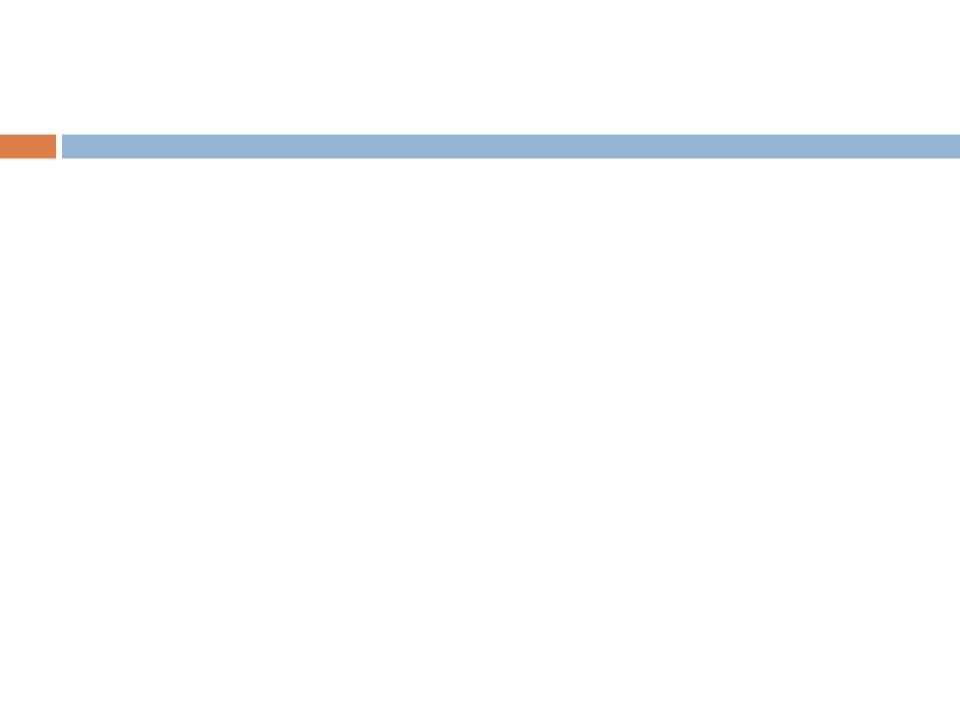


CREATIVITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH NON FORMAL EDUCATION

Wartanto

Director of Courses and training development
Directorate General Early Childhood, Nonformal and Informal Education,
Ministry of Education and Culture





