

Implementation of prisoner independence guidance in class 1 Cirebon prison

Risyal Hardiyanto Hidayat^{1*}, Dedy Wasis Pujiono², Waluyadi³, Sanusi⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Graduate School of Law, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia; risyalhardiyanto@gmail.com (R.H.H.).

Abstract: Prisons (Lapas) play an important role in society by rehabilitating and developing problematic citizens. Various programs are implemented by prisons to help prisoners become independent and better individuals after their prison terms. Therefore, this research aims to determine the extent of the implementation of the prisoner self-reliance program in Cirebon Class 1 Prison and the obstacles faced. This research employs descriptive qualitative methods. The data collection techniques used were interviews and observations. The instruments for data collection included interview and observation sheets. Additionally, the sources for this research comprised prisoners, prison officers, and other related parties involved in the independence development program at Cirebon Class 1 Prison. The results indicate that out of the 13 programs carried out, 11 programs—including convection, embroidery, rattan weaving, doormat making, agriculture and animal husbandry, welding, catering, laundry, barbering, handicrafts, and screen printing—are functioning properly. However, two other programs, woodworking and the production of boal and fishing nets, need revitalization. Several obstacles affect production and marketing during implementation, including a lack of human resources, insufficient facilities and infrastructure, inadequate marketing of production results, reliance on external orders that hinder work activities, and a lack of capital for manufacturing and optimizing work activities.

Keywords: Cirebon class 1 prison, Correctional assistance residents (WBP), Development, Prisoners.

1. Introduction

Correctional Institutions (Lapas) play a very important role in the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners into society. One of the main aspects in this process is the development of prisoner independence [1-3]. Development of independence aims to provide the skills and knowledge needed for prisoners so that they can live independently and productively after completing their sentence [4, 5].

Establishing a Correctional Institution (LAPAS) is important to maintain the security and balance of society. Two goals can be achieved from the implementation of development. First, preventing the recurrence of criminal acts, resolving conflicts, and restoring balance. The second goal is to improve the quality of prisoners [6].

Therefore, correctional institutions play a vital role in Indonesia's criminal justice system. As the highest level of correctional facilities, not only does it function as a place of detention for prisoners with heavy sentences, but also as a rehabilitation and reintegration center that has great responsibility in prepare prisoners to return to society [7]. One of the main functions of prisons is to provide rehabilitation and guidance to prisoners. This guidance includes various programs aimed at changing the behavior of prisoners and helping them develop the skills needed to live productively after their sentence ends [8].

In addition, one of the main goals of the correctional system is to reduce the rate of recidivism, which is the return of prisoners to criminal behavior after release [9]. Prisons play a vital role in preventing recidivism through effective rehabilitation and coaching programs. By providing job skills and building positive attitudes, prisoners are more likely to return to society as productive, law-abiding individuals. By detaining prisoners who have committed serious crimes, prisons provide protection to the community from the potential dangers posed by these individuals. During their detention, prisoners receive coaching aimed at changing their criminal behavior, so that when they are released, they can better reintegrate into society [10, 11].

In addition to physical and educational coaching, prisons also provide psychological and spiritual support for prisoners. Counseling services, group therapy, and religious activities help prisoners overcome psychological and spiritual problems they may face [12]. This support is essential to help prisoners build the self-confidence and positive attitudes necessary for successful rehabilitation.

Thus, prisons play a very important role in the correctional system in Indonesia. Through comprehensive rehabilitation and coaching programs, prisons contribute to efforts to change prisoner behavior, reducing the rate of recidivism, and protecting the community. Thus, prisons play a crucial role in achieving the goals of rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners. Because of the importance of the role of prisons, various studies have been conducted to determine the implementation of the guidance program carried out in correctional institutions. First, research conducted by Sektiawan that Correctional Institutions are obliged to guide and educate prisoners. Some ways that can be done are by guiding and educating prisoners through various guidance programs.

