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**EMPOWERMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS OF
PACKAGE C LEARNING CITIZENS IN EQUAL LEARNING
GROUP**

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship skills empowerment programs through Package C equivalence study groups can improve entrepreneurial skills and motivate students to start their own businesses. Internal factors such as the characteristics, motivation, and interests of students, as well as external factors such as social support, the environment, and training, influence the empowerment of entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurial skills are very important in today's business world, as they can help students start their own businesses and contribute to economic growth. Therefore, an integrated entrepreneurship empowerment program with equality learning is needed as an effort to improve students' entrepreneurship skills.

Keywords: Empowerment, Entrepreneurship Skills, package C in the equality study group.

1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship has an important role in a country's economic growth, including in increasing employment and reducing poverty. However, there are still many people who do not have adequate entrepreneurial skills to start a business. One of the efforts to improve entrepreneurship skills is through an entrepreneurship skills empowerment program through Package C equivalency study groups. However, there are still deficiencies in this program, such as factors that influence the empowerment of entrepreneurial skills and obstacles encountered in its implementation.

Empowerment of entrepreneurial skills is becoming increasingly important amidst uncertain and increasingly competitive economic conditions. However, there are still many people who do not have sufficient entrepreneurial skills to start a business, especially among residents studying Package C. Package C is an equality education program aimed at people who do not have the opportunity to complete formal education at the senior secondary level. One of the efforts to improve the entrepreneurship skills of package C study residents is an empowerment program for entrepreneurial skills through equality study groups. Package C, which is one of the programs in the community education unit, is a program implemented with the aim of identifying entrepreneurial opportunities. This is in accordance with the needs of Package C learning residents, so that their presence is expected to provide guidance in the academic field and entrepreneurial skills. However, there are still deficiencies in this program, such as the



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lack of understanding among the residents about entrepreneurship and the factors that influence its success. So it is necessary to do research to evaluate the entrepreneurial skills empowerment program through Package C equivalence study groups and analyze the factors that influence its success, so that this program can be improved and provide greater benefits for the community learning Package C residents through equality education.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an attitude and behavior. Entrepreneurs are people who are innovative, anticipatory, proactive, risk-taking, and profit-oriented. Entrepreneurs are people who are able to anticipate business opportunities, manage human resources to gain profits, and act appropriately towards success. (Sudjana, 2010:117). Meanwhile, according to Suryana (2006: 2), entrepreneurship is a creative and innovative ability that is used as a basis, tips, and resources to seek opportunities for success. So, entrepreneurship does not only provide a theoretical basis for the concept of entrepreneurship but also forms the attitude, behavior, and mindset of an entrepreneur. Someone who has an entrepreneurial spirit must have high creativity to win business competitions.

Equality education

Mustofa Kamil (2009:97) states that the Package C equality education program is a pilot program developed by the Directorate General of Non-Formal and Informal Education under the auspices of the Directorate of Equality Education. The goal of equal education is to accommodate students from the community who, for various reasons, cannot be accommodated in formal education, namely members of the community who do not go to school, drop out of school, or drop out but are of productive age and want to improve their knowledge and life skills. (Ministry of National Education, 2006: 1)

The Package C equality education program is an educational service outside of formal education aimed at people who do not complete their education or drop out of school due to various factors through non-formal education. This equality education is organized by non-formal education institutions or units where it is expected that graduates from this equality education have knowledge and skills that are on par with graduates of formal education.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, it is used as a support in the process of searching and extracting research data. Data was collected through a literature study by looking for data in books and scientific articles that had relevance to the topic of discussion as a support in the process of searching and extracting research data. Then manage the data with descriptive analysis, which the author presents systematically and objectively (Mustika, 2008). The data is obtained through documentation, namely, collecting data according to various kinds of journals, books, and other information. The documentation method involves collecting data by recording existing data. So what is meant by the documentation method here is the method of collecting data by taking material from books, documents, journals, or archives that are related to the problem to be discussed.



