

ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AMONG PRISONERS AT PUZHAL PRISON

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Abstract

The entrepreneurship development programme was developed in the form of treatment with specific objectives, catering to the needs, requirements and interests of the inmates, which was expected to bring transformation in their thinking attitude, notions and behavioural pattern, to enable them to grow around physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially. The educational programme, conducted in adequately homely atmosphere, love, acceptance, appreciation and understanding could provide proper outlet to intellectual, emotional energy and creative expression, was expected to strengthen them from inside so that they can face challenges of life with courage and determination, so that they are normal healthy useful citizen not only of the Nation but of the World. Hence the researcher took 30 samples for the study and present the result

Key words: Personality Development and Entrepreneurship

Introduction

Every year, thousands of formerly- incarcerated individuals re-enter their communities hoping to make a fresh start (Ravasi&Turati,2005).Cases of poor employer perception, difficulty in opening bank account, legal restrictions, social stigma, understanding prevailing technology and societal changes, are daunting challenges capable of hindering economic opportunities (Clements, 2004). According to Agomo (2009) and Ilu(1992),data on recidivism indicates that,67.8% of ex-convicts are likely to be rearrested within three years and 76.6% within five years.

In terms of re-adjudication, approximately 49.8% of formerly-incarcerated individuals' recidivate within three years and approximately 60% do so within five years. Re-carceration rates among returning individual is 36.2% within three years, and 44.9% within five years. Any community with a large number of exconvicts suffer reduced man power and resources, this hinders economic growth. Due to this, the central Government of India introduced the Prison Entrepreneurship Development Programs in prisons. These programs help to provide for the inmate's good skills and attitudes to secure employment or be self employed.

The prison entrepreneurship development programs include formal education, entrepreneurship education, vocational skills training, and prison agricultural program. The formal education scheme involves teaching and learning for inmates using the 6-3-3-4 system of education to expose them to basic skills of reading, writing, social and religious studies. Other subject offered include mathematics, social studies, English Language, biology, physics, chemistry, literature, economics, accounting and the likes. Some of the inmates are enrolled for external examinations like First School Leaving Certificate Examination, Junior Secondary examination and Senior Secondary School examinations. Entrepreneurship education involves teaching the inmates through the rudiments of entrepreneurship such as identifying needs, general business management, marketing, financial management, preparing business plans and proposal. For the vocational skills training, the inmates are required to make a choice (Asokhia&Osumah, 2013).

The chosen vocation cap must be within the limits of the inmates' jail sentence. At completion of the training and jail term, the inmates should be helped by the prison management to secure capital to set up. The prison agricultural program is a scheme that engages the inmates by making them work in the prison farms, thereby aiding them to learn valuable agricultural skills. These skills include all forms of practical farming skills, farm management, financial book keeping, and so on (Asokhia&Osumah, 2013). Therefore, this study seeks to examine the effectiveness of prison entrepreneurship program in equipping prison inmates with entrepreneurship skills.

The humanity of yester years have realized the vision of opportunity and achieved greatness in their lives with the promotion of entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurship in India is traditional and people ever since organized to live together there was a need for exchange of goods to fulfill their needs and requirements. The Barter system was the basic foundation

of the society to ensure a satisfied living to the large amount of population, this system helped people to exchange their abundance with others and unknowingly it has become the self-employment generation programme. The rural entrepreneurships such as weaving, pottery, metal working, petty shops, tailoring, tea shops, Tiffin centre, Bede rolling, Street vending, (sale of Vegetables, entrepreneur oriented fancy items, Salt, Paappad, Plastic, Aluminium and silver items, Children oriented snacks, Fish, Dry fish, Collection of old plastics, steel items, old newspapers & bottles, Milk items (Curd, Buttermilk, Ghee) and other seasonal products such as ice, fruits, butter milk etc., There was an automatic creation of this environment particularly in rural areas where an appropriate integration of various ongoing self-employment generation programmes was required. There are different types of entrepreneurs in rural areas with a very meagre investment. This helps them to have a regular and satisfied living with a small profit to manage the families on their own. Every village has different type of entrepreneurs and these entrepreneurs operate in their own villages or move out of their villages finding potential buyers in other villages. This mobility provides greater amount of satisfaction to the people of other villages also. The Freedom Prison Bazaar represents an innovative approach to rehabilitation within the prison system, focusing on fostering entrepreneurship skills among inmates. This initiative seeks to address the pressing issue of recidivism by offering inmates opportunities for personal and professional growth.

