Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, East Java, Indonesia

Journal of Community Service and Empowerment

p-ISSN 2722-4244, e-ISSN 2722-5291 // Vol. 6 No. 3 December 2025, pp. 484-492

Herbal soap and dish soap training for women prisoners: Building self-confidence and entrepreneurship readiness

Rif'atul Mahmudah[a,1] , Nurul Shofiah[a,2*]

[a] *Chemistry Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Jl. Gajayana No 50, Malang, East Java 65144, Indonesia*

[b] *Psychology Department, Faculty of psyhology, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Jl. Gajayana No 50, Malang, East Java 65144, Indonesia*

[1]*rifatul*@uin-malang; [2]*nurulshofiah@uin-malang.ac.id*

Corresponding author

ARTICLE INFO

Article history
Received: 2025-09-04
Revised: 2025-11-17
Accepted: 2025-11-21
Published: 2025-11-24

Keywords
Body wash
Herbal oil
Herbal soap
Mentoring

ABSTRACT

This activity aims to increase the capacity and independence of inmates through training in making herbal oil and soap, strengthening their knowledge of natural ingredients, production skills, and post-incarceration economic preparedness. Herbal oil is an herbal extract in oil that is an effective combination of nutrients, antioxidants, and biostimulants that utilizes the active compounds of herbal plants and oils. That is effective in utilizing the active compounds of herbal plants and the oil itself. Herbal oil, apart from being a medicine and cosmetic, can also be used as raw material for making herbal soap. Herbal oil and herbal soap are potential products that can be developed to improve the skills of prisoners to be independent, creative, and productive after serving their sentence. Productive after serving a criminal period. Herbs are extracted in coconut oil and olive oil with the hot maceration method using a double bloiler. Soap herbal soap is made by the cold process method and the hot process method into solid soap. The results of the service showed the transfer of knowledge, skills, and affection in making herbal oil and soap. affection of making herbal oil and herbal soap through appropriate technology. The production of herbal oil and soap from this assistance is still for internal use. internal use of prisons, but prisoners are expected to be able to increase the production of herbal soaps that can increase the economy of prisoners. improve the economy of prisoners

Kata Kunci
Herbal oil
Pendampingan
Sabun herbal
Sabun mandi

Pelatihan sabun herbal dan sabun cuci piring untuk narapidana wanita: Membangun rasa percaya diri dan kesiapan berwirausaha. *Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kapasitas dan kemandirian warga binaan pemasyarakatan melalui pelatihan pembuatan minyak herbal dan sabun, penguatan pengetahuan tentang bahan alam, keterampilan produksi, dan kesiapan ekonomi pasca pemasyarakatan. Herbal oil adalah ekstrak herbal dalam minyak yang merupakan kombinasi nutrisi, antioksidan, dan biostimulan yang efektif dalam memanfaatkan senyawa aktif dari tanaman herbal dan minyak itu sendiri. Herbal oil selain sebagai obat dan kosmetik juga bisa digunakan sebagai bahan baku pembuatan sabun herbal. Herbal oil dan sabun herbal merupakan produk potensial yang dapat dikembangkan untuk meningkatkan ketrampilan warga binaan agar mandiri, kreatif, dan produktif setelah menjalani masa pidana. Herbal diekstrak dalam minyak kelapa dan minyak zaitun dengan metode hot maserasi menggunakan double bloiler. Sabun herbal dibuat dengan metode cold process method dan hot process method menjadi sabun padat. Hasil pengabdian menujukkan transfernya pengetahuan, ketrampilan, dan afeksi pembuatan herbal oil, dan sabun herbal melalui teknologi yang tepat guna. Produksi hebal oil dan sabun dari pendampingan ini masih bersifat penggunaan internal lapas, namun warga binaan diharapkan mampu meningkatkan produksi sabun herbal yang dapat meningkatkan ekonomi warga binaan.*

How to cite: Mahmjudah, R., & Shofiah, N. (2025). Herbal soap and dish soap training for women prisoners: Building self-confidence and entrepreneurship readiness. *Journal of Community Service and Empowerment, 6*(3), 484-492. https://doi.org/10.22219/jcse.v6i3.42159

INTRODUCTION

Correctional institutions are legal institutions that help convicts grow both physically and spiritually. Correctional institutions serve as coaching facilities, helping offenders improve their quality of life. Comprehensive entrepreneurial training frameworks within correctional systems have been shown to enhance prisoners' personal development and employability (Akhtar, 2021). Prisoners are trained here to recognize their faults, better themselves, and avoid making the same mistakes in the future. After leaving the penal facility, individuals are supposed to be embraced by the

community (Dahrisan, 2022) Once with the ultimate goal of the criminal law system, which is to re-socialize offenders, prevent crime, and improve social welfare. This is mandated by Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning corrections; in Article 1, Paragraph 1, "Guidance is an activity to improve the quality of devotion to God Almighty, intellectual attitudes and behavior, professional, physical, and spiritual health of prisoners and correctional students.".

