings both for themselves and for others. Meanwhile, the development of independence is directed at developing talents and skills so that later inmates can return to their role as members of society who are free and responsible.

Based on the preliminary study conducted, the coaching activities that have been carried out in the class IIB Yogyakarta women's prison are held regularly with a variety of activities. The coaching activities provided are inseparable from the interest of the assisted residents, so that the assisted residents are not separated from routine activities in the context of improving skills every day. However, based on the analysis, the implementation of coaching in class IIB women's prisons has not been fully developed in accordance with current community needs. The activities carried out seemed constant to the assisted residents. It is also marked by the existence of conflicts between assisted residents because they feel bored and bored. On the other hand, the activities carried out can still be

optimized again, because seeing that there are still some assisted residents who are less responsive to routine activities carried out.

Given the importance of these coaching efforts, outside school education which is closely related to the community has a role and responsibility in helping to improve and develop the coaching activities that have been carried out. The concept of coaching cannot be separated from the realm in the study of outside school education itself. Based on a preliminary study, an analysis of the current needs of the community, the main purpose of the correctional institution which has the task of preparing assisted residents is ready to be accepted by the community as well as the ability of the out-of-school education component, the researcher plans to organize a development activity in the class IIB women's prison in Yogyakarta. . Efforts that will be made are through activities to empower women through creative activities in increasing the entrepreneurial motivation of the members of the class IIB Yogyakarta women's penitentiary.

METHOD

The implementation of this activity has been carried out in several stages according to the target group who are adults. So that all activities are directed and based on the concept of adult learning. In the research concept, this activity uses a participatory action research approach. Data collection using observation and interview techniques. Qualitative data analysis is used to process all the information obtained. And the triangulation technique is used to test the validity of the data. Then the implications are as opinions (Knowles, M.S., Holton III, E. F., & Swanson, 2005) regarding adult education starting from planning, implementation, evaluation, and follow-up as in the chart below.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Guidance activities at the class IIB women's prison in Yogyakarta, which still have room to be optimized in organizing the activities of the assisted residents. The goals and roles of the various components of society will be interrelated so that the assisted people will be well

accepted by the community again and have the provisions to be able to meet their economic needs so that they do not return to committing social deviations in society. So that the assisted residents can become complete humans in living life in the community. As stated by Edi Suharto (2015) in order to support simplified national development functions, it can be formulated into three main tasks that must be carried out by a nation state, namely economic growth, community care. and human development. Therefore, this activity has focused on efforts to empower women in increasing the entrepreneurial motivation of the members of the IIB class women's penitentiary in Yogyakarta. The activities carried out will certainly run well through several strategies, such as supportive policies. The results show that policy makers might use a combination of methods to produce a richer characterization of the regional cultural economy and reflect on the relevance of good numbers to cultural policy and creative region formation (Markusen, Wassall, DeNatale, & Cohen, 2008).

The concept of empowerment is the basis for the development of this training activity. Which according to (Bernardin, H.J. & Russel, 1993) "Training is defined as any attempt to improve employed performance on a currently held job or one related to it. This usually means changes in specific knowledges, skills, attitudes, or behaviors. To be effective, training should involve a learning experience, be a planned organizational activity, and be designed in response to identified needs." According to Noe, Raymond A., John R. Hollenbeck. (2011) "training is a planned effort to facilitate the learning of job-related knowledge, skills, and behavior by employee.". The stages of empowerment which include knowledge, attitude and practice, which are explained through psychological and educational indicators, which include aspects: affective, cognitive, psychomotor and conative (Sulistiyani, 2004). The characteristics of empowerment itself can be seen from several indicators, namely power over personal choices and life, power over the assertion of human rights, power over the

definition of need, power over ideas, power of institutions, power over resources, power over economic activity, power. over reproduction (Jim Ife, 2008). Thus, the training of several experts can conclude any planned effort to improve the performance of the employed in the job currently held or related to it. The result of training is a change in certain knowledge, skills, attitudes or behavior. From some of the above, in order for the training to be given to be effective and efficient, it must involve learning experiences, organizational activities that are planned, and designed to respond to identified and needed needs. The education and training method that will be used is a learning approach that emphasizes more on adult learning (Merriam, S. B., & Brockett, 2011) and experience-based learning (Illeris, 2009), and still emphasizes the activeness / participation of the target group in learning activities. The decoupage training activity which was attended by 25 women assisted residents (WBP) became a creative activity to increase the entrepreneurial motivation of the assisted residents. The activities carried out have provided benefits to the target group including knowledge and skills in making decoupage crafts. Through education and training activities for prison residents, it has an influence on the entrepreneurial motivation of prison residents (Maryani, Asriati, & Achmadi, 2019).