The purpose of implementing the coaching program is to provide provisions for prisoners after they are released from their sentence. In addition, provisions for behavior that are in accordance with the rules or norms that apply in society and do not repeat the same or other mistakes. The drawback is the lack of interest from prisoners to participate in various programs and the facilities and infrastructure available [13].

Second, the results of research by Hunafa and Padmono [8] that one way to implement a program to increase prisoner independence from a human rights perspective is to consider the rights of prisoners as workers and prisoners. In addition, the implementation of this coaching must prioritize human rights that must be respected and provide appropriate appreciation for the hard work of prisoners in working. In addition, to support all of this, it is necessary to train officers to uphold human rights [14].

Third, research conducted by Putra and Itok [14]. The results of the study showed that this coaching program for prisoners should provide good coaching. The goal is for prisoners to have better independence and character than before. Thus, after the prison term is over, these former prisoners can become better people, obey the rules, admit their mistakes and then re-enter society as useful and independent people. However, there are obstacles faced in the implementation process such as the lack of human resources and facilities and infrastructure that support the coaching program [15]. Fourth, research conducted by Sari, et al. [16] that the results of the study showed that the coaching program was implemented quite well. Indicators that some of the things that have not been implemented include a lack of civil servant human resources, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, lack of time to develop independence, regulatory problems, lack of budget and incentives, and limited facilities and infrastructure [17].

Based on the relevant research above, it can be concluded that the prison development program faces similar problems, including facilities and infrastructure, lack of human resources, lack of interest in participating in the program, and inappropriate work and rewards. So far, there has been no research conducted on the implementation of the development program in Cirebon Class 1 Prison. This is something new to study. In addition, it is known that Cirebon Class 1 Prison also has various development programs such as convection, embroidery, rattan weaving, woodworking, doormat making, agriculture and animal husbandry, ball and fishing net production, welding, culinary arts, laundry, hairdressing, handicrafts, and screen printing. With the variety of these programs and the absence of publications related to the implementation of the development program, it is important to

conduct a study on the implementation of these various programs in order to find out to what extent the program has been implemented and what obstacles it is currently facing so that various effective solutions can be found. Thus, this study will examine "Implementation of Prisoner Independence Development in Cirebon Class 1 Prison".

2. Research Methods

This research will use a qualitative approach and descriptive design because it will explore and describe non-numerical data [16, 18, 19]. In the data collection process, the data collection technique used is through in-depth interviews and observations [20, 21]. To support the data collection process, it will be supported by data collection instruments in the form of interview sheets and observation sheets. The informants (data sources) of this study include prisoners, prison officers, and other related parties involved in the independence development program at Cirebon Class 1 Prison. After the data obtained, it will be reduced, presented, and conclusions drawn and verified. This is in line with the qualitative data analysis technique from Miles and Michael [10] and Subroto [22].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Inmate Independence Development in Cirebon Class 1 Prison

Cirebon Class 1 Prison runs various independence programs for Inmates (WBP) which aim to provide useful skills, assist in the rehabilitation process, and prepare them for reintegration into society after their sentence ends. Some of the programs in Cirebon Class 1 Prison are convection, embroidery, rattan weaving, woodworking, doormat making, agriculture and animal husbandry, ball and fishing net production, welding, culinary arts, laundry, hairdressing, handicrafts, and screen printing. The following is a description of the implementation of inmate independence development in Cirebon Class 1 Prison.

3.1.1. Convection

This program was attended by 15 Inmates (WBP). The convection program at Cirebon Class I Prison involves inmates in sewing activities and producing clothing and other convection products. This program is quite large, involving 15 inmates, but is hampered by the lack of competent human resources. The lack of experienced and qualified teaching staff hinders effective training. By adding qualified teaching staff and providing them with ongoing training, this program can be improved. The addition of quality human resources can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of this program, so that more inmates can gain useful skills. In line with Widiastuti and Yusuf [23] the sewing program in prison is very beneficial for inmates.

3.1.2. Embroidery

Embroidery is a skill that requires special tools such as embroidery machines [24]. This program involves 8 inmates in making embroidery on fabrics, which can be used to decorate clothing, household textiles, and other products. However, during the implementation at Cirebon Class 1 Prison, there were embroidery machines that were not in good condition. Of course, this hampers the quality and volume of production. Investing in better and more modern embroidery machines will increase production output and the quality of training provided. This will provide inmates with better skills and more competitive products in the market.

