

Training on the production of instant rhizome-based beverages for inmates of The Class II Women's Correctional Facility in Malang

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ABSTRACT

The Class IIA Malang Women's Correctional Facility is one of the women's prisons in East Java Province that experiences overcrowded housing conditions. Nevertheless, various rehabilitation programs continue to be implemented to enhance the self-reliance of inmates, one of which is skills training in the field of food processing. This community service activity aimed to improve the knowledge and skills of inmates in producing instant beverages made from rhizomes as an effort to strengthen their economic independence after release. The methods employed included the delivery of material on the potential of rhizomes as raw materials for instant beverages, as well as hands-on training in product processing. The results of the activity indicated an improvement in the inmates' skills in processing rhizomes into instant beverage products with market value. These skills are expected to serve as capital for inmates to develop independent businesses and obtain additional sources of income after leaving the correctional facility. Thus, this activity contributes to enhancing human resource capacity and supporting the social and economic reintegration of inmates.

Keyword: Training, Community Service, Processing of rhizome instant drinks.

ABSTRAK

Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Lapas) Wanita Kelas IIA Malang merupakan salah satu lapas wanita di Provinsi Jawa Timur yang mengalami kondisi kelebihan kapasitas hunian. Meskipun demikian, berbagai program pembinaan tetap dilaksanakan untuk meningkatkan kemandirian warga binaan, salah satunya melalui pelatihan keterampilan di bidang pengolahan pangan. Kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan warga binaan dalam pembuatan minuman instan berbahan dasar rimpang sebagai upaya penguatan kemandirian ekonomi pascapembebasan. Metode yang digunakan meliputi penyampaian materi mengenai potensi rimpang sebagai bahan baku minuman instan serta pelatihan praktik pengolahan produk. Hasil kegiatan menunjukkan adanya peningkatan keterampilan warga binaan dalam mengolah rimpang menjadi produk minuman instan yang bernilai jual. Keterampilan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bekal bagi warga binaan untuk mengembangkan usaha mandiri dan memperoleh sumber pendapatan tambahan setelah keluar dari lembaga pemasyarakatan. Dengan demikian, kegiatan ini berkontribusi dalam meningkatkan kapasitas sumber daya manusia serta mendukung upaya reintegrasi sosial dan ekonomi warga binaan.

Keyword: Pelatihan, Layanan Masyarakat, Pengolahan minuman instan dari rimpang

1. Introduction

Efforts undertaken by the Class I Correctional Facility in Malang to enhance the creativity and skills of inmates are focused on improving the quality of human resources. Such improvement can be achieved through educational initiatives, which are intended to reach the broader community across the territory of the Republic of Indonesia by means of various activities involving all elements of society to foster positive character

development [1]. Integration into the wider community may be facilitated through both formal and non-formal education pathways. In accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 81 of 2003, non-formal education is defined as an educational pathway outside the formal education system that is organized in a structured and tiered manner [2].

Correctional facilities operate as technical implementing units under the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights (formerly the Ministry of Justice). The Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang is one of the correctional institutions located in Malang City, situated on Jalan Raya Kebonsari, Sukun District. Individuals residing in correctional facilities are commonly referred to as inmates or Correctional Assisted Residents (Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan), including both convicted prisoners and detainees. According to Situmorang [1], individuals who are required to serve sentences or undergo detention in correctional institutions are categorized as Warga Binaan Kemasyarakatan. In this context, correctional facilities are responsible for implementing rehabilitation, re-education, resocialization, and protection for both inmates and the community within the correctional system. Accordingly, the government has developed programs focused on training, guidance, and empowerment in both religious and vocational fields.

To support the development of human resources among Correctional Assisted Residents, the correctional facility has established a partnership with Universitas Negeri Malang (UM). The correctional authority expects UM to contribute its scientific and technological expertise (IPTEKS) to enhance human resource capacity within the facility. One of the primary mechanisms facilitating this collaboration is the Community Service Program (Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, PKM). According to the 2024 PKM implementation guidelines [3], one of the proposals submitted by the Head of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility was vocational training in the field of culinary arts.