This activity began with preparing a license in the form of a correspondence administration aimed at the Head of the Class IIB Yogyakarta LPP in order to obtain a permit for the implementation of the activity. Furthermore, coordinating with related parties to determine the training time and prepare the equipment and materials needed for the decoupage training. In this case, the team met with Ms. Nurul, one of the Division Heads at LPP Class IIB Yogyakarta to collaborate to help implement training activities. This decoupage training activity was filled with three materials, among others: This motivation was given directly by the speakers. Where she is a successful housewife who has entrepreneurship in decoupage crafts. In this material, he said that being a woman is a gift, because in addition to

being able to take care of a family and household, women must also be able to earn, one of which is through entrepreneurship. The entrepreneur he is currently pursuing is through the craft of decoupage. The delivery of this motivational material is carried out by the resource person using the lecture and question and answer method. The empowerment program is carried out through a process of transfer of knowledge and understanding, as well as a process of awareness (Zakiah, 2010). So before explaining how to make this decoupage craft, the resource person explained how to produce a good and neat decoupage craft. The delivery of this material is carried out by the resource person using the lecture and question and answer method. The process of making this decoupage craft is fairly tricky.

The following are the steps in making a good and neat decoupage craft. Prepare all the necessary equipment (scissors, patterned decoupage tissue, glue, brush, enough water, a container for glue, varnish, and a bag or wallet made of woven pandanus that will be decorated using decoupage motif tissue). Choose a wallet or bag made from good quality pandan or rattan woven. This is because it can affect the sticking process of the decoupage motif tissue. Materials from woven pandanus and rattan are easier to stick than materials from bamboo. Cut the motif on the decoupage tissue slowly, this is because the decoupage tissue is very thin and prone to tears. Open the tissue layer slowly and take a patterned and colored exterior to be attached to the wallet or bag to be decorated. At this stage the participants must be careful because the tissue sheets are very thin and easily torn. Attach the patterned tissue sheet to the purse or bag to be decorated then glue it slowly using a brush. At this stage, the participants must also be careful because the amount of glue that is applied must fit no less and no more. Because if it is not enough, the motif will peel off, and if it is more then the tissue will be torn.

The next activity is the practice of making decoupage crafts by decorating woven bags from pandanus leaves. There are two forms of bags that will be decorated with decoupage, namely oval

bags and tubular bags. This activity is carried out by lecturing and hands-on practice. The informant first gave an explanation of the technique of decorating these bags using decoupage. Then together with the WBP participants, the resource person practiced the methods. The first thing to do is distribute all the equipment, namely woven bags, scissors, decoupage tissue, brushes, and glue to the participants. After obtaining the utensils, the participants started to choose the motifs that would be attached to the woven bag. Next, the participants cut out the motifs carefully so that the decoupage tissue does not become torn and the desired motif can be obtained intact and neat. While waiting for the participants to cut out the motifs on the decoupage tissue, the committee prepared glue that the participants would use to attach the motifs to the woven bag. The glue should be mixed with water so that the texture isn't too sticky and isn't too runny. After the participants finished cutting out the decoupage motifs, they began to uncover the tissue and choose a thin colored sheet. Next, the participants put the motif on the chosen woven bag, then press it by applying glue using a brush evenly and slowly. The amount of glue that should be applied should not be too much and not too little, preferably thinly but evenly and repeatedly until the motif is completely attached perfectly.

After finishing pasting the motifs, the participants can dry the woven bags using a fan or by drying them in the hot sun. After the glue on the motif is dry, the participants re-apply the glue as in the previous activity. This can be done 2-3 times so that the motif on the bag can stick perfectly. After finishing 2-3 times with glue, the bag can be varnished using a varnish tool to make it more shiny and tidy. This is the final stage in making the decoupage craft. Then the decoupage bag is ready to be marketed. The following is the documentation of the WBP participants during their practical activities to make decoupage crafts.

