



Investment in Entrepreneurial Equipment for Correctional Facility Inmates

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Abstract. While serving their sentences in correctional institutions, inmates receive various business skills training and increase their understanding of various sciences. One of the goals is for them to be economically independent after completing their sentence/development period in a correctional institution. This training is also one of the requirements that must be met to complete the prison term while in a correctional facility. This research aims to analyze investment in equipment that inmates can use to run entrepreneurship after they are released and return to society. Economic independence can be realized one way through entrepreneurship. This research uses an analytical description method of investment in various equipment that inmates can use to carry out entrepreneurship. The results of research on the analysis of investment equipment for assisted citizen entrepreneurship and its influence on achieving profits show that the manual screen-printing form of entrepreneurship can provide greater profits when compared to the equipment investment costs for the entrepreneurship. The results of this study are useful for increasing the understanding and entrepreneurial abilities of inmates at the class IIA Samarinda correctional facility. The profits generated are also equivalent to the equipment investment costs incurred. It is hoped that the results of this research can be a useful consideration for inmates who want to become entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Inmates, Correctional Facility.

1 Introduction

One of the correctional systems is to provide guidance to inmates [1]. It is hoped that with this system, after completing their sentence and returning to society, inmates can become better human beings. The guidance given to inmates can be in the form of education, personality development and independence development.

Fostering the independence of correctional inmates can take the form of skills training, which has levels from the basic stage, advanced stage and advanced stage. The type of skills training provided can be in the form of agricultural, livestock, carpentry, arts and information technology activities, as well as other activities [1]. In article 39 it is further explained that all forms of skills training are aimed at industrial-scale productive work which is expected to produce goods and services that have economic value. Inmates can earn wages or premiums for the work they do.

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Z. B. Pambuko et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of 5th Borobudur International Symposium on Humanities and Social Science (BISHSS 2023)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 856,
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-273-6_110

Based on interviews and coordination with the Class IIA Samarinda Correctional Facility, there are problems regarding the implementation of independence development for inmates. The number of inmates in Class IIA Samarinda Correctional Facility is more than 700 people, and not all inmates can take part in self-reliance training every year. Meanwhile, one of the requirements for free inmates is that they have attended skills training as proven by a training certificate. This is due to the limited allocation of training funds to develop the independence of the inmates and the choice of skills that will be provided. This research was conducted to help provide solutions to existing problems at the Class IIA Samarinda Correctional Facility. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide data on the type of skills development activities that are appropriate for inmates at Class IIA Samarinda Correctional Facility. It is hoped that this activity can improve the skills of the inmates and foster interest in entrepreneurship, so that after being released they can be economically independent (opportunity to open a business and increase income) and reduce the negative stigma in society.

Potential and efforts to contribute to developing the economy can be done through entrepreneurship. This activity plays a role in creating jobs, reducing unemployment and increasing income [2]. Inmates who have an understanding of entrepreneurship, after completing their criminal term, can be independent with the skills and training, and can remove the negative stigma from society regarding ex-convicts/inmates [3]. Entrepreneurship in prisons can have an impact on the economic sector, namely providing business opportunities and increasing income [4].

A person's conscious desire to direct his actions in entrepreneurship such as starting a new business is called entrepreneurial interest [5]. Just like society in general, entrepreneurial motivation in inmates can be formed through skills training [6]. However, there are still inmates who cannot decide to open a business independently after they are released. This is due to concerns about capital to start a business which they feel is quite large [7] and which they may not necessarily be able to have.

Concerns about insufficient or insufficient capital to start a business can be overcome by choosing a type of business that does not require large capital. For example, a buying and selling business can be carried out by making an upfront payment by the buyer, or a production business which requires paying a portion of the total order cost.

The aim of this research is to analyze investment in equipment that can be used for entrepreneurship. It is hoped that the research results can add references to the entrepreneurial readiness of correctional inmates and strengthen their business interests.

2 Method

This research uses the description comparison method. Researchers compare investments in equipment that can be used for entrepreneurship. The choice of business was based on a survey of the most popular interests among inmates of the Samarinda Class IIA Correctional Facility, as well as considering aspects of convenience and the cost of purchasing equipment which was quite affordable.

3 Results and Discussion

In the following section, we will discuss the comparison of investment in equipment for entrepreneurship for inmates, with the selected business plan samples limited to screen printing businesses (manual and digital) and packaged drinks. The businesses selected are mainly based on business choices that are of great interest to the inmates.

Screen printing business is a form of entrepreneurship that can be carried out by society in general. What needs to be considered is the willingness to continue learning and also having unique ideas and being able to continue updating knowledge independently. The screen-printing business can be separated into two, namely manual screen printing and digital screen printing. Each type of screen printing has advantages and limitations; however, the screen-printing business has good prospects and is easy to learn.

Manual screen printing is done using a screen and screen-printing ink, namely by coating the ink on the t-shirt directly. In short, this screen-printing technique is carried out as a process of transferring the design that has been made to the surface of the screen-printing media (which can be a plain t-shirt), then the design will blend into the screen-printing material/media. Equipment for manual screen printing includes screen printing screen, rack, screen printing film, fabric, coater, photo emulsion, dryer or hot gun, screen printing ink, and screen-printing table. Most clothing business people use manual screen printing because the quality of screen printing is long-lasting and the price of screen printing is cheaper compared to digital screen printing.

Digital screen printing is a screen-printing technique that is done using a machine. All processes are carried out by machines from design to printing. Equipment for digital screen printing includes a DTG printing machine, screen printing dryer, compressor, Teflon paper, press machine for t-shirts, ink and cartridge set, and computer. The advantages of digital screen printing include very good print quality, saving operational costs, saving printing costs, and being suitable for screen printing media in the form of cloth.

The equipment needed in the contemporary beverage business is a drink booth or cart, shaker, blender, plastic up, plastic packaging cup, straw, cup sealer, cream whipper dispenser, cool box, jigger. The initial capital budget must be prepared carefully and only to purchase sufficient equipment so that finances remain stable.

A comparison of the estimated costs that must be incurred for investment in entrepreneurial equipment for three types of business is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of equipment investment costs

Entrepreneurial Equipment	Total Cost (IDR)
Manual screen-printing	6,190,000
Digital screen-printing	25,355,000
Packaged beverage	5,132,500

The number of equipment investment for a digital screen-printing business is very large compared to the other two businesses. However, this depends on the amount of

capital available for each individual who will undertake entrepreneurship. Prison inmates can choose two types of businesses that do not require too much initial capital, namely manual screen printing and packaged drinks. If business finances become more stable, inmates can develop their businesses, for example from a manual screen-printing business to a digital screen-printing business. The equipment or supplies that need to be prepared do not all have to be purchased in cash, but can be purchased on credit or using a rental system, so that the capital owned is not entirely used to purchase entrepreneurial equipment.

4 Conclusion

Prison inmates have the right to improve and develop themselves, one of which is by obtaining skills training while serving their prison term in a correctional institution. The skills training those inmates participate in is aimed at industrial-scale productive work, the aim of which is to produce goods and services that have economic value. Investing in the right entrepreneurial equipment and equipment will help ensure that the capital costs required to start a business are large and that they are utilized properly.

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