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**Pelatihan Pembuatan Aksesoris Pada Narapidana Di Lapas Perempuan Kelas III A  
Keerom-Papua**

*Training of Prisoners in the Making of Accessories at Keerom-Papua Women's Prison, Class  
III A*

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***Abstract:** The purpose of this course is to give participants the opportunity to support their families financially after their release from jail and to enhance the abilities and skills of women incarcerated or imprisoned. Therefore, the training's benefit is to boost the participants' self-confidence so they can engage the community after being released and realize their potential as accessory artisans. Insight and advantages are gained from the instruction, both for the individual and for other female inmates. Because they possess skills that they can utilize after they are released from prison, this instills confidence in the convicts. With the use of this provision, female inmates aspire to benefit themselves, their families, and the nation by giving similar training to underserved local populations, which will lead to the creation of jobs and tax revenue for the state.*

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**Abstrak**

Tujuan dari pelatihan ini untuk meningkatkan kemampuan dan keterampilan perempuan penghuni Lapas atau narapidana serta memberikan peluang bagi peserta pelatihan untuk membantu perekonomian keluarga setelah bebas nanti. Sehingga manfaat yang diperoleh dari pelatihan ini adalah menumbuhkan rasa percaya diri peserta pelatihan untuk dapat masuk ke dalam lingkungan masyarakat setelah bebas dengan potensi yang dimiliki sebagai pengrajin aksesoris. Pelatihan yang diberikan memberikan wawasan dan manfaat tidak hanya secara pribadi namun juga rekan lapas wanita lainnya. Hal ini memberikan rasa percaya diri kepada narapidana karena memiliki bekal kompetensi yang dapat diaplikasikan saat keluar dari lapas. Dengan bekal ini, narapidana wanita berharap dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada keluarga serta negara dalam bentuk memberikan pelatihan serupa kepada masyarakat sekitar yang membutuhkan sehingga dapat membuka lapangan kerja dan berkontribusi memberikan pendapatan kepada negara dalam bentuk pajak.

**Kata Kunci:** Asesoris; Pelatihan; Lembaga Perumahan.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Women in the social construction built by society are second class creatures after men (Wafa et al., 2023). Many of the struggles carried out by women are still a struggle in Indonesia. Indonesia is rich in customs, religions, tribes and races, making Indonesia a complex country (Hamdan et al., 2023). Women in particular in Papua have a narrow role (Tambunan, 2023). Even though the Special Autonomy Law exists which accommodates women's voices, women's social status is still considered to be weak, which is made worse by the existing customs in Papua (Tran, 2024). Patriarchal culture still occurs in several sectors (Firdaus et al., 2024), both the government sector, the private sector and everyday people's lives. Just being a woman is considered to have limited voice, stigma as a weak creature, women can only carry out domestic affairs, especially if they are women who are prisoners (Chin, 2023). Prisoners themselves (Ike et al., 2023) have a negative meaning among society regardless of the background of the law violations that have been committed.

Prisoners are ordinary people like other people, just because they violate existing legal norms, they are separated by a judge to serve their sentence (Asphianto, 2023). As women, not only do they have to undergo punishment, but also the negative stigma from society will make female prisoners feel isolated from society, for example, while serving their sentence, they abandon their responsibilities as mothers or wives in the family (Prasetiawati, 2022). Apart from that, it is commonplace that former prisoners will have difficulty finding work because of the stigma attached to them (Durnescu, 2021). However, the values created among society and the stigma that is formed cannot be controlled (Deakin et al., 2022). Guidance in prison is given to correctional inmates so that they realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by society, can play an active role in development, and can live normally as good and responsible citizens (Kamaludin, 2021).

As women, prisoners of course cannot be separated from wearing accessories that can be used to beautify themselves (Jeness & Gerlinger, 2020). However, apart from that, accessories can also be managed to provide income for the prisoners themselves while they are in prison or when they are former prisoners (Skarbek, 2020). This training empowers prisoners to use materials available around them as resources for making accessories so that they can become an economic value for their lives (Pusz et al., 2023). Based on the background above, the aim of this training is to improve the abilities and skills of women in prison or prisoners and to provide opportunities for training participants to help the family economy after being released. So the benefit obtained from this training is to increase the self-confidence of the training participants to be able to enter the community after being released with the potential they have as accessories craftsmen.

## **METHOD**

This training will be held on May 2 2023. The location for this training is in the multi-

purpose room at the Class IIIA Women's Correctional Institution, Keerom, Papua. This training was attended by 44 female prisoners in the prison. The training equipment was prepared by the author, which is needed during the training, including: Coconut Shell, sandpaper, grinder, hook, scissors, paint, brush, rope and hanger. The author was accompanied by Mrs. Jois Tinneke Jois Veep as Head of Sub-Section for Women's Prison Development in Keerom, Papua. This training activity can be carried out with permission from Mrs. Jois.



**Figure 1. The author and Mrs. Jois open the training session**

## **RESULT**

This accessories making training was divided into three teams containing 14-15 participants who were chosen randomly. Before the training started, an ice breaking opening was carried out to raise the enthusiasm of the participants. The training in making accessories begins with making earrings by distributing materials to the participants. The materials given are materials made from coconut shells which have been sanded and then carved with Sentani tribal carvings and also earring hooks. Then the materials were distributed to the 44 participants who took part in this training. The author demonstrated how to make earrings to their respective teams.



**Figure 2. Earring making by training participant representatives**

After the earring making process is complete, then proceed to making the necklace. The material used to make the necklace also consists of coconut shells which have been sanded and then carved with Sentani tribal carvings. It is used as a necklace eye. Then the other material is

rope which is used as a necklace and hook. These materials were also distributed to participants to make necklaces. Each instructor practiced how to make it in front of participants consisting of 3 groups. Lastly, making key chains is also done with the same material. The materials used are coconut shells carved with Sentani tribal carvings and key chains.

## **DISCUSSION**

In most cases, all of the directions for creating accessories like necklaces, key chains, and earrings are understandable to training participants. Because their labor can be used as a source of revenue in their spare time, the training participants feel proud and satisfied of themselves. Participants who are incarcerated are worried that once they are released from prison, they won't have a purpose or direction in life. But after this instruction, the participants' worries turned into optimism. Training participants are extremely welcome to receive training on creating accessories. The training's goal is to give participants a second shot at becoming better, more productive members of society after they are released from prison.

The training provided provides insight and benefits not only personally but also to other female prison colleagues. This gives prisoners a sense of self-confidence because they have competencies that can be applied when they leave prison. With this provision, female prisoners hope to be able to contribute to their families and the country in the form of providing similar training to local communities who need it so that it can create employment opportunities and contribute to providing income to the state in the form of taxes. Apart from making accessories, understanding is needed in marketing accessory products. Marketing activities are not only limited to sales. Marketing is a form of business activity from finished goods, order processing, scheduling to delivery to consumers and attracting consumers' interest in repurchasing (Yuliana et al., 2022). Training participants also need to determine the brand name that will be used in promoting their accessories. Because brand names are very important for business continuity (Apriyana and Yuliana, 2022).

## **CONCLUSION**

The training provided provides insight and benefits not only personally but also to other female prison colleagues. This gives prisoners a sense of self-confidence because they have competencies that can be applied when they leave prison. With this provision, female prisoners hope to be able to contribute to their families and the country in the form of providing similar training to local communities who need it so that it can create employment opportunities and contribute to providing income to the state in the form of taxes. This training has limitations, so the author's suggestion is to provide similar training for child prisoners and people in social services to carry out similar training.

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