3.1.3. Rattan Weaving

The rattan weaving program has great market potential because rattan weaving products such as baskets, chairs, and home decorations have high selling value. This program was also attended by 20 WBP. This is supported by the potential that Cirebon, especially Tegalwangi Village, has been a producer of rattan weaving since the Dutch colonial era around 1938. Not only that, Cirebon is also one of the largest exporters of rattan weaving products. The lack of demand and supply of raw materials

caused production activities to not run optimally. To overcome this obstacle, more aggressive marketing efforts are needed, such as promotions through social media and collaboration with retail stores, large craftsmen, or e-commerce platforms.

3.1.4. Woodworking (Less Active)

The woodworking program involves inmates in making wood products such as furniture and wood crafts. To reactivate this program, an evaluation of the causes of the program's lack of activity and identification of equipment and raw material needs is needed. Providing adequate tools and relevant training could help revitalize these programs, providing inmates with useful skills and producing quality products.

3.1.5. Doormat Making

The doormat making program is quite large, involving 30 inmates. The doormat making program has also become a development program that is widely applied in various prisons, one of which is in Cirebon Class I Prison. This program trains inmates to make doormats from various materials. However, the lack of sewing machines hampers the production and quality of the resulting doormats. To increase production capacity and training effectiveness, it is necessary to procure additional quality sewing machines. Thus, inmates can be more efficient in producing doormats, and their production results can better meet market demand.

3.1.6. Agriculture and Livestock

The agriculture and livestock program involves 15 inmates in cultivating vegetables (water spinach, mustard greens, and eggplant) and fish (catfish and tilapia). Currently, the production is only consumed internally and is not sold outside the prison. Cooperation with local markets or CSR programs from private companies can help in marketing the production results.

3.1.7. Production of Fish Balls and Nets (Inactive)

The production program of fish balls and nets has been inactive since 2019. To revive this program, an in-depth evaluation of market demand and the resources needed needs to be carried out. If there is a large enough market potential, revitalizing this program by repairing equipment and providing the necessary raw materials can help inmates gain new skills and produce valuable products.

3.1.8. Welding

The welding program involves inmates in welding activities, which are skills that are in high demand in various industries. In line with the results of research by Urbanus, et al. [25] this welding coaching program can significantly improve inmates' welding skills and open up new job opportunities using their welding skills after being released. Although it only involves 3 inmates, this program has great potential. Further training and certification can also be provided to improve the skills and job opportunities of inmates after leaving prison.

3.1.9. Culinary Arts (Warung)

The culinary arts program involves inmates in cooking skills and managing warungs. This program is very useful because culinary skills can be applied in various culinary businesses. By involving 15 inmates, this program has great potential to provide valuable skills. To improve this program, menu development, improving service quality, and training in culinary business management can be carried out. Collaboration with local restaurants or catering can also provide more in-depth practical experience for inmates.

3.1.10. Laundry

The laundry program involves 19 inmates in laundry activities at a price of Rp7,000 per kilogram. Consumers in this coaching activity are also many other inmates because many inmates who are inside prefer laundry rather than washing their own clothes. However, in its implementation there are fatal obstacles such as poor laundry machines that reduce the efficiency and quality of service. To improve this program, it is necessary to update or add better and more efficient laundry machines. With adequate equipment, laundry services can be improved, and inmates can gain useful skills in the laundry industry.

3.1.11. Haircut

The haircut program involves 2 inmates in hair-cutting activities. This haircut coaching activity has great potential for entrepreneurs to open hair-cutting services after completing their prison sentences. This potential must of course be supported by adequate facilities. Unfortunately, in Cirebon Class 1 Prison, there are still limited adequate hair-cutting tools, limiting the number of inmates who can be trained and served. To improve this program, it is necessary to add quality hair-cutting tools. With adequate tools, more inmates can be trained, and hair-cutting services can be improved.