Statement of the Problem

In the present scenario of our country the government is taking enormous steps in the development of the economy. The major challenges are employment, entrepreneurship, start-ups and so on, on the other hand it is also equally important to control crime and engage the prisoners in some productive way, it will enable them to engage themselves in the productive way. Apart from introducing many such schemes for promoting entrepreneurship and supporting budding entrepreneurship, government has also taken steps to rehabilitate the life of prisoners, so that they can make a decent living and acquire a good social status after their punishment period. Prisoners sentenced with imprisonment stay in the prison for a short period or long period depending on the crime they have committed. Mere the period of stay in the prison does not serve the purpose of punishment. Apart from the punishment the prisoners should be motivated and enlightened for a better living. One of the initiatives of the prison authorities is to inculcate entrepreneurship skills in the inmates so that they are engaged in some activity which makes a good living for them. The inmates can have a decent

earning and respect after the period of punishment is over. The present study is an attempt to analyse the entrepreneurial skills of the prisoners and the extent of support given by the authorities

Objective of the study

To find effectiveness of the entrepreneurship development programme among inmates

Methodology

The researcher uses both primary and secondary data. Primary data collected through interview schedule. Secondary data collected from books, journals and websites. The convenient sampling method was used. The size of the sample was 30. The collected data were analysed using t-Test.

The personality inventory developed by Dr. N.K. Dutt was administered on the inmates in the pre and post treatment periods. The data was collected with respect to personality in the following areas

Insecurity-loneliness

Insecurity-loneliness is indefinite condition of feeling, anxious, unsafe, threatened and apprehensive. It shows person's inability to make friends because of lack of trust in self or others. A person wants somebody to look after the inmates of Juvenile Home, suffering from Insecurity and Loneliness.

Depression

Depression is a state of accessibility to stimulation or particular kind of stimulation of lowered initiative or gloomy thoughts like; 'Life is difficult, or has feelings that suicide is the only solution to the difficulties Person has feeling of inadequacy and hopelessness.

Inferiority complex

Inferiority complex is a repressed fear and resentment of being inferior, especially in some bodily feature, leading to variety of distressed behaviour. It is an emotional condition of heightened awareness about one's own existence like feeling inferior to someone. It is always self-contradictory. It is known directly by the person who has it, as it is a repressed fear. A person with inferiority complex becomes psychologically tensed while talking to other

person, or person of opposite sex or if somebody is observing his work. Inmates of Juvenile Home suffer from inferiority and they are extremely self-conscious

Guilt proneness

Guilt proneness is a sense of realisation that one has violated ethical or moral or religious principles together with a regretful feeling of lessened personal worth on that account. He feels guilty and is not able to forgive himself and feels guilty of violating the principles or certain standards.

Ergic tension

It is a innate psycho-physical disposition which permits its possessor to acquire reactivity to certain classes of objects i.e. he is not able to concentrate upon his work or he is too much self-attentive and over anxious etc. He feels that life is full of problems. Ergic tension has been a common problem among Juvenile inmates of Juvenile Home of Baroda

Paranoid suspiciousness

It is a personality disorder in which the individual is suspicious, envious, jealous and stubborn and extremely sensitive to what seems to be slight or injurious much inclined to the project..