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The author then examines several journals, articles, papers, and books, as well as sources that are relevant to this writing, in the following process. This search was done in the literature. Literature as a literature review in order to find theoretical data related to the implementation of the principles of curriculum development towards the development of Islamic religious education curriculum, and the data is analyzed systematically and concluded objectively.

4. DISCUSSION

1. Improved Entrepreneurship Skills After Participating in Equality Study Groups

The increase in entrepreneurial skills after participating in the equality study group can be measured by increasing the ability of the learning residents to manage their businesses. Usually, in this study, the increase in entrepreneurial skills is measured by several indicators, such as an increase in the ability to make business plans, understand marketing strategies, manage business finances, and be able to run a business effectively. Graduates who receive a package C diploma have the same rights as graduates. The process of organizing non-formal education, according to Kamil (2011: 14), has an institutionalized system, which implies that each participant in package C must have equality (Pakaya, 2020).

Improvement in entrepreneurial skills can be seen from changes in the level of knowledge, attitudes, and skills of learning residents after participating in the equality study group. In this study, the results of increasing entrepreneurial skills can be compared with the ability of the learning residents before joining the equality study group.

After participating in the equality study group, it is hoped that the learning community will have better knowledge about entrepreneurship, have a positive attitude towards business or enterprise, and be able to develop the skills needed to manage their business. By increasing entrepreneurial skills, it is hoped that learning citizens will have better abilities to generate income, improve family welfare, and empower themselves and the surrounding community.



Figure 1 : entrepreneurship education process.



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2. Factors Affecting Empowerment of Entrepreneurship Skills for Package C Learning Residents

1. Internal Factors Internal factors are the characteristics of PACE residents that affect the empowerment of entrepreneurial skills. Some internal factors that can influence the empowerment of entrepreneurial skills include age, gender, last education, occupation, motivation, and interests. Learners who have a high interest in and motivation for entrepreneurship tend to find it easier to develop entrepreneurial skills. In addition, citizens who have a higher educational background or work related to business can also more easily develop entrepreneurial skills.
2. External Factors External factors can also affect the empowerment of entrepreneurial skills among package C learners. These external factors include social support, the environment, and training. Social support can provide motivation and confidence as citizens learn to develop entrepreneurial skills. An environment that is conducive to business can also facilitate the development of entrepreneurial skills. In addition, quality training can help learning citizens better understand the concept of entrepreneurship and develop needed entrepreneurial skills.
3. Implementation of Equality C Package Study Groups for Empowering Entrepreneurial Skills

Equality education is education that takes place outside the school system, but after being tested by an institution whose authority has been determined by the government in accordance with the law, graduates are considered as competent as graduates of formal education. Unfortunately, due to the unpopular way of implementing it in society, education seems to be neglected by the general public. (Sutisna, n.d.).

The implementation of the Equality C package study groups can empower entrepreneurial skills in the following ways:

1. Providing Entrepreneurship Materials Equality study groups can provide relevant and up-to-date entrepreneurship materials for learning citizens. This material can cover the basic concepts of entrepreneurship, business management, marketing, finance, and others.
2. Using Participatory Learning Methods Participatory learning methods can be used in equality study groups to motivate learning citizens and strengthen their participation in the development of entrepreneurial skills. This method can include group discussions, question and answer sessions, case studies, and business simulations.
3. Providing Social Support and a Conducive Business Environment Equality study groups can provide social support to learning citizens in the form of motivation, feedback, and emotional support. In addition, equality study groups can create a conducive business environment to help learning residents develop entrepreneurial skills. For example, equality study groups can provide comfortable workspaces and adequate facilities to assist learning residents in growing their businesses.
4. Organizing Entrepreneurship Skills Training and Development Activities Equality study groups can organize training and entrepreneurial skills development activities to help learning residents develop the skills needed in the business world. This training and activities can include workshops, mentoring, technical skills training, and others.

With the implementation of good equality in Package C study groups, it is hoped that it will provide effective empowerment of entrepreneurial skills for learning residents. In addition, good implementation can also help encourage the active participation of citizens in learning and developing the entrepreneurial skills needed in the business world.