3.1.12. Handicraft

The handicraft program involves inmates in making handicrafts such as miniature Phinisi boats and silhouettes. This program promotes creativity and artistic skills. Product promotion through exhibitions and online platforms can also help increase sales and provide inmates with experience in product marketing.

3.1.13. Screen printing

The screen printing program involves 4 inmates in printing designs on t-shirts and other textiles. This skill is very useful in the textile and promotional industries. To improve this program, promotion needs to be done to attract more participants and ensure the equipment used is in good condition. Advanced training in graphic design and screen printing techniques can also be provided to improve the quality of the products produced.

3.2. *Obstacles Faced and Efforts to Overcome Obstacles*

The development of inmate independence in Cirebon Class 1 Prison faces various challenges that can hinder the effectiveness and success of the program. The following is a more detailed explanation of the main obstacles:

a. Lack of Human Resources (HR)

3.2.1. *Limited Teaching Staff and Mentors:*

Class 1 Cirebon Prison often lacks competent instructors for various training programs. Each training requires instructors with specific skills, such as technical training (welding, barbering, etc.), soft skills training (time management, communication, etc.), and entrepreneurship training.

In addition to quantity, the quality of instructors is also a problem. Many instructors have not received further training or appropriate certification, so their knowledge and skills may not be up-to-date with the latest developments in the fields they teach. This can reduce the effectiveness of the training programs provided.

3.2.2. *Human Resources Training and Development:*

Class 1 Cirebon Prison also faces challenges in attracting external professionals to participate as instructors or mentors. Thus, it is necessary to make efforts to conduct recruitment programs for competent teachers and instructors, as well as provide ongoing training to improve their skills and knowledge. Another effort is to establish cooperation with educational and training institutions to provide additional training for teachers and instructors.

3.2.3. *Lack of Facilities and Infrastructure*

3.2.1.1. *Inadequate Training Facilities*

Training programs often require special tools and materials that must be available in sufficient quantities. For example, carpentry training requires tools such as saws, hammers, and nails, as well as raw materials such as wood. However, these tools are often inadequate or are already damaged, thus hampering training.

3.2.1.2. *Space and Infrastructure*

The limited space for training is a significant issue. Many prisons have training spaces that are too small or inadequate to accommodate the number of inmates who wish to participate in the program. The lack of these facilities can limit the type of training that can be provided and the quality of training received by inmates.

Thus, it is necessary to strive to improve training facilities and supporting infrastructure, including the procurement of adequate tools and materials through internal funds, grants, or donations. In addition, it is important to renovate and expand training rooms to ensure that the facilities available are sufficient to accommodate all training participants.

3.2.3. *Lack of Marketing of Production Results*

3.2.3.1. *Limited Access to Market:*

Inmates in Cirebon Class 1 Prison often produce products such as handicrafts, embroidery, screen printing, or other products. However, these products are difficult to market widely due to limited distribution and marketing networks. These products may only be known locally or among certain circles, so sales opportunities are limited. The lack of promotional and branding efforts is also an obstacle. Products produced by inmates often receive less attention due to the lack of an effective marketing strategy. This causes the product to be unknown to wider potential consumers.

3.2.3.2. *Dependence on External Orders:*

Production activities often depend on external orders that come in sporadically. When there are no orders, production activities can stop, meaning that inmates cannot continue to train and produce products. This results in a lack of continuity in training and production, and reduces the income that can be generated from these activities. Dependence on external orders can also affect inmate motivation. When there are no orders, inmates may feel less motivated to engage in coaching activities because they do not see direct benefits from their efforts. Therefore, Cirebon Class 1 Prison can build a wider and more effective marketing network, and collaborate with various parties to market the products of prisoners. This can involve collaboration with e-commerce, product exhibitions, and retail stores. Another effort is to develop strong branding for products produced by prisoners and promote them through various channels, including social media and product exhibitions.