In providing guidance to prisoners in an empowerment is needed to get better and more useful changes. In Indonesia, coaching efforts in correctional institutions are carried out through skills training provided by the central and regional governments. However, without adequate guidance, many inmates return to crime after being into crime after release and can even increase their criminal skills (Habibi et al., 2013). Entrepreneurship material is provided to and motivates prisoners to develop themselves in creative economic ventures (Santoso et al., 2022). Similar findings were observed in Nigeria, where entrepreneurship programs empowered inmates and reduced reoffending rates (Nisa et al., 2025).Prisons have a great responsibility in guiding prisoners to remain productive while serving their sentences. remain productive while serving their sentence. Various positive programs are arranged to equip them with skills that make them superior, creative, and competitive human resources in society (Nafiah et al., 2021). Prisons also play a role in preparing prisoners to return to society with better behavior, according to society with better behavior, according to the prevailing norms (Khuswatun, 2019).

One of the coaching services provided to prisoners by the Women's Correctional Institution Class IIA Malang is skills services. In the skills service, the Women's Correctional Institution Class IIA Malang has the ability to collaborate with other institutions, namely universities, which can contribute through Community Service activities. Therefore, this service design activity provides skills development efforts to the prisoners of the Women's Correctional Institution Class IIA Malang. This activity is expected to prepare prisoners who are independent, creative, and productive after serving their criminal period.

The use of herbs in making herbal oil can involve various types of herbs, such as turmeric and moringa leaves. The research we have done is to make herbal oil from turmeric and moringa leaves. Herbs infused with oil are an effective method of combining active compounds from herbal plants and the oil itself. The curcumin content in turmeric has been shown to have antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties, and functions as an acne and wound healing agent on the skin (Susanto et al., 2023; Waghmare et al., 2017). Turmeric extract virgin coconut oil (VCO) has high levels of curcumin (Mahmudah, Nada, et al., 2023a). Turmeric olive oil extract has the ability to be an antibacterial in inhibiting Staphylococcus aureus and Propionibacterium acne bacteria. Phytochemical tests on moringa leaf extract in VCO and Extra Virgin Olive Oil (EVOO) showed positive results for compounds such as phenolics, alkaloids, terpenoids, tannins, steroids, and flavonoids (Rofiki, 2021). The herbal oil has a significant effect on antioxidant activity, curcumin, carotenoids, and total phenol levels compared to just olive oil and virgin coconut oil (Mahmudah, Nada, et al., 2023b); (Mahmudah et al., 2024); (Mahmudah et al., 2025). Total phenol levels in moringa leaf extract in vegetable oil show potential as an antioxidant product (Mahmudah, Muslimah;, et al., 2023;Sakhi et al., 2025). The extraction method and surfactants used in making herbal oil affect the resulting concentration of secondary metabolites (Azhar et al., 2024).

The herbal oil produced can later be used as a cosmetic body and hair oil product, and even used as a raw material for herbal soap. Based on the background that the community service activities carried out are based on the implementation of scientific development and expertise of the research team, we chose the theme Empowerment of Prisoners of Class IIA Malang Women's Correctional Institution Through Making Herbal Oil and Herbal Soap. This activity aims to increase the capacity and independence of inmates through training in making herbal oil and soap, strengthening their knowledge of natural ingredients, production skills, and post-incarceration economic preparedness. This activity transfers economically valuable skills, opens micro-business opportunities, supports social reintegration, and applies the research team's expertise in applied chemistry. This effort aligns with SDG 4 (Quality Education) through technical and vocational training for vulnerable groups to promote economic independence and sustainability.

METHOD

The implementation method uses a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach whose process aims for learning in overcoming problems and meeting the practical needs of the community, the production of science, and the process of social religious change.

ABCD is one strategy employed. Asset Based Community Development (ABCD Method) is an aid technique that seeks community development from the start by educating individuals about their skills, potential, and assets that may be leveraged. The ABCD strategy leads to the awareness and internalization of assets, potential, and strength, as well as their independence and maximum exploitation.