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3. Relationship Between Entrepreneurship And Entrepreneurial Skills

Entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills are two concepts that are interrelated and influence each other. Entrepreneurship refers to the ability to create, develop, and sustain a successful business. Meanwhile, entrepreneurial skills refer to the skills or abilities needed to become a successful entrepreneur.

There are several relationships between entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills, including:

1. Entrepreneurial skills are the basis for creating a successful business. Entrepreneurial skills such as skills in business management, marketing, financial management, and leadership are the basis for creating a successful business. An entrepreneur must have sufficient entrepreneurial skills to understand how to manage his business properly and efficiently.
2. Entrepreneurship requires broad entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurship does not only involve the ability to make good products or services; it also requires the ability to manage a business, market products or services, design business strategies, and manage business finances. Hence, broad entrepreneurial skills are needed to run a successful business.
3. Entrepreneurial skills can help in overcoming business challenges. Businesses are always faced with various challenges and obstacles that can affect their success. In this case, entrepreneurial skills can help overcome these challenges by designing effective business strategies and making the right decisions to keep the business running.
4. Entrepreneurial skills can help increase innovation and creativity. Innovation and creativity are very important in entrepreneurship. In this case, entrepreneurial skills can assist in increasing innovation and creativity in creating new products or services that can meet market needs and expand market share.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills are two concepts that are interrelated and influence each other. Entrepreneurial skills are needed in creating and managing a successful business, whereas entrepreneurship requires broad entrepreneurial skills to be able to compete in an increasingly complex business market.

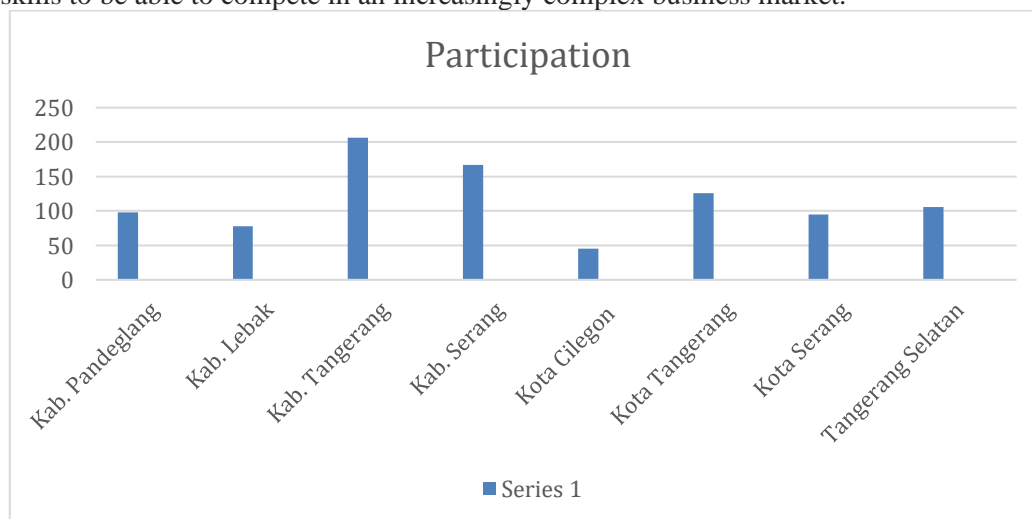


Figure 1 : Data on the number of equality services in Banten province



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5. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the program to empower entrepreneurship skills through the Package C equivalence study group can improve entrepreneurial skills and motivate learning residents to do entrepreneurship. Internal factors such as the characteristics of learning residents, motivation, and interests, as well as external factors such as social support, the environment, and training, affect the empowerment of entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurial skills are very important in today's business world. This can help citizens learn to start businesses and promote economic growth. Factors such as the availability of market products, financial resources, local and global competition, as well as technological competence and innovation, can influence the empowerment of entrepreneurial skills for residents who choose Package C as one of the efforts to improve the entrepreneurial skills of learning citizens.

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