3.2.4. *Lack of Capital in Optimizing Work Activities*

3.2.4.1. *Limited Operational Funds:*

The available capital is often insufficient to purchase the raw materials needed for production activities. For example, to produce doormats, cloth, needles, threads, and other materials are needed. Without adequate raw materials, production cannot run smoothly. In addition, damaged or obsolete tools need to be repaired or replaced, but this requires a lot of funds. Lack of funds for tool repairs and replacements can hamper production and training activities.

3.2.4.2. *Investment in Development Activities:*

Optimizing development and production activities often requires investment in new technology. For example, more sophisticated automated machines or information technology equipment can improve production efficiency and quality. However, this type of investment requires large capital and is often

not available. To remain competitive and relevant in the market, products produced by prisoners need to continue to develop. This requires research and development that requires funds. Lack of capital for R&D can hamper innovation and the development of new products.

Therefore, it is necessary to seek additional operational funds through cooperation with the private sector, donations, or government programs to support prisoner development and production activities. Another effort is to seek alternative funding sources such as grants and investments from non-governmental organizations to support the procurement of new technologies and product development.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of the Guidance Program at Cirebon Class 1 Penitentiary can be said to be less than optimal. With 13 guidance programs and 11 programs running, there are still various obstacles. For example, from the production program sector such as doormats, convection, and agriculture and animal husbandry, there are still obstacles in the tools and materials. The constraints of these tools and materials will certainly have an impact on the quality, quantity, and continuity of production. Not only that, the marketing aspect is still limited, even still depending on orders alone. Thus, the program is difficult to develop and of course will have an impact on the skills of the existing prisoners. In addition, in the service sector such as welding, hairdressing, and laundry, there are also similar obstacles. In its implementation, there are obstacles in terms of facilities and infrastructure. Talking about services (skills) if the learning process is not accompanied by adequate facilities and infrastructure, it is difficult for learners to explore and improve their skills. If this situation is not fixed for a long time, the aim of providing independent training for prisoners at Cirebon Class 1 Prison will be difficult to achieve maximum results.

Transparency:

The authors confirm that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study; that no vital features of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned have been explained. This study followed all ethical practices during writing.

Copyright:

© 2025 by the authors. This open-access article is distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

References

- [1] S. Amari, "Analysis of the integration of prisoners in society after being released from the Karanglo Village detention center, Polanharjo sub-district, Klaten district.," *Judiciary (Journal of Law and Justice)*, 2018.
- [2] Y. Andri Muladi, "The influence of entrepreneurship in correctional institutions on increasing business opportunities (Case Study of Class IIB Muara Bungo Correctional Institution)," *Journal of Dakwah Management (J-MD)*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 23-30, 2021.
- [3] A. K. A. S. Aswar and H. M. Yasin, "The role of correctional institutions in providing guidance to elderly prisoners," *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 104-125, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.56087/aijih.v24i1.61>
- [4] P. Deanisa, L. Marlya, M. Febriyanti, and T. Ludiana, "The role of correctional institutions and community participation in assisting the social reintegration process of prisoners," *Nusantara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Seni, Sains dan Sosial Humaniora*, vol. 2, no. 01, 2024.
- [5] M. R. Fadli, "Understanding qualitative research method design," *Humanika, Scientific Study of General Subjects*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 33-54, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.21831/hum.v21i1.38075>
- [6] S. Fatahilah and O. Jarodi, "Implementation of independence coaching to improve the skills of prisoners in Class I Medan Penitentiary," *Intelektualita Journal: Islam, Social and Science*, vol. 12, no. 02, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.19109/intelektualita.v12i002.19647>
- [7] H. Hasanah, "Observation techniques (an alternative method of collecting qualitative data in the social sciences)," *At-Taqaddum*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 21-46, 2017.
- [8] A. F. R. Hunafa and W. Padmono, "Implementation of the program to develop the independence of prisoners in the perspective of human rights," *Socio Dialectics*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 159-180, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.31942/sd.v7i2.7407>