This activity began with in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). Based on the formulation of the problem and interviews with assistants and residents of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, Malang, it is known that the problems in the field are as follows.

Table 1. The Problems in The Field

Current condition	Problem solving
The necessary cooperation involves the involvement of social organizations and educational institutions, such as universities, in supporting the skills service development program through the implementation of Community Service activities. The fostered residents still need skill development that fulfills the potential of the fostered residents.	• Providing efforts to foster skills services for residents of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution • Organizing entrepreneurship training to provide basic skills in making herbal oil and herbal soap. • Build training modules that are in accordance with the level of understanding and needs of the prisoners. • Providing material related to making Herbal Oil and Herbal Soap so that it can be used as entrepreneurial potential. • Provide direct support throughout the manufacture of herbal oil and soap.

The design of this program assessment began with the combination of pre-test and post-test data from extension and training activities, followed by data selection, tabulation, and description. Next, the feedback received during the training activities was analyzed. Monitoring the participants' success in making herbal oil and herbal soap was carried out by referring to the physicochemical test of the soap, as well as evaluating the results obtained. Furthermore, the role of the Class IIA Malang Women's Correctional Institution in the program's execution was carefully evaluated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the activities began with a series of stages, namely surveys, coordination, licensing, trials, counseling and training, and monitoring and evaluation. At the end of the activity, a post-test in the form of a questionnaire was conducted to evaluate the impact of the program. An initial survey was conducted to obtain an overview of the real conditions of the service targets. Problem mapping and surveys were carried out at Class IIA Prison in Malang through discussions with Mrs. Erna Yulianti and Mrs. Endah Wahyuni, as assistants from members of the Work Activities Sie, as well as several prisoners.

During the discussion, it was found that the prison has organized various mentoring and product-making activities, such as food and skills (e.g., soy sauce, chips, tablecloths, and clothing). However, activities related to the manufacture of cleaning products, such as soap, have never been carried out. When the team offered assistance in making herbal oil and soap, the prison and prisoners showed high enthusiasm, considering that this activity had never been carried out before.

Ms. Erna gave a suggestion to include assistance in making dish soap, given the importance of cleaning products, both bath soap and dish soap, in daily needs. This idea received a positive response and approval from the community. The hope of Ms. Erna and the fostered residents is that later the fostered residents can produce soap independently, which can not only be used by themselves but also has the potential to be marketed as a commercial product.

The trial of making herbal oil, herbal soap made from moringa, turmeric, lemongrass, and dish soap was carried out in the Chemistry Laboratory of the Faculty of Science and Technology UIN Malang with the help of two students who were also working on a thesis with a similar theme. The purpose of this trial is to ensure that the herbal oil and soap products produced are of good quality, suitable for use, and can be traded. Thus, the products produced meet the required quality standards both for personal use and for the market.

Herbal Oil Moringa Extract Vegetable Oil

The results of the extraction of moringa leaf samples in vegetable oil are dark green due to the diffusion process of the moringa leaves with the oil solvent, which damages the cell membrane and forces secondary metabolites in the cytoplasm to escape and dissolve in the oil solvent. The results of the moringa leaf extraction in VCO can be seen in the image below. The green coloration of the extract indicates the diffusion of bioactive compounds, such as phenolics and flavonoids, into the oil medium. These secondary metabolites are known to dissolve effectively in lipid-based solvents due to their semi-polar characteristics (Rohman et al., 2021).

Figure 1 Results of extracting moringa leaf powder in VCO

After separating the sediment, the resulting filtrate can be used as body and hair oil and as a raw material for soap making. The resulting sediment can be used for masks and soap ingredients (Kibasa et al., 2025). There are two soap-making techniques: the hot process and the cold process. In the hot process, the soap is heated for an hour or more to accelerate saponification, allowing it to be used immediately after molding. In contrast, the cold process does not require heating and requires a curing period of 4–6 weeks before the soap is ready for use. The cold process is often chosen due to its simplicity and cost-effectiveness (Mahmudah & Shofiah, 2023). The sediment extracted during herbal oil production can be used as an additive in soap making, in addition to the filtrate, which is the main ingredient.

Figure 2. Herbal oil-based soap.