Accordingly, this PKM activity organized training on the processing of rhizome-based beverages as a means of providing practical skills for inmates of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang. The participants in this training program were female inmates of the facility. The objective of the PKM implementation was to enhance participants' knowledge and technical skills, enabling them to produce marketable products and generate additional income, thereby supporting family economic improvement after their release from incarceration.

2. Methods

This community service (PKM) activity consisted of training on the processing of rhizome-based beverages as a means of providing practical skills for inmates at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang. The training program comprised several modules delivered over two sessions, including: (1) training on the production of beverages made from various types of rhizomes, and (2) business management mentoring, covering cost calculation, product packaging, and marketing strategies.

The activity was conducted at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang, with participants consisting of Correctional Assisted Residents of the facility. The sequence of PKM implementation stages carried out by the UM Community Service Task Force is illustrated in Figure 1.

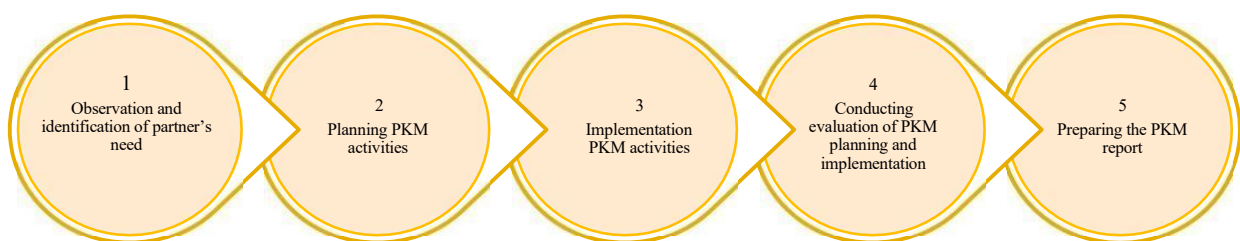


Figure 1. Sequence of community service activities at the class IIA women's correctional facility in Malang.

Observation and needs identification were conducted to ensure an accurate understanding of the partner's problems and requirements. This stage was carried out through interviews with the Head of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang. The second stage involved planning the community service (PKM) activities in accordance with the identified problems and partner needs. At this stage, the task force designed appropriate solutions and determined effective implementation and delivery strategies to ensure that the activities were well targeted. The planning process included designing the activity program, determining

participants, selecting implementation methods, establishing evaluation methods, assigning responsibilities among task force members, and defining the targets and expected outputs of the activities.

The third stage consisted of implementing the PKM activities according to the established plan. The activities included the provision of training materials on beverage processing skills and business management. The target participants were approximately 30 Correctional Assisted Residents of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility. The PKM activities were conducted over two days, with each session lasting approximately eight hours.

The community service activities conducted by the academic community of Universitas Negeri Malang are expected to provide benefits in the form of enhanced knowledge and skills among beneficiaries through the dissemination of science and technology (IPTEKS). This PKM activity is anticipated to support improvements in participants' knowledge, skills, and creativity. The fourth stage involved evaluation, in which training participants completed questionnaires to provide feedback on their perceptions and experiences regarding the PKM activities they had attended.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Observation and identification of partner needs

The initial stage of the community service (PKM) program involved observation and identification of partner needs through direct interviews with the Head of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang. The results of this stage indicated that existing rehabilitation programs required further strengthening, particularly in food-based vocational skills. The inmates demonstrated limited knowledge and practical skills in processing food products, especially natural beverages derived from locally available raw materials. In addition, entrepreneurial motivation and economic preparedness after release were identified as areas requiring improvement.