OVERVIEW

4. Recommendation

3. Challenges

1.Background

2. Entrepreneurship Through Non Formal

Education

4. Recommendation



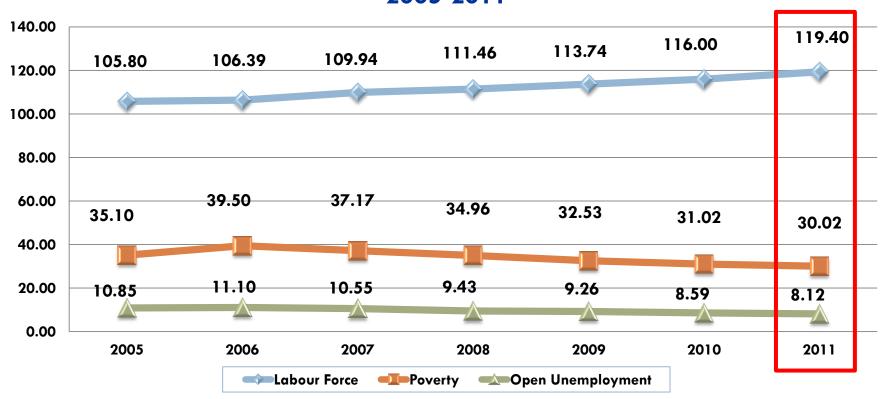


BACKGROUND



Labor Force, Poverty and Unemployment

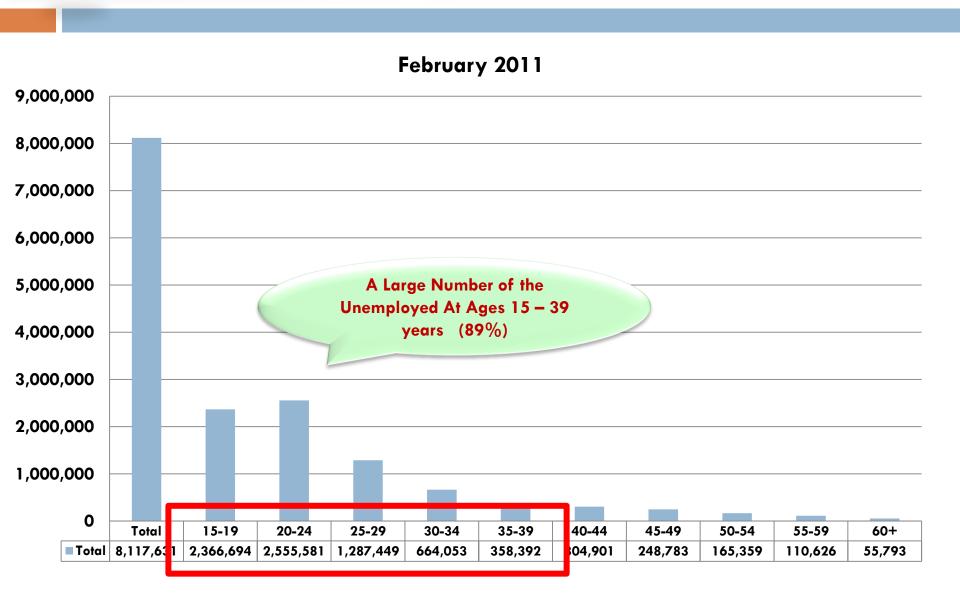
TREND OF LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT 2005-2011



(Source : BPS, 2005 - February 2011)

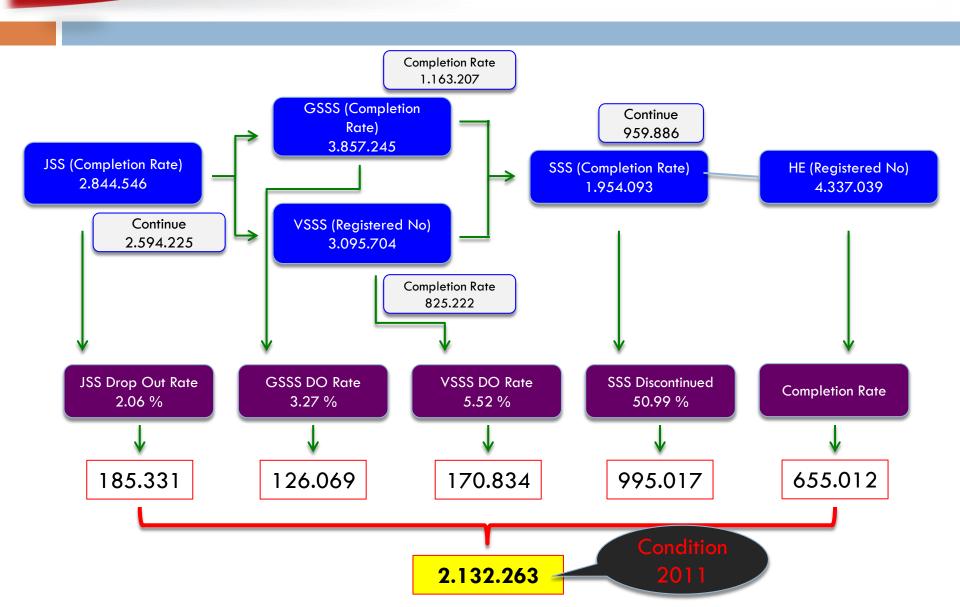


Unemployment By Productive Ages





The number of dropouts and discontinued graduates 2011





OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND AREA

Education Background	Area				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Total	%
	Total	%	Total	%		
≤ Primary School	927,504	48.28	993,467	51.72	1,920,971	23.66
Junior Secondary Education	1,015,850	56.34	787,159	43.66	1,803,009	22.21
Senior Secondary Education	1,563,552	69.04	701,251	30.96	2,264,803	27.90
Vocational Education	851,124	78.69	230,550	21.31	1,081,674	13.32
Diploma/Academy	356,217	81.99	78,240	18.01	434,457	5.35
Universities	513429	83.80	99,288	16.20	612,717	7.55
Total	5,227,676	64.40	2,889,955	35.60	8,117,631	100.00