Based on the results of Table 2, it shows that moringa leaf extract with virgin coconut oil and virgin olive oil contains positive alkaloid, tannin, phenolic, flavonoid, steroid, and terpenoid compounds, and is negative for saponins. Based on the concept of like dissolves like, non-polar compounds will dissolve in non-polar solvents (Saini et al., 2016). Alkaloids are also called secondary metabolite compounds that are semi-polar, so polar and non-polar solvents easily extract the sample(Nadeem & Imran, 2016). Steroids are a group of compounds that have four integrated rings and also the basic framework of cyclopentanoperhydrophenanthrene. While Triterpenoids are compounds whose carbon skeleton comes from six isoprene units and are biosynthetically derived from acyclic hydrocarbons, namely squalene. This compound has a complicated cyclic structure, mostly in the form of alcohols, aldehydes, or carboxylic acids, which are nonpolar. So it is very easily extracted in solvents that are also non-polar. Some flavonoid compounds tend to dissolve easily in nonpolar compounds such as flavones, isoflavones, and flavanones. Negative results for the saponin test because saponin compounds tend to have polar properties, as they are generally in the form of sapogenins and glycosides so that they are easily extracted in polar solvents as well. The concentration of Moringa leaves does not affect the results of photochemical tests of secondary metabolite compounds.

Table 2. Phytochemical Test Results of Moringa Leaf Extract in VCO and EVOO

	Concentration of Moringa Leaves									
	Virgin Coconut Oil					Extra Virgin Olive Oil				
Phytochemical test	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
Phenolic	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
terpenoids	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Steroids	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Alkaloids (Mayer)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Alkaloids (Dragendoff)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Saponins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tannins	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Flavonoids	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Note: Sign -: no color or foam is formed
sign +: light color or slightly foamy

The counseling and training were held in the multipurpose room of the Class IIA Malang Correctional Facility, beginning with remarks from Ms. Rif'atul Mahmudah and Ms. Ratih Sulistyorini, Plt. Section Head of Correctional Facility Work Activities. In these remarks, the objectives and expectations of this mentoring program were explained. The training materials include how to make herbal oil, herbal soap, and dish soap, including how to obtain ingredients, calculation of production costs, as well as the benefits and economic potential of these products. After the training,

materials and equipment were given to the mentees so that they could try to make the products independently.Similar training based on herbal ingredients has been proven effective in improving the entrepreneurial skills of female inmates(Dewi et al., 2024). Evaluation of the activity was carried out one week after the mentoring through a questionnaire to measure the participants' understanding of the material and assess the results of the products they made independently.

Figure 3. Photo with the facilitators and the inmates of class II Malang women's prison.

Evaluation of activities is the focus of post-assistance activities in making herbal oil, herbal laundry soap and dish soap. The evaluation was carried out after one week of mentoring. Training in herbal and agricultural skills has also been shown to increase inmates' confidence and readiness for work (Zharkenova, 2020)The evaluation was carried out with a questionnaire related to the 20 participants' understanding of the material and the mentoring process. First, the questionnaire results were obtained regarding whether the participants had heard about making herbal oil, herbal soap.

A total of 95% of respondents had never attended similar training before, while only 5% had. Most of the prisoners had never been exposed to similar training. A similar program in Italy shows that herbal-based activities boost the confidence and independence of women in prison (Policek, 2017)This suggests this training is their first opportunity to gain skills in this area.

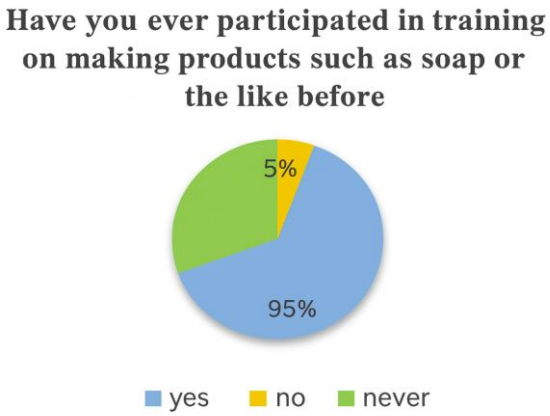

Figure 4. Evaluation of activity 1

A total 55% of respondents were very interested, 25% were interested, and 20% were average. No one was not interested. The majority of respondents showed high interest in learning to make herbal bath soap. This shows great potential to utilize this training to build skills in prisoners that can be applied after detention.