These findings are consistent with previous studies on community empowerment, which emphasize the importance of enhancing human resource capacity through need-based and practical skills training. Therefore, training on the processing of rhizome-based beverages was considered an appropriate intervention to address the identified needs of the partner institution [4,5,6]

3.2. Planning of PKM activities

Based on the results of the observation and needs assessment, the Universitas Negeri Malang Community Service Task Force developed a structured plan for the PKM activities. The planning stage included designing the activity framework, determining the target participants, selecting appropriate implementation methods, establishing evaluation procedures, assigning responsibilities among team members, and defining the expected targets and outputs.

The PKM program was designed to be delivered in two sessions: (1) technical training on the processing of beverages made from various rhizomes, and (2) business management mentoring, including cost calculation, packaging techniques, and marketing strategies. This approach was adopted because practice-oriented training combined with entrepreneurial guidance has been shown to be effective in enhancing both technical competencies and business readiness [7].

3.3. Implementation of PKM activities

The PKM activities were implemented in accordance with the established plan at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang. Approximately 40 Correctional Assisted Residents participated in the program (Figure 2). The activities were conducted over two days, with each session lasting approximately eight hours.



Figure 2. Training participants consisting of inmates of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang.

During the beverage processing training session, participants received instruction on the types of rhizomes, their functional benefits, and the step-by-step procedures for producing instant beverages. The training emphasized hands-on practice, with participants actively involved in each stage of the production process under the guidance of the PKM task force (Figure 3). The subsequent session on business management provided participants with basic knowledge of production cost analysis, pricing strategies, simple packaging methods, and introductory marketing concepts applicable to small-scale enterprises [7].

Throughout the implementation phase, participants demonstrated high levels of enthusiasm and active engagement, as evidenced by their participation in discussions, practical activities, and question-and-answer sessions. The outcome of the training indicated that participants were able to produce rhizome-based instant beverage products with acceptable quality and potential market value.



Figure 3. Training activities on the production of rhizome-based instant beverage products.

3.4. Evaluation and impact of the program

The final stage of the PKM program involved an evaluation process conducted through the distribution of questionnaires to participants to obtain feedback on the implementation of the activities. The evaluation results indicated that participants perceived the PKM program as highly beneficial in improving their knowledge, technical skills, and creativity, particularly in the areas of food processing and basic entrepreneurship.

In addition to the improvement in participants' competencies, the outcomes of the PKM activities were also reflected in the tangible products produced during the training sessions. Participants successfully developed rhizome-based instant beverage products that met basic quality standards and demonstrated potential market value. These products served as concrete evidence of skill acquisition and the effective transfer of knowledge during the training process (Figure 4).



Figure 4. PKM products in the form of rhizome-based beverages.

The production of rhizome-based instant beverages further reinforced participants' understanding of the entire production workflow, from raw material preparation to processing and packaging. This practical outcome is essential in building participants' confidence and readiness to apply the acquired skills independently after release [8]. Overall, the observed enhancement in skills and the successful production of marketable beverage products suggest that the PKM implementation model—comprising needs assessment, systematic planning, practice-oriented implementation, and participatory evaluation—was effective in strengthening the human resource capacity and entrepreneurial readiness of Correctional Assisted Residents.

4. Conclusions

The community service (PKM) program was successfully implemented in accordance with the planned stages, including observation, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The training on the production of rhizome-based instant beverages was conducted effectively and received enthusiastic participation from the inmates of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility in Malang. The results demonstrated that participants were able to acquire practical skills and produce rhizome-based beverage products with potential economic value.

Based on the evaluation results derived from participants' feedback, the training activities provided new knowledge and enhanced technical skills, while also increasing participants' motivation to engage in entrepreneurial activities after their release. The tangible output of the program, in the form of rhizome-based beverage products, further indicates the effectiveness of the training in supporting skill acquisition and entrepreneurial readiness.

Participants expressed strong interest in the continuation of similar training programs involving other products, as well as in sustained mentoring, particularly in marketing strategies, to ensure product competitiveness in the market. Therefore, ongoing and follow-up community service initiatives focusing on product diversification and business development are recommended to strengthen the long-term economic independence of correctional assisted residents.

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