Source: BPS, National Labour Force Survey, February bruary 2011 Urbanization

The number of the unemployed in th cities results from urbanization due to the limited employment opportunities in the village leading to neglecting natural resources in the villages and the high crime rate in the city





Unemployment, dropouts, and discontinued graduates



Trained to be self-employed in products and or services.



Potential:

- 1. Marine products, forest, agriculture, plantation, natural gas, etc.
- 2. 60 million motorcycles, 16 million cars, 190 million cellular phones in Indonesia
- 3. Home appliaces growth of 17 % / year: TV, AC, Refrigerators, etc,
- 4. 12% of construction industry growth
- 5. 51 % of Indonesian population are female

Product/services:

Handicrafts, food, drinks, cooking oil, etc.

Service centres, spare parts production, etc

Construction products & services.

Care product and services (skin, hair, fashion, etc)







ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH NON FORMAL EDUCATION



ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Entrepreneurship is a risk-taking process to run own business by taking the opportunities to create a new business through innovative approaches so that the business will grow up and get more competitive.

- > Gifted entrepreneurs: Those who own natural abilities to be entrepreneurs.
- > Trained entrepreneurs: Those who are formed trough training and education to be entrepreneurs
- Environment-shaped Entrepreneurs; Those who become entrepreneure due to living among entrepreneurs and business people.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP SCHEME

Training Strategy

Honest, spirit, responsiblity, cooperation, communication, respect each other, leadership Personal & Social Skill Designing, preparing tools and kit, producing /serving, quality assurance, analysis, responding Strengthening self problems on product/services attitude expert Competency Innovative behaviour Mind Set Creativity Vocational Skill Skill Open, eager to try something new, Management search, invent, reconstruct, innitiate, and always curious to create unique Planning incubator, and more valuable things. accessing capital, preparing human Management resources, marketing, need

Skill

assesment, adminitration



Community Entrepreneurship Education Program (CEEP)

CONDITION BASED ON FACT

PROGRAMME

OUTPUT EXPECTATIONS

0.85%
Percentage of
Local
Entrepreneurs

The number
Unemployment
Drop -Outs
Discontinoued
graduates

The number of potential

Demographic And Geographic

advantages

COMMUNITY ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAMME

CEEP Th 2010 = 5.000 people CEEP Th 2011 = 15.585 people

Rp 2.400.000/person

- 1. Creating New Entrepreneurs
- 2. Exploring The Local Resources

www.infokursus.net (Placement of Cybermarket)



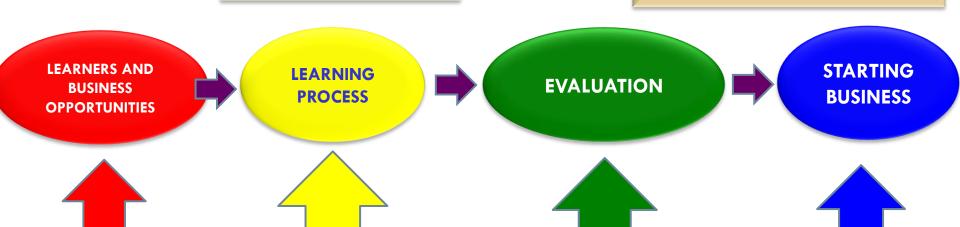
Community Entrepreneurship Education Program (CEEP)

Ongoing Scheme



✓ Courses and Training Institution (LKP)

- ✓ Partnership
- ✓ Bank
- ✓ Govt. Institution
- ✓ Non Bank Financial Institution