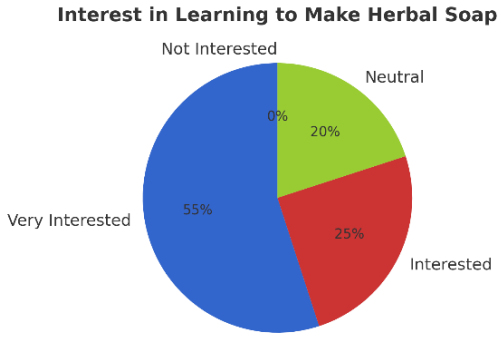

Figure 5. Evaluation of activity 2

A total of 95% of respondents had never attended similar training before, while only 5% had. Most of the prisoners had never been exposed to similar training. This suggests this training is their first opportunity to gain skills in this area.

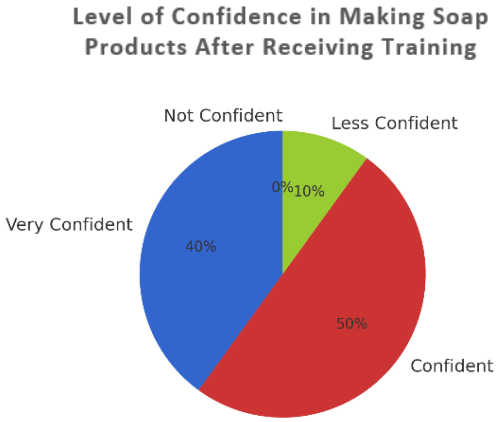

Figure 6. Evaluation of activity 3

A total of 40% felt very confident, 50% confident, 10% less confident, and no one was not confident. Most of the participants felt confident after the training, indicating the success of the program in providing practical skills and increasing the confidence of the prisoners. This study emphasizes the importance of social context and entrepreneurship training in boosting women's confidence to become entrepreneurs (Gutiérrez-Broncano et al., 2024; Sumiyati et al., 2020). The program is effective in building confidence in prisoners, which is important for their success in applying these skills outside of prison.

A total of 95% of respondents felt no barriers, while 5% indicated barriers. These barriers related to the use of chemical terms for soap-making ingredients. However, the majority of the inmates felt no significant barriers in participating in the training, indicating that the program was well-designed and accessible.

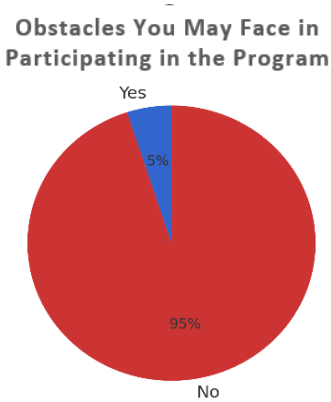

Figure 7. Evaluation of activity 4

Expectations after participating in the herbal soap and dish soap making program cover various aspects. Of the 20 participants, 11 people wanted to add new skills, 3 people hoped to increase self-confidence, 5 people were looking for business opportunities after leaving the institution, and 1 person wanted to increase knowledge. The goals to be achieved through this program vary, including starting a herbal soap business after release, making soap to the maximum and innovating, producing their own herbal soap, looking for new business opportunities, and trying to produce independently at home.

From the expectations and goals conveyed, it appears that this program has a significant impact, especially in the aspect of skills and entrepreneurship. The majority of participants wish to utilize the skills acquired to produce their own products and open a business. The expectation to be economically independent after their incarceration shows that the training not only improves their technical skills but also prepares them for a better future. Herbal-based production or social farming activities have been shown to promote economic independence and social reintegration among ex-convicts(Sullivan, 2019; Tulla et al., 2018). In addition, the desire to create jobs, especially for ex-prisoners, reflects a broader social impact. While most of the objectives are production- and self-employment-oriented, it is important to further emphasize innovation and product development to give prisoners a competitive edge in the market. Collaborative innovation methods with social enterprises have been helpful in increasing inmates' creativity and employability(Miolo et al., 2021). Empirical research suggests that innovation-oriented skill learning improves self-reliance and entrepreneurial adaptation among ex-inmates (Peace & Nnachebe, 2020). Social support is also critical to the success of this program, so organizers need to pay more attention to the support needs of those who feel less supported. Comprehensive rehabilitation frameworks emphasize that constant social support has a substantial impact on post-release career performance(Bin et al., 2021).