The training activity by making this decoupage craft provides knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship, especially for Class IIB Yogyakarta LPP WBPs after they leave prison later. The training participants were very

enthusiastic about participating in this training activity, starting from initial material to practice. In general, this training activity was successfully carried out, the training participants gained motivation, knowledge, and skills on how to become entrepreneurial through this decoupage craft. As stated by Ilman Ataunur and Eny Ariyanto (2015) for the characteristics of skills, it is very necessary to formulate programs related to continuous improvement so that continuous improvement can become entrenched. The results showed that soft skill training provided new experiences for them, and could be used as provisions for living their daily lives after they were released from prison (Budiaman, Mulyanti, & Akbar, 2019).

There are some prisoners in this prison who can make decoupage crafts. It turned out that before entering the prison, there were some WBPs who had made decoupage crafts before. However, by using woven media, *bekum pandanus* leaves have been done by them. The experience of WBPs in making this decoupage craft is very valuable for their functional skills. Of course, to develop this training, continuous training must be held. This training is certainly not enough to end here. The process of mentoring the target groups must be carried out continuously with the aim that they are not only able to make decoupage crafts, but also be able to market the handicrafts as their efforts in entrepreneurship. As Iverson (2001) argues, skills require training and basic abilities that everyone has so that they can help produce something more valuable more quickly. It turns out that training is able to increase the meaning of life for male and female prisoners or assisted residents (Ula, 2014). In addition, this activity is closely related to creative economic activities where the results of research show that the invisible nature of these filters and the limited attention given in the public domain to the reality of Creative and cultural work seems to be integral to the promotion of the sector globally (Comunian, R., & Conor, 2017). Instead, Creative and cultural work is exposed in the same literature cited above for its exclusionary nature under different and

interconnected perspectives: economic, social and spatial (Comunian & England, 2020).

The training process, there are several things that need to be considered for the training participants, including: (1) The training participants are adults who have a lot of experience. Experiences that are owned by adults can be used as learning material together. Some of the WBPs have already made decoupage crafts. Their previous abilities can be used as capital for the development of entrepreneurial decoupage. Through this training activity, WBPs got correct knowledge in making decoupage crafts because they learned directly from expert sources. (2) Regarding the condition of learning citizens, namely learning residents (WBP) are adults who are in prison and have activities from the prison party. The training activities must be carried out in accordance with the agreement between the service provider and the target group and the LPP Class IIB Yogyakarta Institute. This is so that training activities can run optimally. (3) Related to infrastructure in the implementation of training activities. Complete facilities and infrastructure really support training activities so that they can run smoothly. The availability of the place, tools and materials used will be very helpful for the successful implementation of training activities. (4) Motivation of training participants in applying learning outcomes. After participating in this training activity, it is hoped that the training participants will have high motivation to continue learning in developing decoupage crafts. With high motivation, participants will always learn to innovate. In this case, mentoring must also be carried out to monitor how successful the training activities have been.

Evaluation of training activities to make decoupage crafts is carried out during the training process. The evaluation was carried out through the observation of the training participants in applying the stages described by the resource person during the practical activities of making decoupage crafts. The final evaluation of this decoupage training is with the following indicators

1. The training participants understand and know the tools and materials used to make decoupage crafts.

2. The training participants are able to apply the stages of making decoupage crafts coherently

3. The training participants are motivated and have high enthusiasm in participating in the training

From the three indicators above, the training participants have understood the tools and materials needed to make decoupage crafts and are able to practice them properly and correctly. The training participants were highly motivated and enthusiastic when carrying out these training activities. This can be seen from the number of questions and their desire to be given further training.

The implementation of this activity cannot be separated from the things that can support and hinder the running of the event. Among them are 1) the availability of a hall building in LPP Class IIB Yogyakarta as a training venue, 2) high motivation and enthusiasm from the training participants, 3) full support from the LPP Class IIB Yogyakarta in helping coordinate training participants, 4) easy training materials get at a stationery store. Meanwhile, some of the things that hinder them are incomplete and limited practical equipment so that practical activities are not optimal. There is only 1 fan to dry the decoupage bag, this hinders the training activity so that it is a little delayed from the set schedule.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of this activity is carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Yogyakarta Regional Office and several parties who can collaborate with each other. Through the implementation of activities related to women's empowerment in increasing the entrepreneurial motivation of the members of the women's penitentiary class IIB Yogyakarta. It can be observed that this activity can build awareness of the target group to have the ability and skills in entrepreneurship, build understanding to be able to take advantage of their potential so as to foster

entrepreneurial interest and innovation and have skills according to their interests to be able to produce goods and / or services that have economic value better in order to develop the quality of economic life.

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