

# **Life Skills and Entrepreneurship of Juvenile in Prisons**

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## **Abstract**

A study to learn about early life skills of Senior High School students of Taruna Wiyata Mandiri, science major at Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung. Study conducted on 5 samples, taken purposely under the consent, with characteristic: 15-22 age level, middle and lower economic class and still under coaching program. This study was preliminary study about life skills provision refer to Department of National Education indicators, such as, personal, social, academic, and vocational skills that would be discovered in further. The data collection was conducted by using questionnaire to detect personal and social skills, observation sheet used to observe development activities, and the interview to the subjects, teachers and officers to find out the responses of the activities. Vocational skills become a focus as part of life skills for subject provision to be an independent entrepreneur. The result showed that the subjects having a good basic time management, planning and job allocation in making group products. Innovation and creativity ideas by using eggs as the basic material for assessment academic. It was an expected basic skill that could bring the subject to a brighter future.

**Keywords:** juvenile prisoners, juvenile correctional penitentiary, life skills, entrepreneurship

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The number of prisoners is increasing year by year, based on data obtained from Ministry of Law and Human Right (Ditjen Pemasyarakatan, 2019) there are 140 total number of juvenile prisoners in Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung. On the other hand, overload capacity in many prisons in Indonesia is the main problem that make rehabilitation program become complicated. The state has obligations to adjudicate by doing punishment like a rehabilitation, socialization of the prisoners (Yulianto & Enis, 2016). According to Juvenile Criminal Justice System, juvenile prisoners is a children facing the law which categorized as underage prisoner. Law Number 11 of 2012 about Juvenile Criminal Justice System impose many changes of the system of guiding children facing the law, among them make reforms the institute.

Ozdemir (2010) found that life skill education effectively reduces the number of recidivism. Life skill is the interaction a various knowledge and skill that someone must have, so they can live independently. Observation result which conducted in Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung found that the coaching and training programs as rehabilitation involving 3 competencies aspect, they are cognitive/ intellectual aspect, affective (attitude-soft skill), and psychomotor (hard skill).

Educational life skill is applicable in real life situation, based on interest and talent, relate with regional potential characteristics and can be developed significantly as business

sector improving the competency oriented (Anwar, 2006; Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2002).

Starting a business is something possible because sometimes the inmates has self-rejection and negative label from the community about ex-criminals. Machdi (2013) found in youth correctional institution of Wirogunan Yogyakarta about 80% of the inmates planned to become an entrepreneur. How the implementation of life skill education? What kind of aspects that appear on the entrepreneurship learning? The challenge of being able to practice life skills through entrepreneurial learning will be revealed in this study.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Law Number 11 of 2012 about Juvenile Criminal Justice System impose many changes of the system of guiding children facing the law, among them make reforms the Institute. Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung in particular fostering juvenile prisoners. One of the obligation is run the program coaching to education and training for juvenile prisoners according to legislation. Debriefing skills that giving when debriefing process in Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung so that they can stay away from the crimes circle that teasing them to turning back.

Indonesian Department of National Education divide life skills as two aspects, they are generic life skills (GLS) and specific life skills (SLS). GLS consist by personal skill and

social skill, SLS consist by academic skill and vocational skill.

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3.1 Design and Method

This study used an experimental method with pre-experimental one group pre-posttest design. This methodology has passed the discussion stage in charge of Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung unit section data and publication for the ethical issues.

##### 3.1.1 Data Analysis

The data is analysed through descriptive techniques from an analysis life skills questionnaire, field note. The analysis result of interviews from the student, officer and teacher to revealed the response about the learning.

##### 3.1.2 Instruments

The instrument used in this study including life skills questionnaires for personal and social skills, observation sheets to revealed the implementation of life skills education, and interview guidelines for students, officers and teachers to revealed the response about the learning. The academic and vocational skills will be known after the product done, the competencies adjusted to the biology subjects and craft entrepreneurship.

##### 3.1.3 Data Collection Technique

This study conducted in six meetings, the learning method and material specific divide according to the syllabus. In the first and second meetings they learned about the general characteristic off three different eggs. On the third meetings, they were put in different activities, based on their level. Followed to the fourth and fifth meetings, they made business plan about product with egg. And in the last meeting they did presentation about their business plan. After that the students must be create their plan reality make a product as vocational skills.

#### 3.2 Participant

The participant of this study taken purposely under officer's consent with characteristic: 1) 15-22 age levels; 2) middle and lower economics class and 3) under development until December 2019.

#### 3.3 Research Sites

This study was conducted in Senior High School Taruna Wiyata Mandiri, Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II

Bandung located in Bandung. In particularly, it separates the education program and coaching program.

The education program such as formal education established in the institution, the informal education such as an equalization exam. There are many programs in coaching program, such as a spiritual boarding school, scout, sports and arts, skill programs (shaving, drawing, memorize the Quran, workshops).

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the preliminary studies, questionnaire and interviewed used to get data about the juvenile prisoner life skill, what training they have participated in, what are their plans after leaving Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung. the initial data is very important to find out the needs. The personal skill and social skill questionnaire used as pre-test.