Table 3. Indicators of Mentoring Success

No	Criteria	Success Indicator	Evaluation Results
1	Participation of Inmates	Inmates have experience in making herbal oil, herbal soap Participants follow the mentoring with discipline and enthusiasm. They complete the questionnaire regarding the process and post-training evaluation	100% of the inmates showed enthusiasm and interest in participating in the training with discipline. pelatihan dengan tertib
2	Mentoring Process and Practice of Making Herbal Oil, Herbal Soap	The mentoring process of making herbal oil and herbal soap went well, resulting in successful outcomes	100% of the inmates can independently make herbal oil, herbal soap when provided with materials by the mentors.
3	Mentoring Skills	The output is that the participants are able to produce soap independentl, and the outcome is the soap produced by the inmates.	80% of the inmates stated that they successfully produced soap
4	Usability of Herbal Oil and Soap	The soap produced during the training can be used for daily needs within the prison environment.	100% of the inmates reported that the soap they produced was well-formed and usable.

The outputs of this activity that can be measured are the transformation of knowledge, skills, and affection from the service team to the prisoners of class II Malang so that they can form a community that can become facilitators who have an understanding of how to make herbal oil, herbal soap and dish soap. Furthermore, the measurable outcome is the result of herbal oil, herbal soap and dish soap produced. While the outcome of the results of herbal oil, herbal soap and dish soap in the evaluation and monitoring process. From this activity, it is hoped that prisoners can add entrepreneurial skills, become independent, creative, and productive prisoners after serving a criminal period. According to Smith (2021), entrepreneurial training in prisons not only improves abilities but also motivates ex-convicts to change their perspective and business orientation. Practice-based entrepreneurship training models have proven effective in improving the entrepreneurial readiness of prisoners (Arifin et al., 2013). This is consistent with the restorative entrepreneurship concept, which incorporates hands-on learning and rehabilitation through enterprise formation (Wainwright & Muñoz, 2020)

CONCLUSION

The mentoring program for making herbal oil, herbal soap, and dish soap at Class IIA Correctional Institution Malang went well, with enthusiastic participation from prisoners. All stages of the activity, from survey, training, to evaluation, were successfully implemented as planned. The results of this training show that prisoners have successfully mastered the skills of making these products independently, which are not only useful for daily needs, but also have the potential

to become business opportunities after their release. The majority of participants expressed increased confidence and interest in utilizing the skills they acquired to create marketable products.

The implications of this program show that proper skills training can help prisoners become more independent and productive after incarceration. Success in teaching the skills of making useful and marketable products can encourage them to become entrepreneurs, thereby reducing the potential for them to return to criminal behavior.

For future research and training, it is recommended that aspects of innovation and product development be emphasized. In order for the skills taught to continue to be developed and provide sustainable economic impact, it is recommended to develop a community-based business model.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to the Correctional Institution (Lapas) Class IIA Malang, especially to Ratih Sulistyorini as Plt. Section Head of Work Activities, Mrs. Erna Yulianti and Mrs. Endah Wahyuni for their assistance during the activity, as well as the prisoners of Class IIA Malang who enthusiastically participated in the training and assistance. The authors also gratefully acknowledge the Research and Community Service Institute (LP2M) of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang for funding this program through the Qoryah Thoyyibah UIN Mengabdi initiative.

REFERENCES

Akhtar, Z. (2021). Effect of entrepreneurial training for human resource management of prisoners: A framework. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, *16*(1), 217–235. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4764550

Arifin, Z., Syam, A. Y., & Maladi, M. (2013). The models of human resource development in preparing prisoners for entrepreneurship in Banjarmasin. *APMBA (Asia Pacific Management and Business Application)*, *2*(2), 84–97. https://doi.org/10.21776/UB.APMBA.2013.002.02.1

Azhar, I. M., Mahmudah, R., & Fasya, A. G. (2024). Effect of surfactants on total phenol content from sonication extraction of moringa (Moringa oleifera Lamk) Leaves in Vegetable Oil. *Walisongo Journal of Chemistry*, *7*(1), 70–78.