- Unemployed
- 18 45 Year old
- Poor family

Curriculum:

- 1. Mindset
- 2. Behaviour
- 3. Creativity
- 4. Management Skill
- 5. Vocational skill

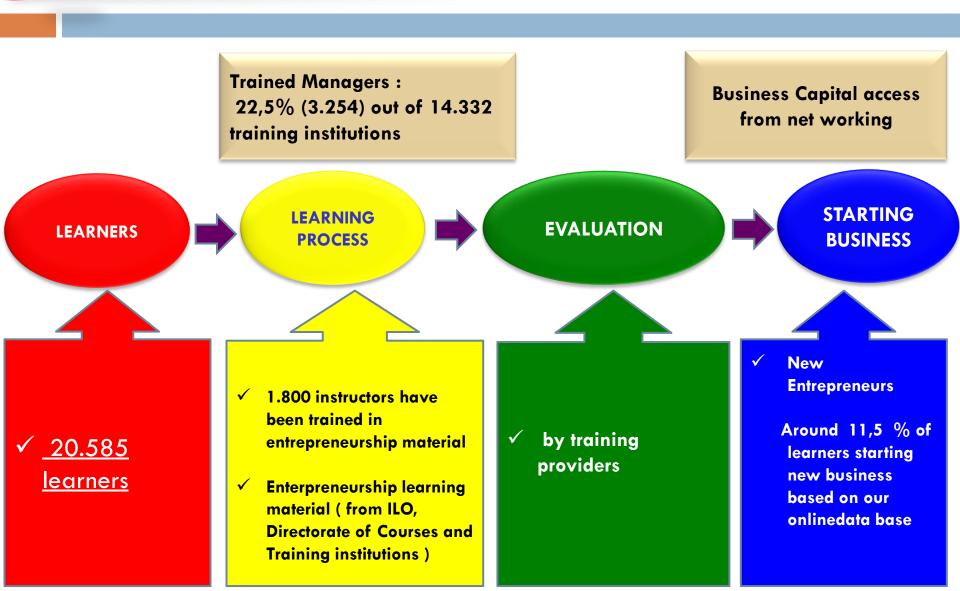
Incicators:

- Business Idea
- Skills certification
- Aptitude Scale
- BussinessManagement Skills

Access to capital



Data of CEEP implementation







NUMBER OF TRAINING PROVIDERS AROUND NATION



- √ 14.235 (Courses &Training institutions)
 - √ 5.300 (Community Learning Centres)



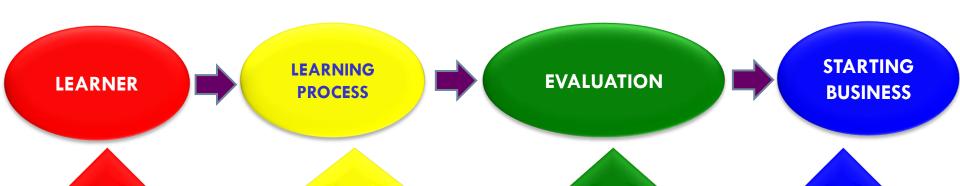


THE CHALLENGES



Community Entrepreneurship Education Program (CEEP)

Challenges



- ✓ Mindset (From Job seeker to Job Creator)
- ✓ Behaviour (low utilization the quality of life, not a risk taker)

- No competency standard on entrepreneurship
- No evaluation tools available to measure the competency on entrepreneurship
- √ Various learning materials on enterpreneurship training modules
- √ Various learning process and approach on methodology of enterpreneurship training
- NO
 ENTREPRENEURSHIP
 COMPETENCY
 STANDARDS

- √ Access to capital
- Access to market
- Poor quality of the product
- Networking:
 bussiness
 association, link to
 CSR





Recommendation



RECOMMENDATION

- Family supports to motivate children to have creative mindset and entreprenuership (not just job seekers)
- Corporate supports as business partners not just as employees.
- Financial institution supports in assisting young entrepreneurs to access business capital
- Government supports to make environments and regulations motivating to create new entrepreneurs