The analysis result of questionnaire shows that student's personal skills and social skills shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1. Result of personal skill questionnaire

Aspects	Indicators	Mean (%)
Self-awareness	As a God creature	72 (sufficient)
	As a community member	
	As a citizen	
	Be grateful	
Thinking skill	Be useful	
	Find the information	
	Processing information and decision making	
	Solve the problem creatively	

Table 2. Result of social skill questionnaire

Aspects	Indicators	Mean (%)
Communication	Listening	77 (sufficient)
	Speaking	
	Writing	
Collabo-ration	Team work	

Based on the results of questionnaire analyzes, the average score for personal skills obtained 72% in sufficient criteria. the personal skills also can be seen from observation note. The juvenile prisoner always starts and end the learning activity with pray. They also curious about how to get the halal business, they are aware that the property that is used must be halal and blessing. Part of self-awareness as God creature.

One of the juvenile prisoner, the initial J, 20 years old stated, "I want to make my parents proud because I always been a bad boy and dissident."

The result of interview analysis, J shows self-awareness as citizen, especially as a child of his parents. Parents and teenagers are indeed complicated in the phase of adolescent (Santrock, 2007; Sudarsono, 2012). J always remembering his parents and encouraged to change to good. Hilman and Indrawati (2017) the quality of parental relations is less

harmonious can encourage children to tend to stay away and look for an environment that tends to be free as a form of rebellion. The relationship between parents and children will improve once the child reaches maturity stage (Santrock, 2010)

The average score for social skills obtained 77% in sufficient criteria. Data on academic and vocational skills obtained through worksheet that will be revealed in further. Academic skills include time management, making a plan and job allocation in a group. Vocational skills such as making an innovation and creativity ideas in creating a basic menu by using eggs.

Another data from field note analyze that the business plan is 80% accepted, which is good. The business plan involved time managements, planning and job allocation in making plan product. The students got the information from the television program they watched, so they put the inspiration on that, they modified the waste of egg shell become craft. The product need about 2 weeks to be finished. The idea come from the survey that they make to the all juvenile prisoners, they make a simple questionnaire by asking about what is the food that often served in Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung.

Most of them answer egg as the most often menu, so they think how to make use of the egg shell waste to become worth selling. The challenges of their business plan is marketing strategy, most of them think that online marketplace is the simplest, but they cannot access any internet in Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung.

Based on interview result, officer of Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung state that the juvenile prisoners prefer and be enthusiastic to practical activities than theory activities. The activities must be able to facilitate according to their character which energetic, active and still develop become a better person. Coaching activities must be devoted to preparing their provisions after leaving Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung.

The result of interview to the juvenile prisoners, three from five plan to become an entrepreneur. The reason were they have no confident to compete with other people, they feel embarrassed become ex-inmates. The inmates have doubts in planning the future because of intimidation of themselves as useless people and shunned by society (Yulianti, Sriati & Widiasih, 2010).

Entrepreneur be a way for them to prove that they can be succeed. They can start with a simple business like culinary. According to the vocational skill as an entrepreneur they also need an ability to think about capital and risk of their business. The juvenile prisoner who have interest in art, plan to become an artist. In the worksheet activity, they plan to make a painting of eggshell. Small capital and little risk are their reasons for choosing it.

The result of teacher interview shows that the learning activities was very fun, creative and accommodate their needed. The juvenile prisoners very excited when they learn what is beneficial for them. Entrepreneurship can be used as learning strategy to inspire them to become a good person, success and build a strong character to fight their live.

Result from interview shows that most of the officer, teacher and students welcoming the program (entrepreneurship learning), the officer plan to add the similar

program on their coaching routine program to growing the entrepreneur motivation to the students. The teacher gets inspired to making a similar program in the different topics such as a waste management, utilization of part of animal body as a craft, so biology is not about content, but can deliver from other areas. The students feel enthusiastic about the learning because it gives them a creativity and explore the things that can they do after they back from the correctional institutions.

## 5. CONCLUSION

All of Life skills aspects that appear from life skill entrepreneurship, they are personal skills, social skills, academic and vocational skills. It takes time and habit to practice life skills, especially in vocational skills. Need cooperation from officers, teachers and policy makers to make the coaching program in Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung can make the juvenile prisoners having motivation for the brighter future and not repeat the same mistakes.

The goal of juvenile Prisoner's learning achievement not oriented to academic values, but how they have the skills to live. Become an employee or an entrepreneur which need a good character.

The challenge is how to make the juvenile prisoners master the latest technology tools as part of vocational skills, so they can reach the competencies of technology.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank all parties involved in this study. Thank you to the Juvenile Correctional Penitentiary Class II Bandung that has granted the study permission, as well as all the subjects who have helped in this study.

flood of information and development of software and hardware has added to the treasures of extraordinary civilizations. Maximum utilization in the world of education will greatly help the change and transition of our educational civilization towards the world of education that is modern, globalized and competitive in the world market.

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