Bin, M. R., Rosli, M., Ashraff, M., Anuar, M., & Hamzah, S. R. (2021). Exploring prison rehabilitation programs and the factors that contributed to former prisoners' career success. *International Journal Of Academic Research In Business And Social Sciences*, *11*(12). https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v11-i12/11900

Dahrisan, M. R. (2022). Pelaksanaan pembinaan narapidana wanita di lapas perempuan Kelas II Bengkulu. *Nusantara: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, *9*(4), 1483–1490. https://doi.org/10.31604/jips.v8i2.2021.288-292

Dewi, N. L. K. A. A., Megawati, F., Prayitno, P. H., Yuda, P. E. S. K., Santoso, P., Putra, I. M. A. S., Nayaka, N. M. D. M. W., Cahyaningsih, E., Udayani, N. N. W., Juliadi, D., & Agustin, N. P. D. (2024). Pelatihan produk herbal sediaan teh batang pisang kepada warga binaan lapas perempuan Kelas IIA Denpasar. *Jurnal Karinov*, *7*(1), 19–23. https://doi.org/10.17977/UM045V7I1P019

Gutiérrez-Broncano, S., Jiménez-Estévez, P., Opute, J., Díaz-García, M. C., & Giraldo-Giraldo, C. (2024). Contextual entrepreneurship and gender: The case of Nigeria in relation to developed countries. *South African Journal of Business Management*, *55*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.4102/SAJBM.V55I1.4728

Habibi, A., Hanafi, I., & Hadi, M. (2013). Peran negara dalam implementasi program pembinaan narapidana wanita (studi di lembaga pemasyarakatan wanita kelas IIA Malang). In *Jurnal Administrasi Publik (JAP)* (Vol. 1, Issue 1). Administrasi Publik.

Khuswatun, C. (2019). Implementasi program bimbingan kerja dalam pemberdayaan narapidana di lapas perempuan Kelas IIA Semarang. *Doctoral Dissertation, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences*, 1–23.

Kibasa, E., Vicent, V., & Rweyemamu, L. (2025). Moringa-enriched sunflower oil: A novel approach to enhancing nutritional quality and oxidative stability. *Food Chemistry Advances*, *9*, 101109. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.FOCHA.2025.101109

Mahmudah, R., Muslimah;, & Yulianti, E. (2023). Analysis of total phenol levels in moringa extract (Moringa Oliefera Lamk.) in Vegetable Oil. *Al-Kimia*, *11*(1), 9–19. https://doi.org/10.24252/al-kimia.v11i1.32781

Mahmudah, R., Nada, U. Q., & Aulia, S. (2023a). Analisis kadar kurkumin pada herbal oil kunyit ekstrak virgin coconut oil dengan metode ultrasonik dan maserasi. *KOVALEN: Jurnal Riset Kimia*, *9*(1), 92–99.

Mahmudah, R., Nada, U. Q., & Aulia, S. (2023b). Analisis kadar kurkumin pada herbal oil kunyit ekstrak virgin coconut oil dengan metode ultrasonik dan maserasi [analysis of curcumin levels in turmeric herbal oil extract virgin coconut oil with ultrasonic and maceration methods]. *Kovalen: Jurnal Riset Kimia*, *9*(1), 92–99.

Mahmudah, R., & Shofiah, N. (2023). From waste to wealth: A novel approach for empowering society through recycling used cooking oil into soap. *Journal of Community Service and Empowerment*, *4*(2), 343–350. https://doi.org/10.22219/jcse.v4i2.25816

Mahmudah, R., Syarifullah, M. S., Sari, W. E. M., Rofiqi, I., & Fasya, A. G. (2025). Effect of heating time and temperature on the extraction of bioactive compounds from turmeric (Curcuma longa L.) in vegetable oil. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *1439*(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1439/1/012007

Mahmudah, R., Yuvienda, O. H., & Fasya, A. G. (2024). Total phenol content of turmeric extract (curcuma longa L.) in vegetable oil using the ultrasonic method. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *1312*(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1312/1/012005

Miolo, C., Almendra, R., Lourenço, A. R., & Leitão, T. (2021). An enabling solution for the social reintegration of prisoners: A process of innovation in codesign with a social cooperative. *Tradition and Innovation*, 329–336. https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429297786-48

Nadeem, M., & Imran, M. (2016). Promising features of Moringa oleifera oil: recent updates and perspectives. *Lipids in Health and Disease 2016 15:1*, *15*(1), 212-. https://doi.org/10.1186/S12944-016-0379-0

Nafiah, A., Sutadji, E., Nurmalasari, R., Kunci, K., Keterampilan, :, & Pemasyarakatan, L. (2021). Pembinaan keterampilan untuk meningkatkan SDM warga binaan lapas Kelas 1 Malang. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, *2021*, 139–146.