- [9] S. D. Mardlatillah and M. Ali Makki, "Independence coaching patterns as an effort to reduce stress in inmates at Banyuwangi Class IIA prison," *Sociocouns: Journal of Islamic Guidance and Counseling*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1-12, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.35719/sjigc.v1i1.8>
- [10] M. B. Miles and H. A. Michael, *Qualitative data analysis*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1984.
- [11] E. A. Mufti and S. R. Ontran, "The role of correctional institutions in efforts to rehabilitate prisoners to reduce the recidivism rate," *Al-Manhaj: Journal of Islamic Law and Social Institutions*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 2425-2438, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.37680/almanhaj.v5i2.4026>
- [12] I. D. M. Naim, "The effectiveness of haircut training in improving the work skills of inmates of the Serang City Correctional Institution (LAPAS)," *Journal of the Existence of Non-School Education (E-Plus)*, vol. 3, pp. 1-14, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.30870/e-plus.v3i2.4893>
- [13] F. R. Pohan, Y. Budiman, and A. Siswanto, "Guidance of prisoners at the Class IIB Merauke Penitentiary: Class IIB Merauke Penitentiary," *Jurnal Administrasi Karya Dharma*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 21-30, 2022.
- [14] R. A. Putra and D. K. Itok, "Implementation of the guidance program for prisoners in the Sukamara Class III Penitentiary," *Multidisciplinary Journal of Science Warehouse*, vol. 1, no. 5 pp. 48-58, 2023.
- [15] D. Rahmat, S. B. Nu, and W. Daniswara, "The function of correctional institutions in the development of prisoners in correctional institutions," *Widya Pranata Hukum: Journal of Legal Studies and Research*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 134-150, 2021.
- [16] E. Sari, S. D. Agus, and Jumaidi, "Implementation of the coaching program at the Hulu Sungai Utara district institution (Case Study on the Independence Coaching Program)," *Journal of Public Policy*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 126-131, 2024.
- [17] B. N. Rochmansyah, I. Mulyaningsih, and I. Itaristanti, "Analysis of language errors in official circulars," *LITERA*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 81-93, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.21831/ltr.v21i1.40115>
- [18] L. A. Sektiawan, "Implementation of independence coaching for female prisoners in class IIB Ngawi prison," *Nusantara: Journal of Social Sciences*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 204-211, 2021.
- [19] A. Siahaan, "Implementation of the independence development program for elderly prisoners in class II A Binjai Penitentiary," *Justitia Journal: Journal of Law and Humanities*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 822-829, 2021.
- [20] R. Sianturi and R. Rachmayanthi, "The role of independence coaching in reducing recidivism cases in Class IIA narcotics prisons in Jakarta," *Journal of Management: Small and Medium Enterprises*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 299-306, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.54371/jiip.v6i8.2540>
- [21] T. W. D. Simanjuntak and I. S. Iskandar., "Implementation of health service policies for prisoners with tuberculosis in class II a Langkat narcotics correctional institution," *Undiksha Citizenship Education Journal*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 129-142, 2023.
- [22] M. Subroto, "Implementasi pembinaan narapidana terhadap program asimilasi di lembaga pemasyarakatan," *Justitia Journal: Journal of Law and Humanities*, vol. 9, no. 6, pp. 2821-2828, 2022.
- [23] W. Widiastuti and A. Yusuf, "Inmates' perceptions of the benefits of learning outcomes and socioeconomics of the sewing training program at the class IIA Women's Penitentiary in Semarang," *Jendela PLS: Journal of Scientific Scholars of Non-School Education*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 25-33, 2021.
- [24] R. G. Tifaldi and M. Subroto., "The role of individual guidance services in reducing stress of female prisoners in class IIA correctional institutions in Jakarta," *Intelektualita Journal: Islam, Social and Science*, vol. 12, p. 2, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.19109/intelektualita.v12i002.19706>
- [25] R. S. Urbanus, J. C. Panjaitan, X. C. A. Hutasoit, F. B. Purba, E. Simbolon, and M. F. Pomalingo, "Welding workshop school" the right solution to increase the income of prisoners after being released from class II Manado prison," *Gorontalo Community Service Journal (JAG)*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 82-87, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.30869/jag.v6i2.1245>