Emotional instability

Emotional instability is a tendency for quick and unreliable emotional response, i.e. whenever he is doing any difficult work, his legs start trembling or when he is angry, he won't be able to speak correctly. He is not able to face difficult situations

Hypochondriacal tendencies

It is morbid concern about one's own health with exaggeration of every trifling symptom like the person develops the feelings that 'he will become mad, or is having anxiety about the health that there is something wrong with his heart or is suffering from some major disease'

Somatic reactions

Somatic reactions are pertaining to the body or bodily psychic or mental conditions suffering to psyche like without reason person feels sick or has a feeling that there is no

strength in his body. The very process of institutionalisation is stress and tension producing for inmates. They are governed by strict and rigid rules and regulations. Such climate may cause psycho-somatic problems for the inmates

Lie score

Lie Score is pertaining to hide the true picture inside the person like he might be trying to boast of himself in front of others or for impressing others or he might not be aware of the facts about himself.

The pre and post treatment data was tabulated and significance of difference was seen through t- test. All the components of DPI are neurotic components and negative factors. They are negatively correlated with the personality. As per the scoring procedure of Dutt Personality Test, Higher the number, lower the personality. Higher number indicates the presence of the neurotic factors. Increase in the personality is accompanied by the decrease in the anxiety level. Decreasing the degree marks the level of improvement and desirable change. However, the results related to these aspects are interpreted subsequently

Table 1

T Test for Personality Factors

SI No	Factors	Mean Score		t value	Level of significance 1 %
		Pre	Post		
1	Insecurity and loneliness.	19.0333	13.2667	10.41	Significant
2	Depression.	18.8667	12.3333	10.70	Significant
3	Inferiority complex - self-consciousness.	25.8	17.4	10.68	Significant
4	Guilt proneness	16.5667	10.9667	10.01	Significant
5	Ergic tension.	26.5	16.7333	10.86	Significant
6	Paranoid suspiciousness.	23.6	15.9333	11.61	Significant
7	Emotional instability.	28.1	18.6667	10.64	Significant
8	Hypochondriacal tendencies	19.5	12.4333	9.84	Significant

9	Somatic reactions	22.5667	15.6333	9.35	Significant
10	Lie score.	11.4333	9.7	4.75	Significant

Findings

- Personality Insecurity-loneliness Mean Score ranged from 19.0333 to 13.2667 in the pre and post treatment periods and t-value is 10.41 which is significant at 0.01% level
- Depression the mean score ranged from 18.6667 to 12.3333 in the pre and post treatment periods. In the experimental group, t-value is 10.70, which is significant at 0.01% level.
- Inferiority complex mean score ranged from 25.8000 to 17.4000 in the pre and post treatment periods. In the experimental group, t-value is 10.68 which is significant at 0.01% level.
- Guilt proneness mean score ranged from 16.5667 to 10.9667 in the pre and post treatment periods and, t- value is 10.01, which is significant at 0.01% level.
- Ergic Tension mean score ranged from 26.5000 to 16.7333, t- value is 10.86, which is significant at 0.01% level.
- Paranoid suspiciousness the mean score ranged from 23.6000 to 15.9333 in the pre and post treatment periods and value is 11.61, which is significant at 0.01% level.
- Emotional instability mean score ranged from 28.1000 to 18.6667 and, t- value is 10.64, which is significant at 0.01% level.
- Hypochondriacal tendencies the mean score ranged from 19.5000 to 12.4333 in the pre and post treatment periods and t-value is 9.84, which is significant at 0.01% level
- Somatic reactions' the mean score ranged from 22.5667 to 15.6333 in the pre and post treatment periods and, t- value is 9.35, which is significant at 0.01% level.
- 'Lie Score' mean score ranged from 11.4333 to 9.7000 and t-value is 4.75, which is significant at 0.01% level.

Conclusion

The entrepreneurship development programme has brought a significant change and improvement in personality among prisoners. The program's effectiveness in reducing recidivism, empowering inmates for entrepreneurship, and facilitating their successful reintegration into society as contributing members and entrepreneurs. Ultimately, the study

underscores the importance of investing in quality entrepreneur education for inmates as a means of promoting rehabilitation and reducing the societal and economic costs associated with incarceration and recidivism.

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