Nisa, R. Z., Amelia, T. N., Salim, A., & Iqbal, S. (2025). Building an entrepreneurial mindset among inmates of Salemba Prison in Jakarta: A community service. *Proceedings of the Perbanas International Conference on Economics, Business, Management, Accounting and IT (PROFICIENT) 2025: "Innovating for Sustainable Development and Digital Economy Advancement."*

Peace, N., & Nnachebe, G. (2020). *World journal of entrepreneurial development studies promoting independence and reintegration through entrepreneurial skill acquisition among inmates and ex-inmates in Anambra State*. www.iiardpub.org

Policek, N. (2017). Artichokes and fresh veggies: Taking the rural out of prison. *The Journal of Corporate Citizenship*, *68*, 95–108. https://doi.org/https://www.jstor.org/stable/26629193

Rofiki, I. (2021). Uji fitokimia dan kadar fenol total pada sediaan herbal oil ekstrak kunyit (curcuma domestica val.) dalam minyak zaitun murni (extra virgin olive oil) dan minyak kelapa murni (Virgin Coconut Oil). In *Jurusan Kimia Fakultas sains dan Teknologi Universitas Islam Negeri Maliki Malang*.

Rohman, A., Irnawati, Erwanto, Y., Lukitaningsih, E., Rafi, M., Fadzilah, N. A., Windarsih, A., Sulaiman, A., & Zakaria, Z. (2021). Virgin Coconut Oil: Extraction, physicochemical properties, biological activities and its authentication analysis. *Food Reviews International*, *37*(1), 46–66. https://doi.org/10.1080/87559129.2019.1687515

Saini, R. K., Sivanesan, I., & Keum, Y. S. (2016). Phytochemicals of Moringa oleifera: a review of their nutritional, therapeutic and industrial significance. *3 Biotech 2016 6:2*, *6*(2), 203-. https://doi.org/10.1007/S13205-016-0526-3

Sakhi, F. M., Mahmudah, R., & Yulianti, E. (2025). Uji aktivitas antioksidan ekstrak daun kelor (moringa oleifera lamk.) dalam edible oil. *Biota : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu-Ilmu Hayati*, *10*(1), 62–70. https://doi.org/10.24002/biota.v10i1.9132

Santoso, P., Dewi, N. L. K. A. A., Udayani, N. N. W. ;, Putra, I. M. A. S. ;, & Megawati, F. (2022). Pemberdayaan warga binaan lapas perempuan kelas IIA Denpasar. *J-ABDI: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, *1*(11), 2999–3006. https://doi.org/10.53625/jabdi.v1i11.1871

Smith, R. (2021). 'gizza a job, i can do that': What the literature tells us about how the inability to secure employment can lead to ex-offenders starting a business. *The Palgrave Handbook of Minority Entrepreneurship*, 289–317. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-66603-3_14

Sullivan, J. A. (2019). Achieving cumulative progress in understanding crime: some insights from the philosophy of science. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, *25*(6), 561–576. https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2019.1572755

Sumiyati, Y., Ramli, T. A., Yulianto, F. A., Hendar, J., & Izadi, F. F. (2020). *Risk management safety and health industries in the village blacksmith craftsman Mekarmaju, Sub Pasirjambu, Bandung Regency*. 204–206. https://doi.org/10.2991/ASSEHR.K.200225.041

Susanto, Y., Solehah, F. A., Fadya, A., & Khaerati, K. (2023). Potensi kombinasi ekstrak rimpang kunyit (curcuma longa l.) dan kapur sirih sebagai anti inflamasi dan penyembuh luka sayat. *JPSCR: Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Clinical Research*, *8*(1), 32. https://doi.org/10.20961/jpscr.v8i1.60314

Tulla, A. F., Vera, A., Valldeperas, N., & Guirado, C. (2018). Social return and economic viability of social farming in catalonia: A case-study analysis. *European Countryside*, *10*(3), 398–428. https://doi.org/10.2478/euco-2018-0023

Waghmare, P. R., Kakade, P. G., Takdhat, P. L., Nagrale, A. M., & Thakare, S. M. (2017). Turmeric as Medicinal Plant for the Treatment of Acne Vulgaris. *PharmaTutor*, *5*(4), 19–27.

Wainwright, L., & Muñoz, P. (2020). Restorative entrepreneuring: A new cross- disciplinary agenda to support at-risk social groups. *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*, *13*, e00165. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JBVI.2020.E00165

Zharkenova, T. (2020). *An Assessment of the Rehabilitation of Convicts in Kazakhstan*. https://www.academia.edu/66107849/An_Assessment_of_the_Rehabilitation_of_Convicts_in_Kazakhstan